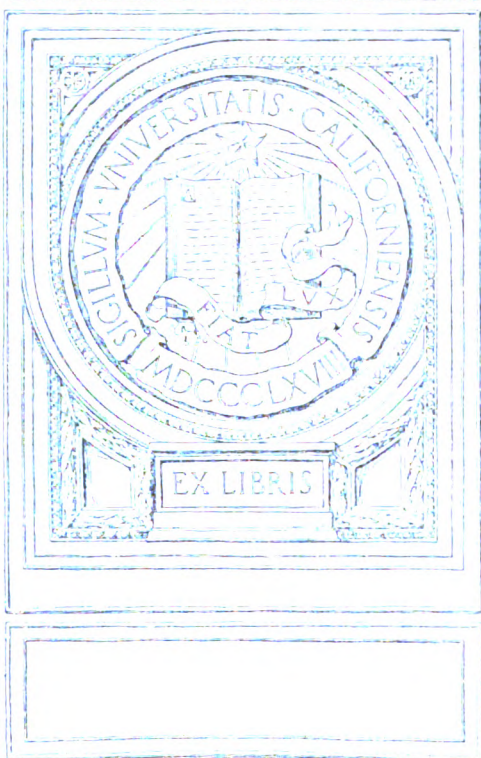

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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT LOS ANGELES



SUPPLEMENT No. 1 TO NOVEMBER 3RD, 1914,

TO THE

MANUAL

OF

EMERGENCY LEGISLATION

COMPRISING ALL THE

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, PROCLAMATIONS,
ORDERS, &c.,

PASSED AND MADE IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE

WAR

EDITED BY

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BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.



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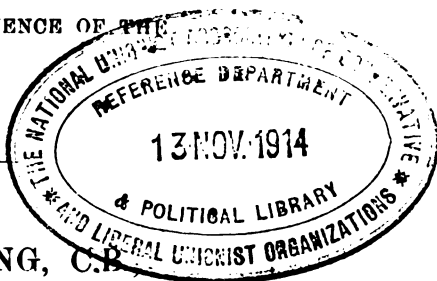


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PREFATORY NOTE.

This supplement to the Manual of Emergency Legislation comprises the full text of all the "Emergency" Proclamations, Orders in Council, Rules, Regulations, and Notifications (whether subsequently amended, or repealed or not), which have been made from October 9th to November 3rd, 1914, and brings the Manual up to the last named date.

During the period named important changes have been made in the earlier Emergency Legislation: in particular the Order in Council adopting the Declaration of London has been reenacted with considerable amendments, the Lists of Contraband of War, and of Goods prohibited for Exportation have been varied, a new Proclamation prohibiting the Import of Sugar has been substituted for that of September 30th, and further additions have been made to the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

With the object of making this new Legislation accessible at the earliest possible date, this the First Supplement to the Manual has been published at once; further Supplements will be issued as further Legislation may require.

The arrangement of this Supplement is identical with that of the Manual as described in the Prefatory Note, pp. iii, iv, thereof and as there stated the copies of Proclamations, Orders in Council, &c., printed herein "under authority" are *prima facie* evidence. But as the Parliamentary Session 4 & 5 George V. terminated on September 18th, and the new session has not yet commenced, there are no further Emergency Statutes supplementary to Part II. of the Manual, and all the additional Documents herein printed are supplementary to Part III. thereof.

The changes above referred to as to Contraband and Exportation have called for a revision of Appendix A. to the Manual, and that Appendix as reprinted at pp. 45-50 hereof affords alphabetical lists of Goods prohibited for Exportation and revised to to-day's date; the revised lists of Contraband of War are comprised in the Proclamation of October 29th, printed at p. 10.

The Manual contains (pp. v-xi) a Chronological Table of Emergency Legislation passed between August 1st and September 30th, 1914: a continuation of that Table from October 1st to November 3rd will be found at pp. v, vi of this Supplement. As stated in the Manual (p. iv) certain of the earlier October Orders are printed therein: these, to make the Table referred to complete, are therein listed, but, as they are all included in the Index to the Manual, they are not referred to in the Index to this

Supplement, which is confined to the contents of the Supplement, and to such notes and cross references as form a guide from the present to the main volume.

The Index to this Supplement is on the same plan as that to the Manual as described at p. 532 thereof.

At p. vii hereof will be found a Table shewing how the various Documents printed in the Manual have been affected by the later Emergency Legislation herein included.

ALEXANDER PULLING.

The Temple,
November 3rd, 1914.

TABLE OF EMERGENCY
LEGISLATION.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION,

passed between OCTOBER 1ST and NOVEMBER 3RD, 1914, in continuation of Similar Table printed at pp. v-xi of the Manual.

[Those Acts, Proclamations, &c., of which the titles are printed in *italics* are now (November 3rd, 1914) no longer in force.]

Date.	Title (a).	Page of (b)	
		MANUAL	SUPPLEMENT No. 1.
Oct. 1	<i>Order of the Secretary of State as to Ex-</i> <i>tinguishment or Obscuration of Lights</i> ...	157	
Oct. 2	Notice of Proposal to submit the "Pro- visional" Rules amending the Prize Court Rules for making as Statutory Rules	367	
"	National Health Insurance (Officers, War- rant Officers and Soldiers) (Provisional) Regulations (Wales), 1914	195	
"	Statement appearing in the Press as to Assistance in regard to Bills of Exchange	105	
Oct. 5	Order of the Secretary for Scotland as to Special Constables within the Counties of Orkney and Shetland. (1914 No. 1470).	374	
Oct. 6	Order of Council varying Proclamations and Orders of Council Prohibiting Exporta- tion of various articles. (1914 No. 1472.)	520	
Oct. 8	Proclamation amending the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation (No. 2). (1914 No. 1479)	530	
"	Aliens Restriction (Change of Name) Order, 1914. (1914 No. 1478)	515	
"	Notification by Colonial Office of Constitu- tion of Prize Courts in Oversea Dominions	527	
"	Statement as to Espionage issued by the Home Office... ..	516	
Oct. 9	Notice by the Board of Trade to Importers and Exporters	521	
"	National Health Insurance (Officers, War- rant Officers and Soldiers) Regulations (Scotland) 1914. (1914, No. 1481) ...	525	
"	National Health Insurance (Officers, War- rant Officers and Soldiers) (Provisional) Regulations (Ireland) 1914		30
Oct. 10	Treasury Warrant prescribing Form of Dec- laration to be made by Officers and Men on War Service claiming Retired Pay, Pensions, or other Non-effective Allow- ances, and Attestation of Life Certificates relating thereto. (1914, No. 1483) ...		36

(a) The number (*e.g.*, 1914, No. 1470) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, *see* Prefatory Note, p. iii. of Manual

(b) Those earlier October Orders which are printed in the Manual are all included in the Index thereto: therefore, though listed in this Table, they are not referred to in the Index to this Supplement, which is confined to the contents thereof.

Date.	Title.(a)	Page of SUPPLEMENT No. 1.
Oct. 14	Order in Council amending the Defence of the Realm Regulations, 1914. (1914, No. 1543)	19
"	Order in Council extending the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, to the Isle of Man. (1914, No. 1544)	28
Oct. 15	Additional Rules made by the Lord Chancellor for the County Courts under the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914. (1914, No. 1545)	12
Oct. 19	Order of Council varying Proclamations and Orders of Council prohibiting the Exportation of various Articles. (1914, No. 1548)	26
Oct. 23	Notification by H.M.'s Government as to Enemy ships in Suez Canal	24
"	Order of the Secretary of State under Art. 6 of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914, adding Southampton to the list of Approved Ports	1
"	Order of the Secretary of State under Art. 18 (2) of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order varying the list of Prohibited Areas	2
Oct. 26	Proclamation extending the Prohibitions contained in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2. (1914, No. 1569)	40
"	Order in Council granting to all Seamen and Marines re-entering during the War the privilege of counting Former Service towards Pension. (1914, No. 1570)	33
"	Order in Council annulling Order in Council and Proclamation of August 10, 1888, as to the Conveyance of Public and Private Treasure in H.M.'s Ships. (1914, No. 1612)	32
"	Foreign Office Notification as to Establishment of a British Prize Court for Egypt	37
Oct. 29	Proclamation Revising the List of Contraband of War. (1914, No. 1613)	10
"	Declaration of London Order in Council, No. 2. (1914, No. 1614)	17
"	Order in Council sanctioning the payment of Separation Allowances to Wives, &c., of Seamen, Marines, and Reservists. (1914, No. 1615)	34
Oct. 31	Foreign Office Notification as to the Detention during the War or Requisitioning subject to Indemnity of Austro-Hungarian Merchant Ships which cleared from their last Port before the declaration of War, and are captured after the outbreak of Hostilities...	25
"	Order of the Secretary of State as to Reduction or Extinction of Lights in Greater London	23
"	Scheme for providing Government Assistance in dealing with Account to Account Loans on the Stock Exchange	37
Oct.	Emergency Grants to Associations in aid of exceptional expenditure on Unemployment Benefit owing to the War	41
Nov. 1	Notice as to Arrest of Enemy Reservists	24

(a) The number (*e.g.* 1914, No. 1543) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, *see* Prefatory Note, p. iii. of Manual.

[Those Proclamations, Orders, &c., of which the titles are printed in *italics* are now (November 3rd, 1914) no longer in force.]

TABLE SHOWING EFFECT OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION CONTAINED IN THIS SUPPLEMENT (No. 1) ON THE EARLIER LEGISLATION CONTAINED IN THE MANUAL.

Date of Order, &c.	Title.	Pages of Manual.	How affected by October, and November Legislation.	Pages of Supplement No. 1.
1914.				
Aug. 4	Proclamation specifying Articles to be treated as Contraband of War.	108, 109	List of Contraband withdrawn.	10
Aug. 5	Proclamation prohibiting Exportation of Warlike Stores.	162-164	Varied	26
Aug. 12	Proclamation extending to Austria-Hungary certain Proclamations relating (<i>inter alia</i>) to Contraband of War.	97, 98	Art. 4, superseded by Proclamation revising list of Contraband.	10
"	Defence of the Realm Regulations, 1914.	146-151	Further amended...	19
Aug. 20	Proclamation as to Exportation of Warlike Stores, Provisions and Victual.	168-170	Varied	26
"	<i>Order in Council directing the adoption during the War of the Declaration of London with modifications.</i>	143-145	Repealed, and re-enacted with amendments.	17
Sept. 8	Courts (Emergency Powers) Rules, 1914.	115-120	Amended	12
Sept. 9	Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2.	378-380	Extended	40
"	Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914.	68-85	Southampton added to list of Approved Ports.	1
			List of Prohibited Areas varied.	2
Sept. 11	Order of Council prohibiting Exportation of Sugar, Molasses, &c.	174, 175	Varied	26
"	<i>Directions to County Courts under Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914.</i>	120	Annulled	12
Sept. 17	<i>Directions to County Courts under Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914.</i>	121-124	Annulled	12
Sept. 21	Proclamation specifying additional Articles to be treated as Conditional Contraband.	111, 112	List of Contraband withdrawn.	10
Sept. 22	Separation Allowances to Wives, &c., of Seamen, Marines and Reservists.	209-211	Sanctioned by Order in Council.	34
Sept. 25	Order of Council prohibiting Exportation of various Articles.	175, 176	Varied	26
Sept. 30	<i>Proclamation extending Prohibitions contained in Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2.</i>	384, 385	Revoked	40
Oct. 1	<i>Order of the Secretary of State under Defence of the Realm Regulations (Reg. 7A) as to Extinction or Obscuration of Light.</i>	157, 158	Expired. New Order of Oct. 31, 1914 substituted.	23
Oct. 8	Notification as to Constitution of Prize Courts in Oversea Dominions.	527-529	Added to	37

[Attention is directed to the Prefatory Note at p. iii. of the Manual, which describes the scope and arrangement of that work.]

Supplement to Part III. of the Manual.

EMERGENCY PROCLAMATIONS, ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS.

[Note.—These Proclamations, Orders, &c., are here printed grouped under the same subject headings as are employed in the Manual.

The Chronological Table (pp. v–vi) above gives a list of all the Proclamations, Orders, &c., made from the 1st October to the 3rd November, arranged in order of date, and therefore continues to the latter date the similar Table for August and September printed at pp. v–xi of the Manual.]

ALIENS RESTRICTION.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED OCTOBER 23, 1914,
UNDER ARTICLE 6 OF THE ALIENS RESTRICTION (CONSOLIDATION)
ORDER, 1914, ADDING SOUTHAMPTON TO THE LIST OF
APPROVED PORTS.(a)

In exercise of the power vested in me by Article 1 (3) of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914,(b) and after consultation with the Admiralty and the Army Council, I hereby order that the port of Southampton be added to the list of approved ports specified in the aforesaid Article.

This Order shall take effect from the 26th of October, 1914.

R. McKenna,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office,
Whitehall,
23 October, 1914.

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of October 23rd, 1914, and in the "Dublin Gazette" of October 27th, 1914.

(b) Printed at pp. 68–85 of the Manual.

Prohibited Areas under Aliens Restriction Order.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED OCTOBER 23, 1914,
UNDER ARTICLE 18 (2) OF THE ALIENS RESTRICTION (CONSOLIDATION) ORDER, VARYING THE LIST OF PROHIBITED AREAS.(a)

Whereas the Second Schedule to the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914,(b) contains a list of prohibited areas for the purposes of the Order:—

And whereas by Article 18 (2) of the Order I am empowered after consultation with the Admiralty and Army Council to add areas to the said list:

Now I, in pursuance of the said Article, hereby Order that the following areas be added to the list of prohibited areas specified in the Second Schedule to the Order and that certain other amendments be made in the description of the areas contained in that list.

And I give notice that the said additions and amendments are contained in the list set out in the Appendix hereto and that the Aliens Restriction Order has effect as if the said Appendix were substituted for the aforesaid Second Schedule.

R. McKenna,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office,
Whitehall,
23 October, 1914.

ADDITIONAL AREAS.

ENGLAND.

ESSEX.

Rural Districts.—Romford (Civil Parishes of Cranham, Great Warley, Rainham, and Wennington).

KENT.

Municipal Borough.—Tenterden.

Rural Districts.—Tenterden: Cranbrook.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Municipal Borough.—Boston.

Urban Districts.—Holbeach: Long Sutton: Spalding: Sutton Bridge.

Rural Districts.—Boston: Crowland: East Elloe: Sibsey: Spalding.

NORFOLK.

So much of the County as is not already included in the list of prohibited areas.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Municipal Borough.—Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Urban Districts.—Alnwick: Amble: Rothbury.

Rural Districts.—Alnwick: Belford: Glendale: Norham and Islandshires: Rothbury.

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of October 27th, 1914; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of October 30th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of October 30th, 1914.

(b) Printed at pp. 68-85 of the Manual.

SUFFOLK.

So much of the County as is not already included in the list of prohibited areas.

SUSSEX.

So much of the County as is not already included in the list of prohibited areas.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

Parishes.—Aberdeen: Auchterless: Cairney: Culsalmond: Daviot: Drumblade: Forgue: Fyvie: Glass: Huntly: Inch: King Edward: Kinnethmont: Monquhitter: Rayne: Turriff.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

So much of the County as is not already included in the list of prohibited areas.

BANFFSHIRE.

Parishes.—Alvah: Banff: Boharm: Botriphnie: Boyndie: Cullen: Deskford: Fordyce: Forglen: Gamrie: Grange: Inverkeithny: Keith: Marnoch: Ordiquhill: Rathven: Rothiemay.

BERWICKSHIRE.

Parishes.—Abbey St. Bathans: Ayton: Bunkle and Preston: Cairnside: Cockburnspath: Coldingham: Coldstream: Cranshaws: Duns: Eccles: Edrom: Eyemouth: Fogo: Foulden: Greenlaw: Hutton: Ladykirk: Langton: Longformacus: Mordington: Polwarth: Swinton: Whitsome.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

So much of the County, including the Western Islands, as lies to the north and west of the Caledonian Canal, and the following parishes to the south and east of the Canal—Kilmallie: Kilmonivaig.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

The whole county.

ROSS AND CROMARTY.

So much of the County, including the Western Islands, as is not already included in the list of prohibited areas.

IRELAND.

CORK.

The whole county.

KERRY.

The whole county.

*Appendix.***PROHIBITED AREAS.**

The following areas are prohibited areas in England:—

CHESHIRE.

County Boroughs.—Birkenhead: Chester: Wallasey.

Urban Districts.—Bromborough: Ellesmere Port and Whitby: Higher Bebington: Hoole: Hoylake and West Kirby: Lower Bebington: Neston and Parkgate: Runcorn.

Rural Districts.—Chester (Civil Parishes of—Bache, Backford, Blacom cum Crabwall, Bridge Trafford, Capenhurst, Caughall, Chorlton by Backford, Oughton, Dunham-on-the-Hill, Elton, Great Saughall, Hapsford, Hoole Village, Ince, Lea by Backford, Little Saughall, Little Stanney, Mickle Trafford, Mollington, Moston, Newton-by-Chester, Picton, Shotwick, Shotwick Park, Stoke, Thornton-le-Moors, Upton-by-Chester, Wervin, Wimbolds Trafford, and Woodbank only): Runcorn (Civil Parishes of—Acton Grange, Antrobus, Appleton, Bartington, Crowley, Daresbury, Dutton, Grappenhall, Great Budworth, Hatton, Higher Whitley, Keckwick, Latchford Without, Lower Whitley, Moore, Newton-by-Daresbury, Preston-on-the-Hill, Seven Oaks, Stockham, Stockton, Heath, Stretton, Thelwall, Walton Inferior, Walton Superior, Aston-by-Sutton, Aston Grange, Clifton, Halton, Norton, Sutton, and Weston only): Wirral.

CORNWALL.

Municipal Boroughs.—Falmouth: Helston: Penryn: Penzance: St. Ives: Saltash: Truro.

Urban Districts.—Camborne: Hayle: Ludgvan: Madron: Paul: Phillack: Redruth: St. Just: Torpoint.

Rural Districts.—East Kerrier: Helston: Redruth: St. Germans: Truro: West Penwith.

DEVONSHIRE.

County Boroughs.—Devonport: Plymouth.

Urban Districts.—East Stonehouse: Ivybridge.

Rural Districts.—Plympton St. Mary: Tavistock (Civil Parish of Bere Ferrers only).

DORSETSHIRE.

Municipal Boroughs.—Dorchester: Poole: Wareham: Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

Urban Districts.—Portland: Swanage.

Rural Districts.—Dorchester: Poole: Wareham and Porbeck: Weymouth.

DURHAM.

County Boroughs.—Gateshead: South Shields: Sunderland: West Hartlepool.

Municipal Boroughs.—Durham: Hartlepool: Jarrow: Stockton-on-Tees.

Urban Districts.—Annfield Plain: Benfieldside: Blaydon: Brandon and Byshottles: Chester-le-Street: Consett: Felling: Hebburn: Hetton: Houghton-le-Spring: Leadgate: Ryton: Seaham Harbour: Southwick-on-Wear: Spennymoor: Stanley: Tanfield: Tow Law: Whickham: Willington.

Rural Districts.—Chester-le-Street: Durham: Easington: Hartlepool: Houghton-le-Spring: Lanchester: Sedgfield: South Shields: Stockton: Sunderland.

ESSEX.

County Borough.—Southend-on-Sea.

Municipal Boroughs.—Chelmsford: Colchester: Harwich: Maldon.

Urban Districts.—Brentwood: Brightlingsea: Burnham-on-Crouch: Clacton: Frinton-on-Sea: Grays Thurrock: Shoeburyness: Tilbury: Walton-on-the-Naze: Witham: Wivenhoe.

Rural Districts.—Billericay: Braintree—(Civil Parishes of—Feering, Great Coggeshall, Fairsted, Faulkbourne, Hatfield Peverel, Kelvedon, Little Coggeshall, Markshall, Rivenhall, and Terling only): Chelmsford: Lexden: Maldon: Orsett: Rochford: Romford (Civil Parishes of Cranham, Great Warley, Rainham, Upminster, and Wennington only): Tendring.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

County Borough.—Bristol.

Urban Districts.—Coleford: Kingswood.

Rural Districts.—Chipping Sodbury: Lydney: Thornbury: Warmley: West Dean.

HAMPSHIRE.

County Boroughs.—Bournemouth: Portsmouth: Southampton.

Municipal Boroughs.—Christchurch: Lymington: Romsey.

Urban Districts.—Eastleigh and Bishopstoke: Fareham: Gosport and Alverstoke: Havant: Itchen: Warblington.

Rural Districts.—Christchurch: Fareham: Havant: Lymington: New Forest: Romsey: South Stoneham.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

The whole island.

KENT.

County Borough.—Canterbury.

Municipal Boroughs.—Chatham: Deal: Dover: Faversham: Folkestone: Gillingham: Gravesend: Hythe: Lydd: Maidstone: Margate: New Romney: Queenborough: Ramsgate: Rochester: Sandwich: Tenterden.

Urban Districts.—Ashford: Broadstairs and St. Peter's: Cheriton: Herne Bay: Milton Regis: Northfleet: Sandgate: Sheerness: Sittingbourne: Walmer: Whitstable: Wrotham.

Rural Districts.—Blean: Bridge: Cranbrook: Dover: East Ashford: Eastry: Elham: Faversham: Hollingbourne: Hoo: Isle of Thanet: Maidstone: Malling: Milton: Romney Marsh: Sheppey: Strood: Tenterden: West Ashford.

LANCASHIRE.

County Boroughs.—Barrow-in-Furness: Blackpool: Bootle: Liverpool: St. Helens: Southport.

Municipal Boroughs.—Lancaster: Morecambe: Widnes.

Urban Districts.—Bispham-with-Norbreck: Cranforth: Dalton-in-Furness: Fleetwood: Formby: Grange: Great Crosby: Heysham: Huyton-with-Roby: Kirkham: Lathom and Burscough: Litherland: Little Crosby: Lytham: Ormskirk: Poulton-le-Fylde: Preesall: Prescott: Rainford: St. Annes-on-the-Sea: Skelmersdale: Thornton: Ulverston: Waterloo and Seaforth.

Rural Districts.—Fylde: Garstang: Lancaster: Lunesdale: Sefton: Ulverston: West Lancashire: Whiston.

*Prohibited Areas under Aliens Restriction Order.***LINCOLNSHIRE.***County Boroughs.*—Grimsby.*Municipal Boroughs.*—Boston: Louth.*Urban Districts.*—Alford: Barton-upon-Humber: Brigg: Broughton: Brumby and Frodingham: Cleethorpe with Thruncoo: Holbeach: Long Sutton: Mablethorpe: Market Rasen: Roxby cum Risby: Scunthorpe: Skegness: Spalding: Sutton Bridge: Winterton.*Rural Districts.*—Boston: Caistor: Crowland: East Elloe: Glanford Brigg: Grimsby: Louth: Sibsey: Spilsby: Spalding.**MONMOUTHSHIRE.**

The whole county.

NORFOLK.

The whole county.

NORTHUMBERLAND.*County Boroughs.*—Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Tynemouth.*Municipal Boroughs.*—Berwick-upon-Tweed: Morpeth: Wallsend.*Urban Districts.*—Alnwick: Amble: Ashington: Bedlingtonshire: Blyth: Cramlington: Earsdon: Gosforth: Longbenton: Newbiggin-by-the-Sea: Newburn: Prudhoe: Rothbury: Seaton Delaval: Seghill: Weetslade: Whitley and Monkseaton.*Rural Districts.*—Alnwick: Belford: Castle Ward: Glendale: Hexham—(Civil Parishes of—Bearl, Broomhaugh, Broomley, Bywell, Duker-shagg, Espershields, Healey, Hedley, High Fotherley, Horsley, Nafferton, Newlands, Newton, Newton Hall, Ovingham, Ovington Riding, Shotley High Quarter, Shotley Low Quarter, Spital, Stelling Styford, Welton Whittle, Whittonstall, and Wylam only): Norham and Islandshires: Morpeth: Rothbury.**SOMERSET.***Urban Districts.*—Burnham: Clevedon: Highbridge: Portishead: Weston-super-Mare.*Rural Districts.*—Axbridge: Clutton (except the Parishes of Chilcompton, Farrington Gurney, and Stone Easton): Keynsham: Long Ashton.**SUFFOLK.**

The whole county.

SUSSEX.

The whole county.

YORKSHIRE.*County Boroughs.*—Kingston-upon-Hull: Middlesbrough.*Municipal Boroughs.*—Beverley: Bridlington: Hedon: Scarborough: Thornaby-on-Tees.*Urban Districts.*—Cottingham: Eston: Filey: Great Driffield: Guisborough: Hessle: Hinderwell: Hornsea: Loftus: Malton: Norton: Pickering: Redcar: Saltburn-by-the-Sea: Scalby: Skelton and Brotton: South Bank in Normanby: Whitby: Withernsea.*Rural Districts.*—Beverley: Bridlington: Driffield: Guisborough: Kirkby Moorside: Malton: Middlesbrough: Norton: Patrington: Pickering: Scarborough: Sculcoates: Sherburn: Skirlaugh: Stokesley: Whitby.

The following areas are prohibited areas in Wales:—

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

The whole county.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

Municipal Boroughs.—Haverfordwest: Pembroke: Tenby.

Urban Districts.—Fishguard: Milford Haven: Narberth: Neyland.

Rural Districts.—Haverfordwest: Narberth: Pembroke.

The following areas are prohibited areas in Scotland:—

ABERDEENSHIRE.

Parishes.—Aberdeen: Aberdour: Auchterless: Belhelvie: Cairney: Crimond: Cruden: Culsalmund: Daviot: Drumblade: Drumoak: Dyce: Echt: Ellon: Fintray: Forgue: Foveran: Fraserburgh: Fyvie: Glass: Huntly: Inch: Kinnellar: King Edward: Kinnethmont: Logie Buchan: Longside: Lonmay: Methlick: Monquhitter: New Deer: Newhills: New Machar: Old Deer: Old Machar: Peterculter: Peterhead: Pitsligo: Rathen: Rayne: St. Fergus: Skene: Slains: Strichen: Tarves: Turriff: Tyrie: Udney.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

The whole county.

AYRSHIRE.

Parishes.—Ardrossan: Ayr: Beith: Coylton: Craigie: Dalry: Dalrymple: Dreghorn: Dundonald: Dunlop: Fenwick: Irvine: Kilbirnie: Kilmaronock: Kilmaurs: Kilwinning: Largs: Mauchline: Maybole: Monkton and Prestwick: Ochiltree: Riccarton: Stair: Stevenston: Stewarton: Symington: Tarbolton: West Kilbride.

BANFFSHIRE.

Parishes.—Alvah Banff: Boharm: Botriphnie: Boyndie: Cullen: Deskford: Fordyce: Forglen: Gamrie: Grange: Inverkeithny: Keith: Marnoch: Ordiquhill: Rathven: Rothiemay.

BERWICKSHIRE.

Parishes.—Abbey St. Bathans: Ayton: Bunkle and Preston: Chirnside: Cockburnspath: Coldingham: Coldstream: Cranshaws: Duns: Eccles: Edrom: Eyemouth: Fogo: Foulden: Greenlaw: Hutton: Ladykirk: Langton: Longformacus: Mordington: Polwarth: Swinton: Whitsome.

BUTESHIRE.

The whole county.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

The whole county.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

Parishes.—Arrochar: Bonhill: Cardross: Dumbarton: Kilmarnock: Luss: New Kilpatrick: Old Kilpatrick: Rosencath: Row.

EDINBURGSHIRE (MID-LOTHIAN).

Parishes.—Borthwick: Carrington: Cockpen: Colinton: Corstorphine: Crimond: Cranston: Oricton: Currie: Dalkeith: Edinburgh: Fala: Glencorse: Inveresk: Kirknewton: Lasswade: Leith: Liberton: Mid Calder: Newbattle: Newton: Penicuik: Ratho: Temple: West Calder.

ELGINSHIRE.

Parishes.—Alves: Bellie: Birnie: Dallas: Drainie: Duffus: Dyke and Moy: Edinkillie: Elgin: Forres: Kinloss: New Spynie: Rafford: Rothes: St. Andrews Lhanbryde: Speymouth: Urquhart.

FIFESHIRE.

The whole county.

FORFARSHIRE.

Parishes.—Arbirlot: Arbroath and St. Vigeans: Auchterhouse: Barry: Brechin: Carmylie: Craig: Dun: Dundee Combination: Dunnichen: Eassie and Nevay: Farnell: Forfar: Fowlis-Easter: Glamis: Guthrie: Inverarity: Inverkeillor: Kettins: Kinnell: Kinnettles: Kirkden: Liff and Benvie: Logie Pert: Lunan: Lundie: Mains and Strathmartine: Marytown: Monifieth: Monikie: Montrose: Murroes: Newtyle: Panbride: Tealing.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

The whole county.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

So much of the County, including the Western Islands, as lies to the north and west of the Caledonian Canal and the following Parishes to the south and east of the Canal.—Ardersier: Croy and Dalcross: Daviot and Dunlichty: Dores: Inverness: Kilmallie: Kilmonivaig: Moy and Dalarossie: Petty.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

The whole county.

KINROSS.

The whole county.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE (WEST Lothian).

The whole county.

NAIRNSHIRE.

The whole county.

ORKNEY.

The whole county.

PERTHSHIRE.

Parishes.—Abernyte: Errol: Inchtute: Longforgan.

RENFREWSHIRE.

Parishes.—Erskine: Greenock: Houston and Killehan: Inchinnan: Inverkip: Kilbarchan: Kilmacolm: Lochwinnoch: Port Glasgow.

ROSS AND CROMARTY.

The whole County, including the Western Islands.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

Parishes.—Airth: Buchanan: Grangemouth: Muiravonside.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

The whole county.

ZETLAND.

The whole county.

The following areas are prohibited areas in Ireland:—

ANTRIM.

County Borough.—Belfast.

Urban Districts.—Ballyclare: Ballymena: Carrickfergus: Larne: Lisburn.

Rural Districts.—Antrim: Ballymena: Belfast: Larne: Lisburn.

CORK.

The whole county.

DONEGAL.

Rural Districts.—Inishowen: Millford: Londonderry, No. 2.

DOWN.

Urban Districts.—Bangor: Donaghadee: Holywood: Newtown Ards.

Rural Districts.—Castlereagh: Downpatrick: Hillsborough: Newtown Ards.

DUBLIN.

The whole county.

KERRY.

The whole county.

LONDONDERRY.

County Borough.—Londonderry.

Rural District.—Londonderry ("North West Liberties" only).

WATERFORD.

Rural District.—Youghal No. 2.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

PROCLAMATION, DATED OCTOBER 29, 1914, REVISING THE LIST OF
CONTRABAND OF WAR.(a)

1912. No. 1613.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation revising the List of Contraband of War.

George R.I.

Whereas on the fourth day of August, 1914, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation(b) specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband of war during the war between Us and the German Emperor; and

Whereas on the twelfth day of August, 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date(c) extend Our Proclamation aforementioned to the war between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary; and

Whereas on the twenty-first day of September, 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date(d) make certain additions to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war; and

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate the said lists and to make certain additions thereto:

Now, therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that the lists of contraband contained in the schedules to Our Royal Proclamations of the fourth day of August and the twenty-first day of September aforementioned are hereby withdrawn, and that in lieu thereof during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice the articles enumerated in Schedule I. hereto will be treated as absolute contraband, and the articles enumerated in Schedule II. hereto will be treated as conditional contraband.

Schedule I.

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.
2. Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.
3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
4. Sulphuric acid.
5. Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges and their distinctive component parts.
6. Range-finders and their distinctive component parts.
7. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
8. Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war.
9. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.

(a) This Proclamation was published in the "London Gazette" of October 29th, 1914, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of October 27th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of October 30th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of October 30th, 1914.

(b) Printed at pp. 108, 109 of the Manual.

(c) Printed at p. 97-99 of the Manual.

(d) Printed at p. 111 of the Manual.

10. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.

11. Armour plates.

12. Hæmatite iron ore and hæmatite pig iron.

13. Iron Pyrites.

14. Nickel ore and nickel.

15. Ferrochrome and chrome ore.

16. Copper, unwrought.

17. Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.

18. Aluminium.

19. Ferro-silica.

20. Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same.

21. Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

22. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.

23. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.

24. Motor tyres; rubber.

25. Mineral oils and motor spirit, except lubricating oils.

26. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land and sea.

Schedule II.

1. Foodstuffs.

2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.

3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.

4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.

5. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.

6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.

7. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.

8. Fuel, other than mineral oils. Lubricants.

9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.

10. Sulphur.

11. Glycerine.

12. Horseshoes and shoeing materials.

13. Harness and saddlery.

14. Hides of all kinds, dry or wet; pigskins, raw or dressed; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots.

15. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

God Save the King.

COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS).**Procedure in England.**

ADDITIONAL RULES, DATED OCTOBER 15, 1914, MADE BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR FOR THE COUNTY COURTS PURSUANT TO THE COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS) ACT, 1914 (4 & 5 GEO. 5, c. 78).

1914. No. 1545.

The following Rules under the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914,^(a) shall apply to the County Courts, in addition to the Courts (Emergency Powers) Rules, 1914^(b) (herein called the principal Rules).

These Rules shall be read and construed with the principal Rules, which shall, as regards the County Courts, have effect subject to the modifications thereof contained in these Rules; and expressions used herein shall have the same meaning as in those Rules.

These Rules shall come into force on the 15th day of October, 1914.

The directions to County Courts issued under the Act, and dated the 11th^(c) and 17th^(d) days of September, 1914, are hereby annulled, without prejudice to anything already done thereunder; and these Rules shall apply to all proceedings pending under the said directions on the day when these Rules come into force.

1. Where a creditor desires to apply under paragraph (a) for leave to proceed to the enforcement of any judgment or order by means of an order of commitment under the Debtors Act, 1869,^(e) he may issue a judgment summons as heretofore, and the issue of such summons shall be deemed to be an application made by summons within the meaning of paragraph 1 of Rule 3 of the principal Rules.

Provided that there shall be appended to such summons and served therewith a notice in the form in the Appendix hereto.

Paragraph 1 of Rule 2 of the principal Rules shall not apply to any case in which a creditor desires to issue a judgment summons under Rule 29 or Rule 30 of Order XXV. of the County Court Rules in a Court other than the Court in which the judgment or order was obtained.

2. In the application of Rule 3 of the principal Rules to applications to the County Courts for leave to proceed to execution on or otherwise to the enforcement of judgments or orders (otherwise than by way of judgment summons), the word "summons," shall mean "interlocutory application."

3. Applications under paragraph 1 of Rule 3 of the principal Rules for leave to issue execution against goods may be made to

(a) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 78, printed at p. 35 of the Manual.

(b) Printed at pp. 115-120 of the Manual.

(c) Printed at p. 120 of the Manual.

(d) Printed at pp. 121-124 of the Manual.

(e) 32 & 33 Vict. c. 62.

the registrar in accordance with paragraph 3 of Rule 5 of those Rules.

An application under paragraph 2 of the said Rule for leave to issue execution against goods made at the time of the making of the judgment or order may, where the judgment or order is made by the registrar, be made to him in accordance with paragraph 3 of Rule 5.

Any other application under paragraph (a) not in these Rules provided for shall be made to the judge.

4. A summons issued under paragraph 2 of Rule 5 shall be served on every person affected thereby four clear days at least before the day fixed for the hearing of the summons, unless the judge or registrar gives leave for shorter service. Service shall be effected in accordance with the County Court Rules as to the service of notice of an interlocutory application.

5. The forms in the Appendix hereto, with such modifications as may be necessary, shall be used for notices of applications to and summonses issued by the County Courts, in lieu of the forms in the schedule to the principal Rules. Every such notice or summons shall have appended thereto a note in the form in the said Appendix.

6. A notice of an application, or a summons (other than a judgment summons), shall be prepared by the applicant and filed with the registrar, with as many copies as there are parties to be served; and the registrar shall examine, complete, seal, and where necessary sign the same, and shall, where notice of an application under paragraph (a) is pursuant to Rule 3 of the principal Rules or to Rule 1 of these Rules to be served with the original or judgment summons, annex the copy of the notice to the copy summons for service, and shall in any other case return the copies of the notice or summons to the applicant for service.

7. An order giving leave to proceed under paragraph (a), if made pursuant to paragraph 2 of Rule 3 of the principal Rules at the time of the making of the judgment or order, shall be entered in the minute book and be included in the judgment or order.

In any other case, where an order is made under either paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), the registrar shall make a note of the order on the application or summons, but no order need be drawn up or served unless the Court so directs. If the Court so directs, an order shall be prepared and sealed by the registrar and delivered to the bailiff, who shall within twenty-four hours send the same, by post or otherwise, to the party against whom the order is made; but it shall not be necessary for the party in whose favour it is made to prove, previously to taking proceedings thereon, that it was posted or reached the opposite party.

8. Where process is issued by or any proceeding taken in the Court pursuant to any order made under either paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), it shall be stated on the face of the process or proceeding that it is issued or taken by leave of the Court.

The 15th day of October, 1914.

Haldane, C.

APPENDIX.

Form I.

THE COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS) ACT, 1914.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED TO EXECUTION ON OR OTHERWISE FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF A JUDGMENT OR AN ORDER, UNDER PARAGRAPH (a).

(1.)

Notice to be annexed to and served with Judgment Summons.

The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914.

In the County Court of
holden at

No. of Plaint.
No. of J.S.

Between

A.B.

Plaintiff

and

C.D.

Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE, that on the hearing of the judgment summons to which this notice is annexed I [or we] intend without further notice to apply to the Court under the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, for leave to proceed to the enforcement of the judgment [or order] given [or made] against you the Defendant in the above-mentioned action [or matter] on the day of by means of an order committing you the Defendant to prison for your default in payment of the sum of £ payable in pursuance of the said judgment [or order], and for an order providing for the costs of the application.

Dated this day of

Plaintiff.

[or

Plaintiff's Solicitor.]

To the Registrar of the Court, and
To the Defendant [naming him].

NOTE.—The effect of the above-mentioned Act is to prevent execution on or the enforcement of the judgment [or order] in question if the Court is of opinion that you the Defendant are unable immediately to make the payment thereby directed by reason of circumstances attributable directly or indirectly to the present war.

If this is the case, or if you have any other cause to show why an order committing you to prison should not be made, you should attend the Court at the time and place mentioned in the judgment summons and show cause accordingly.

(2.)

Notice of application for leave to proceed (otherwise than by way of judgment summons) where judgment or order already given or made.

The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914.

In the County Court of
holden at

No. of Plaint.

Between

A.B.

Plaintiff

and

C.D.

Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE, that I [or we] intend to apply under the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, to the Court [where application is intended to be

made to the Registrar at his office; add, at the office of the Registrar
situate at _____] on
the _____ day of _____ at the
hour of _____ in the _____ noon, for an order that I
[or we] may be at liberty to proceed to execution on the judgment [or order]
given [or made] against you the Defendant in this action [or matter] on
the _____ day of _____, for the payment
of the sum of £ _____ and £ _____ costs
[or, if the application is for the enforcement of the judgment or order
otherwise than by way of execution,
for an order that I [or we] may be at liberty to proceed to the enforcement
of the judgment [or order] given [or made] against you the Defendant
in this action [or matter] on the _____ day of _____ for
the payment of the sum of £ _____ and £ _____
costs by _____ (state the proceeding which the applicant desires
to take)]

and for an order providing for the costs of the application.

Dated this _____ day of _____

Plaintiff.

[or

Plaintiff's Solicitor.]

To the Registrar of the Court, and
To the Defendant (naming him).

NOTE.—The effect of the above-mentioned Act is to prevent
execution on or the enforcement of the judgment [or
order] in question if the Court is of opinion that you the
Defendant are unable immediately to make the payment
thereby directed by reason of circumstances attributable
directly or indirectly to the present war. It is for you to
attend in person or by your solicitor at the time and
place above mentioned and show this to the Court if it is
the case.

(3.)

Notice of application for leave to proceed where judgment or order not
yet given or made.

The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914.

In the County Court of
holden at _____

No. of Plaint.

A.B.

Between

Plaintiff

and

C.D.

Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE, that on the entry of any judgment or the making of any
order in this action [or matter] for the payment or recovery of a sum of
money by or from you the Defendant I [or we] intend without further notice
to apply to the Court under the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, for
leave to proceed to execution on or otherwise to the enforcement of such
judgment or order,

and for an order providing for the costs of the application.

Or, where a default summons has been issued, and notice of intention
to defend has not been given, or leave to defend has not been obtained,

TAKE NOTICE, that I [or we] intend to apply to the Court at the office of
the Registrar situate at _____ on _____ the
_____ day of _____ at the hour of _____
in the _____ noon, to have judgment
entered up in this action.

And further take Notice that I [or we] intend at the time and place
above-mentioned to apply without any further notice to the Court under
the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, for leave to proceed to execu-

Rules for County Courts under Courts (Emergency Powers) Act.

tion on or otherwise to the enforcement of such judgment, and for an order providing for the costs of the application.]

Dated this day of .

Plaintiff.

[or

Plaintiff's Solicitor.]

To the Registrar of the Court, and
To the Defendant (*naming him*).

NOTE.—The effect of the above-mentioned Act is to prevent execution on or the enforcement of any judgment or order which may be entered or made against you the Defendant in this action [or matter] if the Court is of opinion that you are unable immediately to make the payment thereby directed by reason of circumstances attributable directly or indirectly to the present war. It is for you to attend in person or by your solicitor at the hearing of this action [or matter] [or at the time and place above-mentioned] and show this to the Court if it is the case.

Form II.

SUMMONS UNDER PARAGRAPH (b).

[*Not to be printed, but to be used as a Precedent.*]

In the County Court of holden at

In the matter of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914.

To
of

TAKE NOTICE, that you are hereby summoned to attend this Court [or if the application is intended to be made to the Registrar, at the office of the Registrar of this Court situate at] on the day of at the hour of noon, on the hearing of an application on the part of of

that notwithstanding the provisions of Section 1, subsection 1 (b), of the above-mentioned Act the applicant may be at liberty to exercise the following remedy for the purpose of enforcing the payment or recovery of a sum of money due from you to the said [or in default of the payment or recovery of a sum of money due from you to the said], that is to say:

[here state the remedy which the applicant desires to enforce, according to examples in Schedule]

and for an order providing for the costs of the application.

Dated this day of .

By the Court Registrar.

NOTE.—The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, provides that during its operation certain remedies for the payment or recovery of money, or in default of the payment or recovery of money (including the remedy above mentioned), shall not be enforced except upon application to the Court, and that if on any such application the Court is of opinion that time should be given to the person liable to make the payment on the ground that he is unable immediately to make the payment by reason of circumstances attributable directly or indirectly to the present war the Court may, in its absolute discretion, after considering all the circumstances of the case and the position of all the parties, by order defer the operation of any such remedies for such time and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit.

If you desire to take advantage of the Act you should attend in person or by your solicitor at the time and place above mentioned and satisfy the Court that your inability to pay is due to such circumstances.

If you do not attend either in person or by your solicitor at the time and place above mentioned such order will be made and proceedings taken as the Court may think just and expedient.

Schedule.

- (a) That the said _____ may be at liberty to levy a distress for rent amounting to _____ due from you to him on premises situate at _____ and known as _____; or
- (b) that the said _____ may be at liberty to resume or enter into possession of certain chattels held by you under a hire-purchase agreement made between the said _____ and you the said _____; or
- (c) that the said _____ may be at liberty to resume or enter into possession of certain property situate at _____; or
- (d) that the said _____ may be at liberty to exercise his right of re-entry on certain property situate at _____ and held by you under him; or
- (e) that the said _____ may be at liberty to fore-close on or to realize a security for the sum of £ _____ given by you to the said _____; or
- (f) that the said _____ may be at liberty to forfeit a deposit of £ _____ made under a contract made between him and you (state nature of contract) _____; or
- (g) that the said _____ may be at liberty to enforce the lapse of a certain policy of insurance for the sum of £ _____ granted to you by the said _____
[or as the case may be]

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON ORDER IN COUNCIL, No. 2, 1914.(a)
1914. No. 1614.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of October, 1914.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Order in Council dated the 20th day of August, 1914,(b) His Majesty was pleased to declare that during the present hostilities the Convention known as the Declaration of

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of October 29th, 1914, being the Second Supplement to the Gazette of October 27th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of October 30th, 1914, and in the "Dublin Gazette" of October 30th, 1914.

(b) Printed at pp. 143-145 of the Manual.

London^(a) should, subject to certain additions and modifications therein specified, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government; and

Whereas the said additions and modifications were rendered necessary by the special conditions of the present war; and

Whereas it is desirable and possible now to re-enact the said Order in Council with amendments in order to minimise, so far as possible, the interference with innocent neutral trade occasioned by the war:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. During the present hostilities the provisions of the Convention known as the Declaration of London^(a) shall, subject to the exclusion of the lists of contraband and non-contraband, and to the modifications hereinafter set out, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government.

The modifications are as follows:—

- (i) A neutral vessel, with papers indicating a neutral destination, which, notwithstanding the destination shown on the papers, proceeds to an enemy port, shall be liable to capture and condemnation if she is encountered before the end of her next voyage.
- (ii) The destination referred to in Article 33 of the said Declaration shall (in addition to the presumptions laid down in Article 34) be presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to or for an agent of the enemy State.
- (iii) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 35 of the said Declaration, conditional contraband shall be liable to capture on board a vessel bound for a neutral port if the goods are consigned "to order," or if the ship's papers do not show who is the consignee of the goods or if they show a consignee of the goods in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy.
- (iv) In the cases covered by the preceding paragraph (iii) it shall lie upon the owners of the goods to prove that their destination was innocent.

2. Where it is shown to the satisfaction of one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State that the enemy Government is drawing supplies for its armed forces from or through a neutral country, he may direct that in respect of ships bound for a port in that country Article 35 of the said Declaration shall not apply. Such direction shall be notified in the "London Gazette" and shall operate until the same is withdrawn. So long as such direction is in force, a vessel which is carrying conditional contraband to a port in that country shall not be immune from capture.

3. The Order in Council of the 20th August, 1914,^(a) directing the adoption and enforcement during the present hostilities of the Convention known as the Declaration of London, subject to the additions and modifications therein specified, is hereby repealed.

4. This Order may be cited as "the Declaration of London Order in Council, No. 2, 1914."

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, all other Judges of His Majesty's Prize Courts, and all Governors, Officers, and Authorities whom it may concern, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Almeric FitzRoy.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM.

ORDER IN COUNCIL AMENDING THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS, 1914.(a)

1914. No. 1543.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 14th day of
October, 1914.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Order in Council dated the twelfth day of August nineteen hundred and fourteen, His Majesty was pleased to make regulations (called the Defence of the Realm Regulations, 1914,(b)) under the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914,(c) for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm :

And whereas the said regulations have been amended by further Orders in Council dated the first day of September nineteen hundred and fourteen,(d) and the seventeenth day of September nineteen hundred and fourteen : (e)

And whereas it is expedient further to amend the said regulations in manner hereinafter appearing :

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of October 15th, 1914, being the 3rd Supplement to the Gazette of October 13th ; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of October 16th, 1914 ; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of October 16th, 1914.

(b) Printed at pp. 146-151 of the Manual.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 29, printed at p. 13 of the Manual. This Act was amended by the Defence of the Realm (No. 2) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 63), printed at pp. 22, 23 of the Manual, which extended the power of making regulations. Section 1 of the first Act as so amended is reprinted in consolidated form in Appendix B at p. 409 of the Manual.

(d) Printed at pp. 151-154 of the Manual.

(e) Printed at pp. 154, 155 of the Manual.

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following amendments be made in the said regulations:—

1. After Regulation 9 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“9A. No person shall, in any prescribed area, have in his possession or in premises in his occupation or under his control any celluloid or any cinematograph film exceeding the prescribed amount, unless he has obtained the prescribed permit and observes all the prescribed requirements.

“Any police constable or any person authorised in writing by the Chief Officer of Police, may enter, if need be by force, and search any premises in which he has reasonable cause to believe that celluloid or cinematograph film is kept or stored; and, if the prescribed permit has not been obtained or if any of the prescribed requirements are not complied with, may remove and destroy any such celluloid or film.

“For the purpose of this regulation ‘celluloid’ includes the substances known as celluloid or xylonite and other similar substances containing nitro-cellulose or other nitrated product, but does not include celluloid which has been subjected to any manufacturing process: and ‘cinematograph film’ means any film which is intended for use in cinematograph or similar apparatus and contains nitro-cellulose or other nitrated product: and ‘prescribed’ means prescribed by order made by a Secretary of State.”

2. After Regulation 13 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“13A. Any person landing or embarking at any place in the United Kingdom, on being required to do so by any constable or by any aliens’ officer for the purpose of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914,(a) shall make a declaration as to whether or not he is carrying or conveying any letters or other written messages intended to be transmitted by post or otherwise delivered, and, if so required, shall produce to the constable or officer any such letters or messages; and any constable or any such officer may search any such person and any baggage with a view to ascertaining whether such person or the person to whom the baggage belongs is carrying or conveying any such letters or messages.

“The constable or officer may examine any letters or other messages so produced to him or found on such search, and, unless satisfied that they are of an innocent nature, may transmit them to an officer appointed to act as military censor of postal correspondence.”

3. After Regulation 16 the following regulations shall be inserted :—

“ 16A. No person shall, without the written permission of the Postmaster-General, buy, sell, or have in his possession or under his control any apparatus for the transmission of messages by wireless telegraphy or any apparatus intended to be used as a component part of such apparatus; and no person shall sell any such apparatus to any person who has not obtained such permission as aforesaid.

“ For the purposes of this regulation, any apparatus ordinarily used as a distinctive component part of apparatus for the transmission of messages by wireless telegraphy shall be deemed to be intended to be so used unless the contrary is proved.”

“ 16B. Where an aliens' officer for the purposes of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914,^(a) has reason to suspect that any person who is about to embark on any ship is attempting to leave the United Kingdom for the purpose of communicating directly or indirectly with the enemy or with any subject of any state at war with His Majesty, he may prevent the embarkation of that person.

“ Where any such officer has prevented the embarkation of any person he shall report the case to a Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State may if he thinks fit by order prohibit that person at any time subsequently from leaving the United Kingdom so long as the order is in force, and any person who attempts to leave the United Kingdom in contravention of such an order shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this regulation.”

“ 16C. No person shall without lawful authority transmit, otherwise than through the post, or convey to or from the United Kingdom, any letter or written message from or originating with, or to or intended for :—

“ (a) any person or body of persons, of whatever nationality, resident or carrying on business in any country for the time being at war with His Majesty; or

“ (b) any person or body of persons whose sovereign or state is at war with His Majesty, and who resides or carries on business in the United Kingdom :

“ Provided that a person shall not be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this regulation if he proves that he did not know, and had no reason to suspect, that the letter or message in question was such a letter or message as aforesaid.

(a) Printed at pp. 68-85 of the Manual.

“This regulation is in addition to and not in derogation of any provisions contained in the enactments relating to the Post Office, and shall not prejudice any right to take proceedings under those enactments in respect of any transaction which is an offence against those enactments.”

4. After Regulation 20 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“20A. Every place used for the storage of petroleum (whether petroleum oil or petroleum spirit) within the meaning of the Petroleum Acts, 1871 to 1879,(a) turpentine, methylated spirit, wood naphtha, or any other highly inflammable liquid, exceeding in the aggregate one hundred gallons (other than a storage place sunk below the level of the ground so as to form a pit) shall be surrounded by a retaining wall or embankment so designed and constructed as to form an enclosure which will prevent in any circumstances the escape of any part of the petroleum or other inflammable liquid.

“No person shall use or permit to be used, for the storage of petroleum or other such inflammable liquid, any premises which do not comply with the requirements of this regulation.

“Provided that no proceedings shall be before the first day of November nineteen hundred and fourteen be taken against any person for a breach of this regulation if it appears that that person has used and is using all due diligence to make the premises comply with this regulation.

“Nothing in this regulation shall prejudice the effect of any requirements as to the storage of petroleum or other inflammable liquid lawfully imposed by any local authority, or the taking of any proceedings in respect of the violation of such requirements.”

5. After Regulation 22 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“22A. No person shall without the written permission of the competent naval or military authority, or some person authorised by him, ignite or otherwise make use of any fireworks or other similar device or any bonfire within the limits of any defended harbour or proclaimed area, or at any place where the fireworks or other device or bonfire when ignited might be visible from the sea.”

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) 34 & 35 Vict. c. 105, and 42 & 43 Vict. c. 47.

**ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED OCTOBER 31, 1914,
UNDER REGULATION 7A OF THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM
REGULATIONS^(a) AS TO REDUCTION OR EXTINCTION OF LIGHTS
IN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT AND THE CITY.**

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 7A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, I hereby make the following order:—

- (1) In all brightly lighted streets and squares and on bridges a portion of the lights must be extinguished so as to break up all conspicuous groups or rows of lights: and the lights which are not so extinguished must be lowered or made invisible from above by shading them or by painting over the tops and upper portions of the globes: provided that while thick fog prevails the normal lighting of the streets may be resumed.
- (2) Sky signs, illuminated fascias, illuminated lettering and powerful lights of all descriptions used for outside advertising or for the illumination of shop fronts must be extinguished.
- (3) The intensity of the inside lighting of shop fronts must be reduced from 6 p.m., or earlier if the Commissioner of Police on any occasion so directs.
- (4) In tall buildings which are illuminated at night, the greater part of the windows must be shrouded, but lights of moderate brightness may be left uncovered at irregular intervals.
- (5) All large lighted roof areas must be covered over, or the lighting intensity reduced to a minimum.
- (6) The lighting of railway stations, sidings and goods yards must be reduced to the intensity sufficient for the safe conduct of business there. The upper half of the globes of all arc lights must be shaded or painted over.
- (7) Lights along the water front must be masked to prevent as far as practicable the reflection of the light upon the water.
- (8) The lights of trams and omnibuses must not be more than is sufficient to enable fares to be collected, and must be obscured while crossing bridges.
- (9) The use of powerful lamps on motor and other vehicles is prohibited.
- (10) The aggregation of flares in street markets or elsewhere is prohibited.
- (11) In case of sudden emergency, all instructions given by the Admiralty or by the Commissioner of Police on the advice of the Admiralty as to the further reduction or extinction of lights shall be immediately obeyed.

^(a) This Regulation, which was made by Article 1 of the Order in Council of September 17th, is printed at p. 155 of the Manual, and as there provided may be cited as Regulation 7A of the main code of Regulations.

Reduction or Extinction of Lights in Greater London.

This order shall apply to the City of London and the whole of the Metropolitan Police District and, except where otherwise provided, to the hours between sunset and sunrise, and it shall be in force for two months from this date unless sooner revoked.

R. McKenna,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
31st October, 1914.

ENEMY RESERVISTS.

NOTICE AS TO ARREST OF ENEMY RESERVISTS.(a)

In view of the action taken by the German forces in Belgium and France of removing, as prisoners of war, all persons who are liable to military service, His Majesty's Government have given instructions that all enemy reservists on board neutral vessels should be made prisoners of war.

Foreign Office,
November 1, 1914.

ENEMY SHIPS.

NOTIFICATION BY H.M.'s GOVERNMENT AS TO ENEMY SHIPS IN THE SUEZ CANAL.(b)

His Majesty's Government have issued a notification in the following terms to the Representatives of Foreign Maritime Powers in London, and have asked them to communicate it to their Governments:—

Since the outbreak of war certain ships of enemy countries have remained in the Suez Canal.

Some of these vessels were detained by the Egyptian Government on account of hostile acts committed in the Canal; some because there was reason to apprehend that they contemplated hostile acts; others, though perfectly free, have refused to leave the Canal in spite of the offer of a free pass, thus disclosing their intention to use the ports of the Canal merely as ports of refuge, a measure which is not contemplated by the Suez Canal Convention.

His Majesty's Government do not admit that the conventional right of free access to and use of the Canal enjoyed by merchant vessels implies any right to make use of the Canal and its ports of access for an indefinite time to escape capture, since the obvious result of permitting any such course must be greatly to incommode and even to block the use of the ports and Canal

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of November 3rd, 1914.

(b) This Notification was published in the "London Gazette" of October 27th, 1914; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of October 30th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of October 30th, 1914.

by other ships, and they are consequently of opinion that the Egyptian Government are fully justified in the steps which they are taking to remove from the Canal all enemy ships which have been long enough in the Canal ports to show clearly that they have no intention of departing in the ordinary way, and that they are putting the Canal and its ports to a use which is inconsistent with the use of the Canal in the ordinary way by other shipping.

Foreign Office,
October 23, 1914.

**NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AS TO THE DETENTION DURING THE WAR OR REQUISITIONING
SUBJECT TO INDEMNITY OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MERCHANT
SHIPS WHICH CLEARED FROM THEIR LAST PORT BEFORE THE
DECLARATION OF WAR AND ARE CAPTURED AFTER THE OUTBREAK
OF HOSTILITIES. (a) (b)**

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received information to satisfy him that British merchant ships, which cleared from their last port of departure before the outbreak of hostilities with Austria-Hungary, but have been, or may be, met with at sea by Austro-Hungarian ships of war after the outbreak of such hostilities, are to be detained during the war, or requisitioned in lieu of condemnation as prize, and he has accordingly addressed the undermentioned notification to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Foreign Office,
October 31, 1914.

Sir Edward Grey to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Foreign Office,
October 31, 1914.

MY LORDS,

I have the honour to state that information has reached me of a nature to satisfy me that British merchant ships, which cleared from their last port before the outbreak of hostilities with Austria-Hungary, but have been, or may be, met with at sea by Austro-Hungarian ships of war after the outbreak of such hostilities, are to be detained during the war, or requisitioned in lieu of condemnation as prize.

Austro-Hungarian merchant vessels therefore, which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and are captured after the outbreak of hostilities with Austria-Hungary and brought before British Prize Courts for adjudication, will be detained during the war, or requisitioned subject to indemnity.

I have, &c.,
E. GREY.

(a) This Notification was issued in accordance with the provisions of Article X. of the Order in Council of August 4th, 1914, printed at pp. 138-141 of the Manual.

(b) This Notification was published in the "London Gazette" of October 31st, 1914, being a Supplement to the Gazette of October 30th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of November 2nd, 1914, being a Supplement to the Gazette of October 30th; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of November 3rd, 1914.

EXPORTATION OF WARLIKE STORES, PROVISIONS AND VICTUAL.

ORDER OF COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914 (4 & 5 GEO. 5, c. 64), VARYING PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDERS OF COUNCIL PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF VARIOUS ARTICLES.(a)

1914. No. 1548.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 19th day of October,
1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(b) that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(c) as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade in the following words:—

(1) That the prohibition of the export of the undermentioned articles from the United Kingdom, established by the Order of Council of the 11th September, 1914,(d) be withdrawn from this date:—

Molasses, invert sugar, and all sugar and extracts from sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope.

(2) That the prohibition of the export to all destinations of sugar, unrefined, and of sugar, refined and candy, established by the same Order of Council, be withdrawn so far as regards exports to the following destinations:—

The Channel Islands;

Malta;

Gibraltar;

Falkland Islands;

St. Helena;

The East Africa Protectorate;

British West African Colonies and Protectorates.

(3) That the following articles be deleted from the list of articles prohibited from being exported to foreign ports in

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of October 19th, 1914, being the 3rd Supplement to the Gazette of October 16th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of October 20th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of October 20th, 1914.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

(c) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(d) Printed at pp. 174, 175 of the Manual.

Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas with the exception of those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, established by His Majesty's Proclamations of the 5th and 20th August, 1914,^(a) and by the Order of Council of the 25th September, 1914^(b) :—

Uniform clothing;
Men's marching and shooting boots;
Heliographs;
Horse and pony shoes;
Graphite.

(4) That the export of the following articles to foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas with the exception of those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal be prohibited, viz. :—

Undressed goat skins;
Sheep skins, woollod (*i.e.*, with the wool left on);
Graphite, suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.

(5) That the export of the following articles be prohibited to all foreign ports other than those situated in His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies not possessing Responsible Government, Possessions and Protectorates :—

Woollen and worsted yarns;
All woollen and worsted cloth, without pattern (except women's dress stuffs and cloth manufactured from merino wool) if suitable for uniform clothing;
Uniform clothing;
Cardigan jackets, woollen jerseys, woollen gloves, woollen socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds.

(6) That the export of the following articles be prohibited to all destinations :—

Compasses other than ships' compasses;
Signalling lamps operated by electricity, and capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code;
Men's heavy boots;
Horse shoes;
Heliographs;
Woollen waste;
Woollen rags applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not;
Woollen tops;
Woollen noils.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) Printed at pp. 162-164 and 168-170 of the Manual.

(b) Printed at pp. 175, 176 of the Manual.

ISLE OF MAN.

Courts (Emergency Powers).

ORDER IN COUNCIL UNDER THE ISLE OF MAN (WAR LEGISLATION)
ACT, 1914 (4 & 5 GEO. 5, C. 62), EXTENDING THE COURTS
(EMERGENCY POWERS) ACT, 1914 (4 & 5 GEO. 5, C. 78), WITH
ADAPTATIONS TO THE ISLE OF MAN.^(a)

1914. No. 1544.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 14th day of October,
1914.

PRESENT

The King's Most Excellent Majesty	
Lord Chancellor	Lord Wimborne
Lord President	Lord Islington.

Whereas by the Isle of Man (War Legislation) Act, 1914,^(b) His Majesty has power to extend to the Isle of Man any Act which, in the opinion of His Majesty, was passed for the purpose of meeting any emergency created by the present War, subject to adaptations for the purpose of making the Act applicable to the Isle of Man:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914,^(c) shall extend to the Isle of Man, adapted as set out in the Schedule hereto.

Almeric FitzRoy.

Schedule.

- 1.—(1) From and after the passing of this Act no person shall—
(a) proceed to execution on, or otherwise to the enforcement of any judgment or order of any court (whether entered or made before or after the passing of this Act) for the payment or recovery of a sum of money to which this subsection applies, except after such application to such court and such notice as may be provided for by rules or directions under this Act; or

(a) This order was published in the "London Gazette" of October 23rd, 1914; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of October 27th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of October 27th, 1914. The Order in Council as thus gazetted is in substitution for the Order in Council as published in the London Gazette of October 15th, and in the Edinburgh, and Dublin, Gazettes of October 16th 1914.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 62 printed at p. 22 of the Manual.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 78 printed at p. 35 of the Manual.

- (b) levy any distress, take out any arrest for rent, sue out any action of arrest, take, resume, or enter into possession of any property, exercise any right of re-entry, foreclose, realise any security (except by way of sale by a mortgagee in possession), forfeit any deposit, or enforce the lapse of any policy of insurance to which this subsection applies, for the purpose of enforcing the payment or recovery or any sum of money to which this subsection applies, or, in default of the payment or recovery of any such sum of money, except after such application to such court and such notice as may be provided for by rules or directions under this Act.

This subsection shall apply to all sums of money except sums (other than rent at a rate not exceeding £50 per annum) due and payable in pursuance of a contract made after the beginning of the 4th day of August, 1914.

This subsection shall not apply in the case of any proceedings for recovery or enforcement of any fine, or for the enforcement of the payment of any sum due under a recognisance, or for the enforcement of any order of affiliation, or any order enforceable in the same way as an order of affiliation.

This subsection applies to life or endowment policies for an amount not exceeding £25, or payments equivalent thereto, the premiums in respect of which are payable at not longer than monthly intervals, and have been paid for at least the two years preceeding the 4th day of August, 1914.

(2) If, on any such application, the court to which the application is made is of opinion that time should be given to the person liable to make the payment on the ground that he is unable immediately to make the payment by reason of circumstances attributable, directly or indirectly, to the present war, the court may, in its absolute discretion, after considering all the circumstances of the case and the position of all the parties, by order, stay execution or defer the operation of any such remedies as aforesaid, for such time and subject to such conditions as the court thinks fit.

(3) Where a bankruptcy petition has been presented against any debtor, and the debtor proves to the satisfaction of the court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy that his inability to pay his debts is due to circumstances attributable, directly or indirectly, to the present war, the court may, in its absolute discretion, after considering all the circumstances of the case and the position of all the parties, at any time stay the proceedings under the petition for such time and subject to such conditions as the court thinks fit.

(4) The Judges of the High Court of Justice of the Isle of Man may make such rules and give such directions as they think fit for the purpose of giving full effect to this Act, and may, by those rules or directions, provide for any proceedings for the purposes of this Act being conducted, so far as desirable, in private, and for the remission of any fees.

(5) The powers given under this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other powers of any court.

(6) Nothing in this Act shall affect any right or power of pawn-brokers to deal with pledges, or give any power to stay execution or defer the operation of any remedies of a creditor in the case of a sum of money payable by, or recoverable from, the subject of a Sovereign or State at war with His Majesty.

(7) Any stay of execution or of other proceedings, and any postponement of the operation of the remedies of a creditor, which has been granted or ordered by any court since the commencement of the present war and before the extension of this Act to the Isle of Man shall be as valid as if this Act had been in operation in the said Island when the stay or postponement was granted or ordered.

2.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914.

(2) His Majesty may, by Order in Council, at any time determine the operation of this Act, or provide that this Act shall have effect subject to such limitations as may be contained in the Order; but, subject to the operation of any such Order in Council, this Act shall have effect during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE (OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, AND SOLDIERS) REGULATIONS (IRELAND), 1914, DATED OCTOBER 9, 1914, BEING PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS MADE BY THE IRISH INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS UNDER SECTION 46 (7) OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911 (1 & 2 GEO. 5, c. 55), AS AMENDED BY THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (NAVY AND ARMY) ACT, 1914, WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, AND SOLDIERS.

The Irish Insurance Commissioners hereby certify under Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893,^(a) that on account of urgency the following Regulations should come into operation immediately, and in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sub-section (7) of Section 46 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, as amended by the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914,^(b) and Section 81 of the former Act, hereby make the following Regulations to come into operation forthwith as Provisional Regulations.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the National Health Insurance (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Soldiers) Regulations (Ireland), 1914, and shall have effect as from the 1st day of August, 1914.

(a) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 66.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 81, printed at p. 39 of the Manual.

2.—(1) In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires the following expressions have the respective meanings hereby assigned to them:—

“The Act” means the National Insurance Act, 1911, as amended by the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914;

“Officer” means any person who, being previously insured, serves during the present war as a commissioned or warrant officer of the Naval Reserve, or an officer of the Reserve or of the Territorial Force, or is granted a temporary commission in the regular forces during the continuance of the present war;

“Soldier” means any soldier specially enlisted for the purposes of the present war;

“Commencement of service” means, in the case of an officer, the date on which he begins to serve as an officer for the purposes of the present war, and in the case of a soldier, the date of his enlistment;

“Discharge” includes any termination of service.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889,(a) applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

3. In the application of Section 46 of the Act as amended by the National Insurance Act, 1913,(b) and of any Regulations(c) made thereunder and for the time being in force (other than these Regulations), to soldiers after the commencement of service, the following adaptations and modifications shall have effect:—

The provisions of Section 46 shall not apply to any soldier who was not immediately before enlistment an insured person and who within such time as the Army Council may determine elects not to become insured during the period of his service.

4. In the application of the aforesaid Section and Regulations to officers and soldiers after the commencement of service, the following adaptations and modifications shall have effect:—

(1) The commencement of service shall, in the case of officers, be treated as if it were the date of enlistment mentioned in Section 46 of the Act, and, notwithstanding anything in sub-section (2) of Section 46, the provisions of sub-section (3) of that section, as modified by these Regulations, shall, in the case of an officer or soldier who has not joined an approved society before the commencement of service, apply immediately after that date.

(2)—(a) The provisions of paragraph (d) of sub-section (3) of Section 46 of the Act shall not apply to an officer or soldier who was immediately before the commencement of service a deposit contributor, but any sum standing to his credit in the Deposit Contributors Fund shall be retained in that fund until the date of discharge.

(a) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(b) 3 & 4 Geo. 5. c. 37.

(c) As to Regulations made previously to, or not in direct consequence of, the War, see footnote (c), p. 194 of the Manual.

*National Health Insurance of Officers, Warrant Officers,
and Soldiers (Ireland).*

- (b) Upon his discharge, paragraph (g) of sub-section (3) of Section 46 shall not apply, but if he does not become a member of the Navy and Army Insurance Fund under the provisions of paragraph (h) of sub-section (3) of Section 46, the value of the contributions paid by or in respect of him between the commencement of service and the date of discharge shall be carried to his credit in the Deposit Contributors Fund.
- (c) If after the date of discharge he becomes entitled to benefits out of the Navy and Army Insurance Fund, he shall be treated as if the Navy and Army Insurance Fund were an approved society and he had become a member of that Fund at the commencement of service, and any sum standing to his credit in the Deposit Contributors Fund shall be dealt with accordingly.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Irish Insurance Commissioners this ninth day of October in the year one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

(L.S.)

John Houlihan,

Secretary to the Irish Insurance Commissioners.

NAVY AND NAVAL RESERVES.

1. Conveyance of Treasure in H.M.'s Ships.

ORDER IN COUNCIL ANNULLING ORDER IN COUNCIL AND PROCLAMATION OF AUGUST 10, 1888, AS TO THE CONVEYANCE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TREASURE IN H.M.'S SHIPS.(a)

1914. No. 1612.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 26th day of October, 1914.

PRESENT.

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 17th day of October, 1914, in the words following, viz.:—

“Whereas by Order in Council, dated the 10th day of August, 1888, approval was given to the terms of the Proclamation annexed thereto respecting the conveyance of Public and Private Treasure: (b)

(a) This Order was published in the “London Gazette” of October 27th, 1914, in the “Edinburgh Gazette” of October 30th, 1914, and in the “Dublin Gazette” of November, 1914.

(b) The Order in Council and Proclamation of August 10th, 1888, are printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Revised (1904), Vol. IX., “Navy,” pp. 78-83.

" And whereas we consider it desirable that the system of payment for the conveyance of treasure in Your Majesty's Ships therein prescribed should be terminated :

" We beg leave humbly to recommend that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased, by Your Order in Council, to annul the aforesaid Order in Council of the 10th day of August, 1888, and the Proclamation annexed thereto."

His Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

2. Pension and Allowances.

ORDER IN COUNCIL GRANTING TO ALL SEAMEN AND MARINES RE-ENTERING DURING THE WAR, THE PRIVILEGE OF COUNTING FORMER SERVICE TOWARDS PENSION, IRRESPECTIVE OF PERIOD DURING WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN OUT OF THE SERVICE.(a)

1914. No. 1570.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 26th day of October, 1914.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 16th day of October, 1914, in the words following, viz. :—

" Whereas by Section 3 of the Naval and Marine Pay and Pensions Act, 1865,(b) it is enacted, *inter alia*, that all pay, pensions, or other allowances in the nature thereof, payable in respect of services in Your Majesty's Naval or Marine Force to a person being or having been an Officer, Seaman, or Marine therein, shall be paid in such manner, and subject to such restrictions, conditions, and provisions, as are from time to time directed by Order in Council :

" And whereas by the Regulations for the government of Your Majesty's Naval Service, Men who have been discharged from the Royal Navy or Royal Marines for reasons

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of October 27th, 1914 : and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of October 30th, 1914.

(b) 28 & 29 Vict. c. 73.

Counting by Seamen and Marines of Former Service towards Pension.

other than that of medical disability may, in the event of re-entry therein, count all former service with character not inferior to 'Fair' towards pension, only 'provided that a break of five years did not take place between the two services':

"And whereas we consider that it is desirable that this condition should be modified in the case of suitable men whom it is deemed expedient specially to allow to re-enter during the period of the War:

"We beg leave humbly to recommend that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased, by Your Order in Council, to authorize us to grant to all Seamen and Marines who are allowed to re-enter during the period of the War the privilege of counting their former service towards pension irrespective of the period they have been out of the Service.

"The Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury have signified their concurrence in this proposal."

His Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

ORDER IN COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE NAVAL AND MARINE PAY AND PENSIONS ACT, 1865 (28 & 29 VICT. C. 73) SANCTIONING THE PAYMENT DURING THE WAR OF SEPARATION ALLOWANCES TO WIVES, &C., OF SEAMEN, MARINES, AND RESERVISTS.(a)

1914. No. 1615.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of October, 1914.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 20th day of October, 1914, in the words following, viz.:—

"Whereas by Section 3 of the Naval and Marine Pay and Pensions Act 1865,(b) it is enacted, *inter alia*, that all pay, pensions, or other allowances in the nature thereof, payable in respect of services in Your Majesty's Naval or Marine Force to a person being or having been an Officer, Seaman, or Marine therein, shall be paid in such manner, and subject

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of October 30th, 1914.

(b) 28 & 29 Vict. c. 73.

to such restrictions, conditions, and provisions, as are from time to time directed by Order in Council:

“And whereas we consider it desirable that Separation Allowances should be paid during the period of the present War to the wives and in respect of the children of Seamen, Marines, and Reservists borne on the books of Your Majesty’s Ships, and to other persons who are in fact dependent upon them:

“We beg leave humbly to recommend that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased, by Your Order in Council, to sanction payment of such allowances at rates not exceeding those set forth in the following Schedule, to take effect from the 1st day of October, 1914.

“The Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty’s Treasury have signified their concurrence in this proposal.

Schedule.

“SCALE OF NAVY SEPARATION ALLOWANCES.

Sailor.	Marine on Ship's Books.	Wife. per Week.	Children per Week.	Motherless Children. Per Week.
Class I. :—				
Ordinary Seaman ...	Private ...	6s.	1st child, 2s. 2nd child, 2s. Subsequent children, 1s. each.	3s. each.
Able Seaman.	Corporal.			
Leading Seaman.	Sergeant and			
2nd Class Petty Officer and equivalent ratings.	equivalent ranks.			
Class II. :—				
Petty Officer ...	Colour Sergeant	7s.	Do. ...	Do.
Petty Officer, 1st Class, and equivalent ratings.	and equivalent ranks.			
Class III. :—				
Chief Petty Officer and equivalent ratings.	Quartermaster Ser- geant and Staff Sergeant.	8s.	Do. ...	Do.
Class IV. :—				
—	Warrant Officer ...	9s.	Do. ...	Do.

“Payment in respect of children to be made for boys under 14 and girls under 16 years of age.

“Families now residing within the London Postal area to receive an additional allowance of 3s. 6d. a week.”

His Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

PENSION AND HALF-PAY.

TREASURY WARRANT, DATED OCTOBER 10, 1914, PRESCRIBING
FORM OF DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY OFFICERS AND MEN
CLAIMING RETIRED PAY, PENSIONS, OR OTHER NON-EFFECTIVE
ALLOWANCES WHILE ON SERVICE WITH THE NAVY OR ARMY
DURING THE PRESENT NATIONAL EMERGENCY, AND ATTESTA-
TION OF LIFE CERTIFICATES RELATING THERETO.

1914. No. 1483.

To all whom it may concern, after our hearty commendations.

Whereas it is provided by Section 6 of the Appropriation Act, 1914.(a) and corresponding sections in the Appropriation Acts of previous years that "a person shall not receive any part of a grant for half-pay or Army, Navy, or Civil non-effective services until he has subscribed such declaration as may from time to time be prescribed by a Warrant of the Treasury before one of the persons prescribed by such Warrant"; and Whereas by our Warrant of 13th July, 1894 (b) (with which is incorporated our Warrant of 18th October, 1893(c)), and subsequent Warrants we prescribed the forms in which such declarations are to be made and the persons authorised to attest them; and Whereas it is now desirable to alter the form of declaration in the case of officers and men on service with the Navy or Army during the present national emergency and to extend the number of persons authorised to attest such declarations.

Now therefore, We, being two of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury hereby prescribe that the declaration to be subscribed under the above section of the annual Appropriation Act may, in the case of officers, warrant officers, petty officers, and non-commissioned officers and men employed on service with the Navy or Army during the present national emergency, be in the form of a statement signed by the claimant that he is entitled to a specified rate of retired pay or pension from Votes of Parliament or of words to that effect and that this declaration may be subscribed before any commissioned officer of His Majesty's Navy or Army or before any of the persons specified in our Warrant of the 18th October, 1893, or in any subsequent Warrant.

Witness our hands this 10th day of October, 1914.

Henry Webb.
Wedgwood Benn.

Treasury Chambers,
Whitehall.

(a) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 24.

(b) Printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Revised (1904), Vol. IX. "Pension and Half-Pay," p. 33.

(c) Printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Revised (1904), Vol. IX. "Pension and Half-Pay," p. 29.

PRIZE COURTS.

NOTIFICATION DATED OCTOBER 26, 1914, BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE
AS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRITISH PRIZE COURT IN
EGYPT. (a)

With reference to the notification on page 8037 of the London Gazette of October 9th, 1914, (b) the following particulars have now been received in regard to the establishment of a British Prize Court in Egypt. The officer named in the last column has been authorised to conduct prize proceedings on behalf of the Crown within the jurisdiction of this Court, and enquiries with regard to the release of cargoes, other than enemy cargoes, laden on enemy ships should be made to such officer.

—	Name of Court.	Where located.	Officer.
Egypt ...	His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for the Dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte in Egypt.	Alexandria	Crown Prosecutor, 17, Rue Nebi Daniel, Alexandria.

Foreign Office,
October 26, 1914.

STOCK EXCHANGE LOAN SCHEME.

SCHEME FOR PROVIDING GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE IN DEALING
WITH ACCOUNT TO ACCOUNT LOANS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

With a view to avoiding the necessity for the forced realisation on a large scale of securities held as cover for Account to Account Loans, His Majesty's Government has agreed to arrange with the Bank of England to make advances to certain classes of lenders in order to enable them to continue their loans until after the end of the war. The arrangements agreed upon are as follows:—

1. The application of the scheme will be confined to Account to Account Loans made to members of the Stock Exchange by lenders other than banks to which currency facilities are open. It will not apply to lenders who are themselves members of the Stock Exchange.

(a) This Notification was published in the "London Gazette" of October 27th, 1914; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of October 30th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of October 30th, 1914.

(b) The Notification referred to is printed at pp. 527-529 of the Manual.

2. All banks to which currency facilities are open, whether clearing banks or not, have agreed not to press for repayment of such loans, or require the deposit of further margin, until after the expiry of a period of twelve months from the conclusion of peace, or after the expiry of "The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914,"^(a) whichever shall happen first, provided that this agreement shall not prejudice the right to immediate repayment if and when a receiving order in bankruptcy (or the corresponding order in Scotland) is made against the borrower. The rate of interest to be charged on loans continued under this arrangement shall not exceed the rate chargeable by the Bank of England to other lenders under paragraph 4.

3. Subject to the following conditions, the Government will arrange with the Bank of England to advance to lenders to whom the Scheme is applicable 60 per cent. of the value of the securities at present held by the lenders against any loans which they had outstanding on the 29th July, 1914, such securities to be valued for the purpose of the advance at the making-up prices of the 29th July settlement^(b):—

- (a) The Bank of England may at their discretion refuse any application. But in the exercise of this discretion due regard shall be had to the object of the Scheme, viz., to prevent as far as possible the forced realisation of securities, and before a final decision is arrived at in regard to any application, the Bank will, if the applicant so desires, submit it to the Treasury.
- (b) Both the lender and the immediate borrower from the lender shall be jointly and severally responsible to the Bank of England for the repayment of the advance and interest thereon.
- (c) All applications for loans under the Scheme giving the particulars required by the Bank of England shall be made on or before the 31st January, 1915, and no application will be entertained which is received after that date.

4. Loans by the Bank of England under the Scheme are to bear interest at 1 per cent. above Bank rate varying, with a minimum of 5 per cent. in all. Interest will be payable fortnightly or, when the Stock Exchange is reopened, at each settlement, and the borrowers will be entitled to coupons and dividends, provided that such interest is duly paid.

5. The Bank of England will not press for the repayment of advances made under the Scheme until after the expiry of a period of twelve months from the conclusion of peace or after the expiry of "The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914,"^(a) whichever shall happen first, nor will the Bank in the meantime

(a) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 78, printed at p. 35 of the Manual.

(b) In the case of Consols and other securities settling at the Consols Account the mean price of the Official List of July 27th will be taken.

require the deposit of further margin, provided that this agreement shall not prejudice the right to immediate repayment if and when a receiving order in bankruptcy is made against the borrower.

6. The borrower may at any time repay the advance in whole or in part. In the case of part repayment the securities to be released will be settled by agreement between the borrower and the Bank of England, or, in default of agreement, will be such proportion of each security as the amount of the repayment bears to the whole advance, provided that where any of the securities are securities held by the borrower against a loan made by him, the Bank of England will release those particular securities upon repayment of an amount equal to the value of the securities at the prices of the 29th July settlement, less the amount of the margin (if any) deposited with such borrower.

7. When any of the securities against which advances are outstanding, either under paragraph 2 or under paragraph 3, reaches the above-mentioned prices of the 29th July settlement, the bank concerned or the Bank of England, as the case may be, shall have the right of calling from the borrowers for the repayment of their loans to the extent of the value of such securities, and should such request not be complied with, the bank shall have the right of selling such securities for account of the borrowers, but not under the above-mentioned prices.

8. Lenders taking advantage of the Scheme shall be bound by the same conditions as the banks under paragraph 2. In the event of any lender who might take advantage of the Scheme not doing so, but seeking to realise his securities, the Stock Exchange as a body shall oppose his application on the borrower's behalf under "The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914." (a)

The Stock Exchange Committee undertakes to make rules to secure that, where any loans have been used for the purpose of making other loans on the Stock Exchange, or for the purpose of carrying over stock, the advantages of the scheme shall extend, so far as practicable, to the clients and other parties concerned.

9. The Stock Exchange Committee will not reopen the Stock Exchange without submitting the proposed date and conditions of such reopening to the Treasury and obtaining their consent.

Treasury Chambers, S.W.
October 31, 1914.

(a) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 78, printed at p. 35 of the Manual.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

PROCLAMATION, DATED OCTOBER 26, 1914, EXTENDING THE PROHIBITIONS CONTAINED IN THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY PROCLAMATION, No. 2.(a)

1914. No. 1569.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation extending the Prohibitions contained in the Proclamation of the 9th September, 1914, relating to Trading with the Enemy.

George R.I.

Whereas by Our Proclamation dated the 9th day of September, 1914, called the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2.(b) certain prohibitions, as therein more specifically set forth, were imposed upon all persons therein referred to:

And whereas by Our Proclamation dated the 30th day of September, 1914,(c) the prohibitions contained in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, were extended, and the importation of sugar was prohibited as therein more specifically set forth:

And whereas by Our Proclamation dated the 8th day of October, 1914,(d) Our Proclamation of the 9th September, 1914, called the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, was amended as therein more specifically set forth:

And whereas it is desirable to revoke Our Proclamation dated the 30th day of September, 1914:

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

1. The aforesaid Proclamation of the 30th day of September is hereby as from the date hereof revoked, and from and after the date hereof this present Proclamation is substituted therefor.

2. The importation into the United Kingdom of all sugar is hereby prohibited, provided that the foregoing prohibition shall not extend to sugar (not being raw or refined sugar made or produced by an enemy or in an enemy country, or refined sugar made or produced from raw sugar made or produced by an enemy or in an enemy country)—

(a) cleared from the port of shipment to this country on or before the 26th October, 1914;

(b) imported under contract made prior to the 4th August, 1914.

(a) This Proclamation was published in the "London Gazette" of October 26th, 1914, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of October 23rd; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of October 27th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of October 27th, 1914.

(b) Printed at pp. 378-381 of the Manual.

(c) Printed at pp. 384, 385 of the Manual.

(d) Printed at pp. 530, 531 of the Manual.

3. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by Our licence, or by the licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade, whether such licence be granted especially to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

4. The words "enemy" and "enemy country" and "person" shall have the same meaning in this Our Proclamation as in Our said Proclamation of the 9th day of September, 1914.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

God Save the King.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

EMERGENCY GRANTS TO ASSOCIATIONS QUALIFIED FOR REFUNDS UNDER SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911 (1 & 2 GEO. 5, C. 55), AND SECTION 14 OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (PART II. AMENDMENT) ACT, 1914 (4 & 5 GEO. 5, C. 57).

I.—The Board of Trade are prepared to receive applications from Associations, the rules of which provide for payments to persons whilst unemployed, for emergency grants in aid of the exceptional expenditure on unemployment benefit owing to the war.

II.—Emergency grants will be in addition to any repayments to the Association under Section 106 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, and such grants will only be given to those Associations which have satisfied, or are prepared to satisfy, the conditions for a repayment under that Section.

III.—Full particulars as to repayments under Section 106, and of the regulations made thereunder in pursuance of which a repayment may be obtained are set out in the Leaflet U.I. 103 issued by the Board of Trade. Copies of this may be obtained on application. The officials of all Associations which have not already qualified for a repayment under the Section should, before making application for an emergency grant obtain a copy of this leaflet, and make themselves familiar with the conditions for a repayment.

IV.—Associations in order to receive emergency grants will be required to fulfil certain special conditions as follows:—

- (1.) To reduce all unemployment benefit payments to 17s. per week or less if the maximum rate of benefit payable under the rules of the Association exceeds 17s. per week.

- (2.) To satisfy the Board of Trade that the rate of unemployment among the members is abnormal.
- (3.) To levy their members in full employment as set out below, and from time to time supply particulars of the financial results of the levy.
- (4.) To furnish the Board of Trade with full information as to the unemployment of their members at agreed intervals during the period for which an emergency grant is paid.

Conditions (1), (2) and (3) will be considered in turn.

Rate of Benefit.

V.—In considering the maximum rate of benefit paid by the Association, sums paid by way of State unemployment benefit will be included; thus an Association paying 10s. per week from its own funds, and 7s. State benefit in accordance with the terms of its arrangement with the Board of Trade under Section 105, will be considered to be paying a maximum of 17s. per week. An Association paying 12s. in addition to the 7s. will not be able to obtain an emergency grant until the rate of 12s. is reduced by at least 2s. per week.

It is an absolute condition of any emergency grant that not more than 17s. per week is paid by the Association to any one member.

Rate of Unemployment.

VI.—Emergency grants will not in general be made unless the Association can prove to the satisfaction of the Board that the rate of unemployment among the members is at least double the normal over a period of years. For this purpose the Association will be required to furnish the Board periodically with particulars of the unemployment experienced by the members, and may be required to furnish information as to unemployment experienced by them in past years if they have not already furnished such information to the Board of Trade.

Levy on Members in Full Employment.

VII.—The Association will be required to satisfy the Board that it has authorised a levy to be made on its members in full employment without any reduction in the ordinary rate of contribution prescribed by the rules.

The levy need not be imposed on members below the age of 21 years, or upon those members who do not contribute to the funds of the Association for the purpose of receiving unemployment benefit when unemployed.

The Board will take such steps as they may consider necessary to satisfy themselves that the levy is duly enforced, and the Association will be required to furnish periodically detailed statements showing the sums which have been received as the result of the levy. Such sums must be exclusively used for the purpose of paying unemployment benefit.

Amount of Emergency Grant.

VIII.—The amount of emergency grant will vary having regard to the rate of levy, and the rate of levy will vary having regard to the maximum benefit paid, as set out in the following table:—

Maximum rate of benefit paid.	Rate of levy to obtain an emergency grant of one-sixth.	Rate of levy to obtain an emergency grant of one-third.
Exceeding 15s. but not exceeding 17s.	<i>d.</i> 3	<i>d.</i> 6
“ 13s. “ “ 15s.	2	4
Not exceeding 13s.	1	2

Thus an Association paying a maximum benefit of 17s. and levying the members in full employment 6*d.* per week, will, subject to its fulfilling the other conditions, obtain an emergency grant of one-third of its expenditure on unemployment benefit, which together with the payment of one-sixth ordinarily obtainable under Section 106, will equal a total of one-half of the Association's expenditure. If such an Association decides to levy 3*d.* per week only, it will obtain an emergency grant of one-sixth, which with the repayment ordinarily obtainable under the Section, will equal a total of one-third of the expenditure.

An Association paying a rate of 10s. which decides to levy its members 2*d.* per week will be able to obtain a total repayment under Section 106 and by way of Emergency Grant of half of its expenditure; if the levy is 1*d.* per week, it will be able to obtain altogether one-third of its expenditure.

When the Association has an arrangement with the Board of Trade under Section 105 in respect of its members compulsorily insured under Part II. of the Act, the whole sum repaid to it in accordance with the terms of the arrangement will be excluded from the total sum in respect of which the emergency grant will be paid.

If the rate of benefit paid by the Association depends in part upon the number of children in the family of the member, the Board propose to assume for the purpose of the above table a family of four children. In cases where in addition to a cash payment an allowance is made, *e.g.*, for rent, the Board propose to assume that the allowance is made in every case.

Date from which Emergency Grant will be payable.

IX.—The emergency grants above referred to will ordinarily be made in respect of expenditure incurred after the application for a grant has been made and the necessary conditions have been fulfilled.

2. In addition, special emergency grants may also be made in respect of expenditure incurred between the 4th August, 1914, or any subsequent date, and the date when all the conditions for an emergency grant are fulfilled. Such retrospective grants will be subject to special conditions, and the sum paid and the period in respect of which it is paid will depend on the circumstances in each case.

Payment of Claims.

X.—Associations will be permitted to claim both the ordinary repayments and the emergency grants monthly, and payments in respect of such claims will be made about the middle of the month following that to which they relate.

All other conditions applicable to the payment of emergency grants, *e.g.*, financial requirements, audit, &c., will be found in the Leaflet U.I. 103 referred to in paragraph III. which, together with forms of application for an emergency grant, U.I. 351, can be obtained on application to the General Manager, Board of Trade Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Department, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

October, 1914

APPENDIX.

Appendix A. of Manual, Revised to November 3rd, 1914.

PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS ON THE EXPORTATION OF GOODS.

I.

List of goods prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom by Proclamations of 3rd, 5th, 10th and 20th August, 1914,^(a) as modified by Orders of Council of 28th August, 1st, 8th, 11th and 25th September, and October 6th, 1914,^(b) and lastly by Order of Council, of October 19th, 1914^(c) :—

Acetanilide.

Acetone.

Acetyl salicylic acid (aspirin) and salicin.

Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids.

Adrenalin and its preparations.

Adrenin.

Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, of all kinds and their component parts.

Alcohols, ethylic.

Alcohols, methylic.

Alkaline, iodides.

Ammonium Sulphocyanide.

Animals, pack, saddle, and draught, suitable for use in war.^(d)

Antipyrine (phenazone).

Arms, rifled of all kinds, and their component parts.

Balsam of Peru.

Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids.

Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates.

Benzol.

Bismuth and its salts.

Blankets, coloured, exceeding 3½ lbs. in weight, known as "woollen" blankets.

Bromine and alkaline bromides.

Cantharides and its preparations.

Carbolic acid.

Carbons required for searchlights.

(e) Cardigan jackets.

(a) These Proclamations are printed at pp. 160-170 of the Manual.

(b) These Orders of Council are printed at pp. 170-176, 520 of the Manual.

(c) This Order of Council is printed at p. 26 of this Supplement.

(d) This prohibition was extended to the carriage coastwise of all such animals between ports of the United Kingdom by Order of Council of September 25th, 1914, printed at p. 175 of the Manual.

(e) This prohibition does not extend to ports situated in His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies not possessing Responsible Government, Possessions and Protectorates.

Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, other than sporting cartridges, charges, and their component parts.
Chloral and its preparations, including chloramid.
Chloroform.
Chromo and ferro-chrome.
Chrysarobin.
Cinchona bark, quinine and its salts.
Citrate of magnesia.
Citric acid, alkaline citrates and calcium citrate.
Cloth, hempen.
Coal sacks.
Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, except aniline oil and aniline salt.
Coca and its preparations and alkaloids.
Collodion.
Compasses other than ships' compasses.
Copper, ore or unwrought, all kinds.
Corrosive sublimate.
Cotton waste of all descriptions.
Cresol and all preparations thereof (including cresylic acid) and nitro-cresol.
Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium.
Dimethylaniline.
Dulcite.
Dyes and dyestuffs obtained from coal tar.
Emetin hydrochlor.
Ergot of rye and its preparations and alkaloids.
Ether.
Ethyl chloride.
Eucaine hydrochlor.
Field glasses and telescopes.
Forage and food of all kinds for animals.
Formic aldehyde.
Fulminate of mercury.
Gentian and its preparations.
Glycerine, crude and refined.
Guncotton.
Gunpowder.
Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes.
Heliographs.
Hemp cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of manila hemp or reaper or binder twine.
Henbane and its preparations.
Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its preparations.
Hides of all kinds, dry or wet.
Horse shoes.
Hydrobromic acid.
Hydroquinone.
Iodine and its preparations.
Khaki serge.
Lead, pig, sheet or pipe.

Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots.

Lysol.

Mannite.

Mens' heavy boots.

Mercury and its salts and preparations.

Morphia and other alkaloids of opium.

Neo-salvarsan.

Nets, torpedo.

Nickel and ferro-nickel.

Nitrate of sodium.

Nitro-toluol.

Novocain.

Nux Vomica and its alkaloids and preparations.

Oil, blast furnace.

Oil, coal tar.

Oil, fuel, shale.

Oil, mineral lubricating.

Oil of turpentine.

Oil, olive.

Opium and its preparations.

Paraffin, liquid, medicinal.

Paraffin, soft.

Paraldehyde.

Pastilles, jujubes, lozenges and cachous generally containing prohibited ingredients.

"Peptone Witte."

Peroxide of manganese.

Petroleum, fuel oil.

Petroleum, gas oil.

Petroleum, spirit or motor spirit (including Shell spirit).

Phenacetin.

Pig-skins, raw or dressed.

Pilocarpine salts.

Potassium and its salts and preparations (including bichromate and prussiate of potash).

Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.

Protogol.

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for men, viz. :—

(a) Animals, living, for food.

(a) Barley and oats.

(a) Butter.

(a) Cheese.

(a) Eggs.

(a) Margarine.

(b) Sugar, refined and candy.

(b) Sugar, unrefined.

(a) Wheat and wheat flour.

(a) This prohibition was withdrawn by Order of Council of August 28th, 1914 (printed at p. 170 of the Manual), in respect of His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies not possessing responsible government, British India, Territories under His Majesty's Protection, Cyprus, the Channel Islands, and Egypt.

(b) This prohibition was withdrawn by Order of Council (printed at p. 26 of this Supplement), so far as regards exports to the Channel Islands, Malta, Gibraltar, Falkland Islands, St. Helena, the East Africa Protectorate, and British West African Colonies and Protectorates.

- Pyrogallic acid.
- Saccharin (including "saxin").
- Salicylic acid and salicylates.
- Saltpetre.
- Salvarsau.
- Santonin and its preparations.
- Sheep and lambs' wool, raw.
- Signalling lamps operated by electricity, and capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code.
- Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges.
- Silk noils.
- Sulphate of zinc.
- Sulphonal.
- Surgical bandages and dressings.
- Tartaric acid and alkaline tartrates.
- Thymol and its preparations.
- Toluol.
- Trional.
- Tungsten.
- (a) Uniform clothing.
- Wolfram ore.
- (a) Woollen cloth, all without pattern (except women's dress stuffs and cloth manufactured from merino wool) if suitable for uniform clothing.
- (a) Woollen gloves.
- (a) Woollen jerseys.
- Woollen noils.
- Woollen rags applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not.
- (a) Woollen socks.
- Woollen tops.
- (a) Woollen underwear (men's) of all kinds.
- Woollen waste.
- (a) Woollen yarns.
- (a) Worsted cloth, all without pattern (except women's dress stuffs and cloth manufactured from merino wool) if suitable for uniform clothing.
- (a) Worsted yarns.
- Zinc.

II.

List of goods prohibited for Exportation to all Foreign Ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with the exception of those of Belgium, France, Russia (except the Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal by Proclamation of August 5th and 20th(b) as modified by Orders of Council of September 8th and 25th, and of October 6th, 1914(c), and lastly by Order of Council of October 19th(d), 1914:—

Accoutrements.

Aluminium alloys: aluminium.

(a) This prohibition does not extend to ports situated in His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies not possessing Responsible Government, Possessions, and Protectorates.

(b) These Proclamations are printed at pp. 162, 168 of the Manual.

(c) These Orders of Council are printed at pp. 172, 175, 520 of the Manual.

(d) This Order of Council is printed at p. 26 of this Supplement.

Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

Asbestos.

Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including paper bags).

Barbed wire.

Bladders, casings and sausage skins.

Cables, telegraph and telephone.

Camp equipment, articles of.

Cannon and other ordnance, and parts thereof.

Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and for machine guns and parts thereof.

Castor oil.

Compasses, and parts thereof, including fittings, such as binnacles.

Engine and boiler packings.

Explosives of all kinds.

Farriers', carpenters', wheelers', and saddlers' tools.

Flaxen canvas, namely:—

Royal Navy canvas;

Merchant Navy canvas;

Kitbag canvas;

Hammock canvas.

Goat skins, undressed.

Graphite, suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land and sea.

India-rubber sheet, vulcanized.

Iron ore.

Jute, raw.

Linen close canvas.

Linen duck cloth.

Manganese, including ferro-manganese.

Material for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.

Mica.

Military equipment.

Mineral jellies.

Mines and parts thereof.

Molybdenum.

Nitrates of ammonium.

Nitrates of potassium.

Nitric acid.

Nitric acid and its components.

Portable forges.

Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock.

Range finders and parts thereof.

Rope, steel wire, and hawsers.

Rubber, raw.

Sheep skins, woolled (*i.e.*, with the wool left on).

Shipbuilding materials, namely—

Boiler tubes;

Condenser tubes;

Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships.
Iron and steel plates and sectional material for ship-building;
Marine engines and parts thereof;
Ships' auxiliary machinery.
Sounding machines and gear.
Steam vessels, lighters and barges of all descriptions.
Sulphur.
Sulphuric acid.
Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being fire-arms) and parts thereof.
Torpedo tubes.
Torpedoes and parts thereof.
Vanadium.
Wagons and carts—
Four-wheeled wagons, capable of carrying 1 ton and over.
Two-wheeled carts, capable of carrying 15 cwts. and over.
Walnut wood of scantling which could be made into rifle butts and fore-ends.

III.

LIST OF CONTRABAND GOODS.

See Proclamation of October 29th, 1914, printed at p. 10 above, which comprises Revised Lists of Absolute and Conditional Contraband.

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Supplement No. 2 to December 5th, 1914,

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TO THE

MANUAL

OF

EMERGENCY LEGISLATION

COMPRISING ALL THE

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, PROCLAMATIONS,
ORDERS, &c.,

PASSED AND MADE IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE

WAR

EDITED BY

ALEXANDER PULLING, C.B.,

OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, AND OF THE INNER TEMPLE,
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Albion

PREFATORY NOTE.

This Supplement No. 2 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation incorporates and supersedes Supplement No. 1, and comprises the full text of all the "Emergency" Statutes, Proclamations, Orders in Council, Rules, Regulations, and Notifications (whether subsequently amended, or repealed or not), which have been passed and made to December 5th, 1914, and have not already appeared in the Manual, which this Supplement, therefore, brings up to the last named date.

As this Supplement so incorporates the contents of Supplement No. 1, the whole Emergency Legislation is to be found in Supplement No. 2 and the Manual, thereby avoiding reference to more than two books.

Since the date (November 3rd, 1914), covered by Supplement No. 1 a new Session of Parliament has commenced, and important additions to, and changes in, the Emergency Legislation have been made.

Of the 20 Public General Acts which received the Royal Assent before Parliament adjourned on the 27th ult., no less than 18 comprise "Emergency Legislation," and are printed at length herein. Amongst these are the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, which largely extends the Act of last Session, and the Finance, and Government War Obligations Acts, which provide the additional taxation called for by the War, and funds to meet the Government obligations incurred in respect of H.M.'s Allies, the Governments of the Oversea Dominions, Traders and others.

The Defence of the Realm Acts have been consolidated and amended, and the Regulations thereunder reproduced in an extended Code.

Since the issue of the former Supplement, War has been declared with Turkey, requisite provision made, and the Island of Cyprus annexed to the Crown. Provision has been made for the registration of Belgian Refugees, the Proclamations and Orders of Council as to Prohibition of Exports have been consolidated and again amended (lastly on the 5th inst.), the new Scales of Pensions and Allowances for Sailors and Soldiers have been promulgated, the County Courts (Emergency Powers) Rules consolidated, and the Prize Court Rules further amended.

This Supplement also comprises the second Declaration of London Order in Council and the Contraband of War Proclamation simultaneously issued, and documents as to the Foreign Trade Debts and other Official Committees and Schemes, and the War Loan.

Further Supplements will be issued as further Legislation may require.

The arrangement of this Supplement is identical with that of the Manual as described in the Prefatory Note, pp. iii, iv, thereof and as there stated the copies of Statutes printed herein are "authoritative" copies, and the copies of Proclamations, Orders in Council, &c., printed herein "under authority" are *prima facie* evidence.

Such of the Orders, Rules, &c., contained in this Supplement which are now (December 5th) no longer in force are, following the plan adopted in the Manual, printed in *italics*.

The Manual contains (pp. v-xi) a Chronological Table of Emergency Legislation passed between August 1st and September 30th, 1914: a continuation and amplification of that Table to December 5th will be found at pp. v-x of this Supplement. As stated in the Manual (p. iv) certain of the earlier October Orders are printed therein: these, to make the Table referred to complete, are therein listed, but, as they are all included in the Index to the Manual, they are not referred to in the Index to this Supplement, which is confined to the contents of the Supplement, and to such notes and cross references as form a guide from the present to the main volume.

The consolidation of the Proclamations and Orders as to Contraband and Exportation and of the Defence of the Realm Acts and Regulations supersede Appendices A and B to the Manual.

The Index to this Supplement is on the same plan as that to the Manual as described at p. 532 thereof.

At pp. xi-xiii hereof will be found Tables shewing how the various Documents printed in the Manual have been affected by the later Emergency Legislation herein included.

ALEXANDER PULLING.

The Temple,
December 5th, 1914.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION,

passed during period ending DECEMBER 5TH, 1914, in continuation and amplification of Similar Table of Emergency Legislation of August and September, printed at pp. v-xi of the Manual.

[Those Acts, Proclamations, &c., of which the titles are printed in *italics* are now (December 5th, 1914) no longer in force.]

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(a) The Number (*e.g.*, 1914, No. 1709) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, *see* Prefatory Note at p. iii. of Manual.

(b) Those earlier October Orders which are printed in the Manual are all included in the Index thereto: therefore, though listed in this Table, they are not referred to in the Index to this Supplement, which is confined to the contents thereof.

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(a) The number (*e.g.*, 1914, No. 1470) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, *see* Prefatory Note, p. iii. of Manual.

(b) Those earlier October Orders which are printed in the Manual are all included in the Index thereto: therefore, though listed in this Table, they are not referred to in the Index to this Supplement, which is confined to the contents thereof.

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(a) The number (e.g., 1914, No. 1543) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, see Prefatory Note, p. iii. of Manual.

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(a) The number (*e.g.*, 1914, No. 1628) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, *see* Prefatory Note, p. iii. of Manual.

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"	Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914. (5 Geo. 5, c. 12)	19
"	Execution of Trusts (War Facilities) Act, 1914. (5 Geo. 5, c. 13)	27
"	Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1914. (5 Geo. 5, c. 14)	28
"	National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914. (5 Geo. 5, c. 15)	29
"	Royal Marines Act, 1914. (5 Geo. 5, c. 16)	30
"	Navy and Marines (Wills) Act, 1914. (5 Geo. 5, c. 17)	31
"	Injuries in War Compensation Act, 1914 (Sess. 2). (5 Geo. 5, c. 18)	31
"	Courts (Emergency Powers) (Ireland) Act, 1914. (5 Geo. 5, c. 19)	32
"	Law Agents Apprenticeship (War Service) (Scotland) Act, 1914, (5 Geo. 5, c. 20)	33
"	Announcement of Appointment by H.M.'s Government of Committee to consider Third Party claims against Prize Ships	180
Nov. 28	Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations. (1914, No. 1699)	104
"	Aliens Restriction (Belgian Refugees) Order, 1914. (1914, No. 1700)	45
"	Order in Council prescribing certain Amendments in the Prize Court Rules, 1914, as "Statutory Rules" (1914, No. 1701)	178
"	Order in Council (Provisional) making a further Amendment in the Prize Court Rules, 1914	176
"	Courts (Emergency Powers) (Scotland) Order, 1914. (1914, No. 1702)	75

(a) The number (e.g., 1914, No. 1710) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, see Prefatory Note, p. iii. of Manual.

Date.	Title.(a)	Page of SUPPLEMENT No. 2.
Nov. 28	Order in Council extending Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 77) with adaptations to Isle of Man. (1914, No. 1703)	146
"	Order in Council altering Regulations as to Pensions and Compassionate Allowances to Widows and Children of Officers of the Navy, Naval Reserve, and Naval Volunteer Reserve. (1914, No. 1708) ...	155
"	Order of Secretary of State as to Lights in Lowestoft <i>footnote</i>	107
"	Order of Secretary of State as to Lights in Ramsgate <i>footnote</i>	107
Dec. 1	Order of Commissioners of Customs and Excise as to Pre-entry of Export or Coastwise Goods. (1914, No. 1740)	125
"	Notice of Proposal to submit the "Provisional" Rules of November 28th, 1914, amending the Prize Court Rules, 1914, for making as "Statutory Rules" ...	180
Dec. 2	Announcement of Appointment by Treasury of Committee as to Prize Ships Captured or Detained at British Oversea Ports	196
Dec. 4	Press Notice issued by the Treasury relative to the Arrangements under which Funds have been obtained by the Russian Government in London ...	148
Dec. 5	Order of Council varying Proclamation of November 10th, 1914, as to Prohibitions of Export. (1914, No. 1741)	137

(a) The number (*e.g.*, 1914, No. 1703) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, *see* Prefatory Note, p. iii. of Manual.

TABLE SHOWING EFFECT OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION CONTAINED IN THIS SUPPLEMENT (No. 2) ON THE EARLIER LEGISLATION CONTAINED IN THE MANUAL.

[Those Proclamations, Orders, &c., of which the titles are printed in *italics* are now (December 5th, 1914) no longer in force.]

TABLE A SHOWING HOW THE EMERGENCY STATUTES PRINTED IN THE MANUAL HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY THE LATER STATUTES PRINTED IN THIS SUPPLEMENT.

Chapter of Session 4 & 5 Geo. 5.	Short Title.	Page of Manual.	How affected.	Page of Supplement No. 2.
c. 29	<i>Defence of the Realm Act, 1914 ...</i>	13	Repealed 5 Geo. 5, c. 8	14
c. 30	Injuries in War Compensation Act, 1914.	14	Extended 5 Geo. 5, c. 18, s. 2.	32
c. 61	War Loan Act, 1914	20	Powers extended by 5 Geo. 5, c. 7, s. 14.	12
c. 63	<i>Defence of the Realm (No. 2) Act, 1914.</i>	22	Rep. 5 Geo. 5, c. 8	14
c. 78	Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914.	35	Am. in its application to Ireland, 5 Geo. 5, c. 19.	32
c. 87	Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914.	42	Am. 5 Geo. 5, c. 12	19

TABLE B, SHOWING HOW THE EMERGENCY PROCLAMATIONS, ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c., PRINTED IN THE MANUAL HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY THE LATER LEGISLATION PRINTED IN THIS SUPPLEMENT.

Date of Order, &c.	Title.	Page of Manual.	How affected.	Page of Supplement No. 2.
1914.				
Aug. 3	<i>Proclamation prohibiting Exportation of certain Warlike Stores.</i>	160	Revoked by Proclamation of Nov. 10.	129
Aug. 4	Proclamation specifying Articles to be treated as Contraband of War.	108	List of Contraband withdrawn.	52
Aug. 5	<i>Proclamation prohibiting Exportation of Warlike Stores to certain Countries.</i>	162	Revoked by Proclamation of Nov. 10.	129
"	<i>Proclamation prohibiting Exportation of certain Warlike Stores, Provisions, and Victual.</i>	164	Revoked by Proclamation of Nov. 10.	129
"	Prize Court Rules, 1914	256-364	Amendments in, made "Statutory."	178
Aug. 10	<i>Proclamation prohibiting Exportation of certain Warlike Stores, Provisions, and Victual.</i>	165	Further amended Revoked by Proclamation of Nov. 10.	176 129

Date of Order, &c,	Title.	Page of Manual.	How affected.	Page of Supplement No. 2.
1914.				
Aug. 12	Proclamation extending to Austria-Hungary certain Proclamations relating (<i>inter alia</i>) to Contraband of War.	97-99	Art. 4, superseded by Proclamation revising list of Contraband.	52
"	<i>Defence of the Realm Regulations, 1914.</i>	146	Revoked ...	104
Aug. 20	<i>Proclamation as to Exportation of Warlike Stores, Provisions and Victual.</i>	168-170	Revoked by Proclam. of Nov. 10.	129
"	<i>Order in Council directing the adoption during the War of the Declaration of London with modifications.</i>	143-145	Repealed, and re-enacted with amendments.	78
Aug. 28	<i>Order of Council withdrawing certain prohibitions on Exportation of Provisions and Victual.</i>	170	Revoked by Proclam. of Nov. 10.	129
Sept. 1	<i>Defence of the Realm (No. 2) Regulations, 1914.</i>	151-154	Revoked ...	104
"	<i>Order of Council withdrawing prohibition on Exportation of Jams, Marmalades, and Condensed Milk.</i>	171	Revoked by Proclam. of Nov. 10.	129
Sept. 8	<i>Order of Council amending Proclamations prohibiting the Exportation of various Articles.</i>	172-174	Revoked by Proclam. of Nov. 10.	129
"	Courts (Emergency Powers) Rules, 1914.	115-120	Annulled (except Rules 1, 2) as to County Courts.	61
Sept. 9	Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2.	378-380	Extended ...	185
"	Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914.	68-85	Southampton added to list of Approved Ports.	35
			List of Prohibited Areas varied.	36-43
		68-85	Certain Docks added to list of Prohibited Areas.	44
			Extended to Belgian Refugees.	45
Sept. 11	<i>Order of Council prohibiting Exportation of Sugar, Molasses, &c.</i>	174	Revoked by Proclamation, Nov. 10.	129
"	<i>Directions to County Courts under Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914.</i>	120	Annulled ...	54
Sept. 17	<i>Order in Council amending the Defence of the Realm Regulations, 1914.</i>	154	Revoked ...	104
"	Courts (Emergency Powers) Order, 1914.	114	Modified as to Scotland.	75
"	<i>Directions to County Courts under Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914.</i>	121-124	Annulled ...	54
Sept. 21	Proclamation specifying additional Articles to be treated as Conditional Contraband.	111	List of Contraband withdrawn.	52
Sept. 22	Separation Allowances to Wives, &c., of Seamen, Marines and Reservists.	209-211	Sanctioned by Order in Council.	153
Sept. 23	<i>Licence granted by Board of Trade under Trading with the Enemy Proclamation (No. 2) in connection with patents, designs, and trade marks.</i>	381	Revoked by Licence Nov. 4.	186

Date of Order, &c.	Title.	Page of Manual.	How affected.	Page of Supplement No. 2.
1914.				
Sept. 25	<i>Order of Council prohibiting Exportation of various articles.</i>	175	Revoked by Proclamation of Nov. 10.	129
Sept. 30	<i>Proclamation extending Prohibitions contained in Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2.</i>	384	Revoked	185
"	<i>Aliens Restriction (Isle of Man) Order, 1914.</i>	186	Art. 10A (Change of Name) added by Order in Council, Nov. 10.	143
Oct. 1	<i>Order of the Secretary of State under Defence of the Realm Regulations (Reg. 7A) as to Extinction or Obscuration of Light.</i>	157	Expired. New Order of Oct. 31, 1914, substituted.	102
Oct. 6	<i>Order of Council varying Proclamations and Orders of Council prohibiting Exportation of various Articles.</i>	520	Revoked by Proclamation of Nov. 10.	129
Oct. 8	<i>Notification as to Constitution of Prize Courts in Oversea Dominions.</i>	527-529	Added to as to Egypt.	176
Oct. 9	<i>Notice by the Board of Trade to Importers and Exporters.</i>	521-525	Superseded by Notice of Nov. 7.	138

Supplement to Part I. of the Manual.

NOTIFICATIONS OF A STATE OF WAR.^(a)

NOTIFICATION OF A STATE OF WAR WITH TURKEY.^(b)

Owing to hostile acts committed by Turkish forces under German officers, a state of war exists between Great Britain and Turkey as from to-day.

Foreign Office,

November 5, 1914.

(a) The Notifications of a State of War with the German Empire and Austria-Hungary are printed at p. 1 of the Manual.

(b) This Notification was published in the "London Gazette" of November 5th, 1914, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of November 3rd; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of November 6th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of November 6th, 1914.

Supplement to Part II. of the Manual.

EMERGENCY STATUTES.

5 GEORGE V. (a).

CHAPTER 2.

An Act to amend section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900. (b) [27th November, 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900 (which enables the exportation of certain articles to any country or place named in the proclamation to be prohibited), shall have effect whilst a state of war in which His Majesty is engaged exists as if, in addition to the articles therein mentioned, there were included all other articles of every description. Extension of 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

2. Any proclamation made under the said section may, whether the proclamation was made before or after the passing of this Act, be varied or added to whilst a state of war exists by an order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade. Power to vary a proclamation.

3. This Act may be cited as the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914. Short title.

CHAPTER 3.

An Act to prevent the Acceptance of a Commission in His Majesty's Forces vacating the Seat of a Member of Parliament, or rendering a person holding such a Commission incapable of being elected to, or sitting or voting in, the Commons House of Parliament. [27th November, 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) The acceptance of a commission as an officer in His Majesty's forces shall not vacate and shall be deemed not to Acceptance of a commission in His

(a) The Emergency Statutes of the Session 4 & 5 Geo. 5 are printed at pp. 5-46 of the Manual.

(b) See also the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 54), printed at p. 23 of the Manual, which provides for the variance by Order of Council of Proclamations or Orders in Council made under s. 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as thereby extended.

Majesty's
forces not to
vacate the
seat of a
Member of
Parliament.

have vacated the seat of any member returned to serve in Parliament, and shall not render and shall be deemed not to have rendered a person accepting such a commission incapable of being elected to, or sitting or voting in, the Commons House of Parliament.

6 Anne. c. 41.
41 Geo. 3.
c. 52.

(2) The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other enactment relating to any particular part of His Majesty's forces, and having a similar effect, and nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to extend any provisions of the Succession to the Crown Act, 1707, or of the House of Commons (Disqualifications) Act, 1801, or of the Act of the Irish Parliament, 33 Geo. III., cap. 41, to cases to which they do not otherwise extend.

Short title.

2.—(1) This Act may be cited as the House of Commons (Commissions in His Majesty's Forces) Act, 1914.

(2) This Act shall not apply to any future Parliament or the Members thereof.

CHAPTER 4.

An Act to make better provision for the execution and maintenance of Land Drainage Works. [27th November, 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Power to
constitute
bodies for
the construc-
tion of land
drainage
works.

1.—(1) If the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries (hereinafter referred to as "the Board") are of opinion that the execution of any work of drainage, embankment, or defence against water is desirable for the improvement or protection of any area, and that provision for the execution of the work should be made under the powers conferred by this Act, they may by Provisional Order constitute a body (corporate or unincorporate) for the purpose and authorise the execution of the work by the body so constituted, and make such provision for the execution and maintenance of the work as the Board may think proper.

(2) A Provisional Order under this section may, amongst other things,—

- (a) define the area for the improvement or protection of which the work is executed;
- (b) define the powers and duties of the body constituted by the Order;
- (c) provide for the manner in which any expenses incurred by the body constituted by the Order are to be raised by conferring on that body such powers as to rating and borrowing as are exercisable by Commissions of Sewers, or by requiring contributions from other drainage authorities exercising jurisdiction within the area defined by the Order, and may for that purpose

- vary and extend any rating and borrowing powers of any drainage authority so required to contribute;
- (d) enable the body constituted by the Order to acquire land by agreement; or to acquire land compulsorily, if so authorised by an Order of the Development Commissioners made in accordance with the provisions of the Schedule to the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, 1909, and as if such provisions with the necessary adaptations were incorporated in this Act;

9 Edw. 7.
c. 47.

and the Provisional Order may contain any incidental, consequential, or supplemental provisions which may appear necessary or proper for the purposes of the Order.

(3) The provisions set out in the Schedule to this Act shall have effect with respect to Provisional Orders made under this Act.

2. The expenses of the Board in relation to a Provisional Order shall, if and so far as the Order so directs, be paid to the Board by the body constituted by the Order, and be treated as part of the administrative expenses of that body, and subject as aforesaid shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament.

Expenses of
the Board.

3. A Provisional Order made under this Act shall not authorise the construction, erection, or carrying out of any works on, under, or over any part of the foreshore or land contiguous thereto, or any dredging operations thereon, or the deposit of materials thereon, without the concurrence of the Board of Trade.

Consent of
the Board of
Trade in
certain cases.

4.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Land Drainage Act, 1914.

Short title
and duration.

(2) The powers of making Provisional Orders under this Act shall not be exercised after the expiration of two years from the passing of this Act, except for the purpose of amending an existing Provisional Order made under this Act; but nothing in this subsection shall prejudice or affect any powers or provisions contained in any Provisional Order made before the expiration of that period.

SCHEDULE.

Section 1.

PROVISIONS AS TO PROVISIONAL ORDERS.

(1) Before making a Provisional Order under this Act the Board shall cause notice of the intention to make the Order and of the place where copies of the draft Order may be inspected and obtained, and of the time within and manner in which objections to the draft Order may be made—

- (a) to be sent to the council of every county, and to every commission of sewers, drainage board, or other drainage or navigation authority exercising jurisdiction within the area comprised in the draft order;
- (b) to be advertised for two successive weeks in some newspaper in general circulation within that area.

(2) Before making a Provisional Order the Board shall consider any objections which may be duly made to the draft, and may in any case and shall if so required by any such council or authority as aforesaid cause a local public inquiry to be held with respect to any objections made to the draft Order.

(3) The Board may submit to Parliament for confirmation any Provisional Order made by them in pursuance of this Act, but any such Order shall be of no force whatever unless and until it is confirmed by Parliament.

(4) If, while the Bill confirming any such Order is pending in either House of Parliament, a petition is presented against any Order comprised therein, the Bill, so far as it relates to such Order, may be referred to a Select Committee, and the petitioner shall be allowed to appear and oppose as in the case of private Bills.

(5) The Board may revoke, either wholly or partially, any Provisional Order made by them before the Order is confirmed by Parliament, but such revocation shall not be made whilst the Bill confirming the Order is pending in either House of Parliament.

(6) The making of a Provisional Order shall be *prima facie* evidence that all the requirements of this Act in respect of proceedings required to be taken previously to the making of such Order have been complied with.

(7) Any Provisional Order made under this Act may be repealed, altered, or amended by any Provisional Order made by the Board in like manner as the original Order and confirmed by Parliament.

(8) The Board may make regulations in relation to the publication of notices and advertisements under this Schedule and to the holding of and procedure at public local inquiries under this Schedule and to any other matters of procedure respecting the making of Provisional Orders under this Act.

CHAPTER 5.

An Act to amend Section Sixteen of the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Act, 1907, relating to leave of absence to salaried Sheriffs-substitute. (a) [27th November, 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Amendment
of section 16,
7 Edw. 7,
c. 51.

1. Section sixteen of the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Act, 1907, shall be amended by the insertion after the word "ill-health" therein occurring of the words "or other reasonable cause."

Short title
and citation.

2 & 3 Geo. 5,
c. 28.

2. This Act shall have effect during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter, and may be cited as the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1914; and the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Acts, 1907 and 1913, and this Act may be cited together as the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Acts, 1907 to 1914.

(a) The following Memorandum was prefixed to the Bill as printed Parl. Papers 1914, Sess. 2. H.C.B. 3:—

Under section 16 of the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Act, 1907, the Secretary for Scotland is empowered to appoint a duly qualified person to act *ad interim* in place of a sheriff-substitute who is absent from duty by reason of ill-health.

Cases have arisen where, on account of the War, Sheriffs-substitute have been called up for military service and are absent from duty on that ground, and not because of ill-health, and the immediate purpose of the Bill is to extend section 16 so as to cover these cases.

CHAPTER 7.

An Act to grant certain additional duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, including Excise, to alter other duties, and to amend the Law relating to Customs and Inland Revenue, including Excise, and the National Debt, and to make further provision in connection with Finance.

[27th November 1914.]

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, towards raising the necessary supplies to defray Your Majesty's public expenses, and making an addition to the public revenue, have freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant unto Your Majesty the several duties herein-after mentioned; and do therefore most humbly beseech Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

1. In lieu of the duty of customs payable on tea imported into Great Britain and Ireland there shall, as from the eighteenth day of November nineteen hundred and fourteen until the first day of July nineteen hundred and fifteen, be charged, levied, and paid the following duty (that is to say):—

Increased
duty on tea.

Tea, the pound eightpence.(a)

2.—(1) In addition to the duties of Customs payable on beer of the descriptions called mum, spruce, or black beer, imported into Great Britain or Ireland, there shall, as from the eighteenth day of November nineteen hundred and fourteen be charged, levied, and paid the following duties (that is to say):—

Addition to
Customs
duties on
special kinds
of beer.

£ s. d.

For every thirty-six gallons of beer where the worts thereof are, or were before fermentation, of a specific gravity—

Not exceeding one thousand two hundred and fifteen degrees	...	...	...	...	3	9	0
Exceeding one thousand two hundred and fifteen degrees	...	...	...	...	4	0	10

(2) This section shall extend to Berlin white beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to mum, spruce, or black beer.

(a) The duty continued by s. 1 of the Finance Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 10), was 5d.

Addition to
Customs
duty on all
other beer.

3. In addition to the duties of Customs payable on every description of beer (other than is specified in the last preceding section) imported into Great Britain or Ireland, there shall, as from the eighteenth day of November nineteen hundred and fourteen, be charged, levied, and paid the following duty (that is to say):—

£ s. d.

For every thirty-six gallons where the worts thereof
were before fermentation of a specific gravity of
one thousand and fifty-five degrees ... 0 17 3

and there shall be allowed and paid in respect of all such beer a similar addition to the drawback granted on exportation, shipment for use as stores, or removal to the Isle of Man, by section four of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881;

44 & 45 Vict.
c. 12.

And so as to both duty and drawback in proportion for any difference in gravity.

Addition to
excise duty
on beer.

4. In addition to the duty of excise payable in respect of beer brewed in the United Kingdom there shall, as from the eighteenth day of November nineteen hundred and fourteen, be charged, levied, and paid—

For every thirty-six gallons of worts of a specific gravity of one thousand and fifty-five degrees, the duty of seventeen shillings and threepence,

and in addition to the drawback of excise otherwise payable in respect of beer exported from the United Kingdom as merchandise or shipped for use as ship's stores there shall be allowed and paid in respect of beer brewed in the United Kingdom on or after the eighteenth day of November nineteen hundred and fourteen—

For every thirty-six gallons of beer of an original gravity of one thousand and fifty-five degrees, the drawback of seventeen shillings and threepence,

and so as to both duty and drawback in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity.

Temporary
rebate of
additional
beer duty.

5. The following rebates of the additional Customs and Excise duty on beer of seventeen shillings and threepence under this Act shall temporarily be allowed, namely:—

Period.	Rebate.	Reduced Rate.
Up to the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and sixteen.	Two shillings...	Fifteen shillings and threepence.
After the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and sixteen, and up to the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and seventeen.	One shilling ...	Sixteen shillings and threepence.

and the additional duty of Customs payable in respect of beer of the descriptions called mum, spruce, or black beer, and drawback, shall be proportionately diminished.

Power to
deposit in
bond beer
for export.

6. Subject to such regulations and security as the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may prescribe, a brewer for sale may without payment of duty deposit beer brewed in the United

Kingdom in a warehouse approved by the Commissioners for the purpose, and may remove the beer from that warehouse for exportation or for use as ship's stores, and where any beer brewed in the United Kingdom on which duty has been paid is deposited in such a warehouse for the purpose of being exported or shipped as stores, drawback shall be allowed and paid as if the deposit in the warehouse were the exportation or shipment of the beer.

7.—(1) The Inland Revenue Act, 1880, shall have effect as though, as the table to be used for determining the original gravity of worts of beer, there were substituted for the table set out in the First Schedule to that Act the revised table an original copy of which, marked Table A., has been signed by the Chairman of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, and deposited in the office of the King's Remembrancer at the Royal Courts of Justice: (a)

Amendment of law as to determination of gravity of worts of beer. 43 & 44 Vict. c. 20.

Provided that where the original gravity has been ascertained by the officer in accordance with the said revised table under section fifteen of the Inland Revenue Act, 1880, a deduction of three quarters of a degree shall be allowed from the gravity so ascertained for the purpose of the charge of duty in accordance with subsection (3) of section thirteen of the Inland Revenue Act, 1880 (which requires the duty to be charged according to the gravity as entered in the book by the brewer, or as ascertained by the officer, whichever is the higher).

(2) Any definite quantity of worts to be distilled for the purpose of ascertaining original gravity under section fifteen of the Inland Revenue Act, 1880, shall, before being distilled, be cleared from sediment by filtration.

(3) Where it is necessary to ascertain the original gravity of beer, whether for the purpose of duty or for any other purpose of the Customs Acts or of the Excise Acts, the original gravity shall be ascertained in the manner prescribed by section fifteen of the Inland Revenue Act, 1880, as amended by this Act.

8. Liquor made elsewhere than upon the licensed premises of a brewer of beer for sale which on analysis of a sample thereof at any time is found to be of an original gravity not exceeding one thousand and sixteen degrees, and to contain not more than two per cent. of proof spirit, shall not (though but for this section within the definitions of beer contained in section two of the Inland Revenue Act, 1880, as amended by section four of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1885, or in section fifty-two of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910), be deemed to be beer within those definitions. (b)

Certain liquors not to be treated as beer.

48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.
10 Edw. 7. c. 8.

(a) A copy of Table A. so signed and deposited is printed at p. 47 below.

(b) The definition of beer referred to is as follows:—"The expression 'beer' includes ale, porter, spruce beer, black beer, and any other description of beer, and any liquor which is made or sold as a description of beer or as a substitute for beer, and which on analysis of a sample thereof at any time is found to contain more than two per cent. of proof spirit."

Reduction
of licence
duty where
hours of sale
are curtailed.
4 & 5 Geo. 5.
c. 77.
4 & 5 Geo. 5.
c. 29.

9.—(1) If the holder of a retailer's on-licence proves that the sale or consumption of intoxicating liquor on his premises has in any year been suspended during any hours under the Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act, 1914,^(a) or under any Regulations made in pursuance of the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914, or any Act re-enacting that Act with or without amendment,^(b) he shall be entitled to a repayment of any duty paid by him in respect of his licence at the rate per annum of one-fifteenth part of the duty for every hour or part of an hour that the sale or consumption has been so suspended.

This provision shall not have effect as respects premises in any area to which the Secretary of State orders that it is not to apply owing to the increased opportunities afforded for the sale of intoxicating liquor due to the concentration of troops in the area.

3 & 4 Geo. 5.
c. 33.

(2) In order to make provision for the case where hours of sale are curtailed by section seven of the Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1913,^(c) the holder of a retailer's on-licence in Scotland shall (in addition to any other relief granted by this section) be entitled to a rebate of two-fifteenths of the duty payable by him in respect of his licence.

(3) The amount of any duty repaid or allowed under this section shall in no case exceed one-fourth part of the whole duty payable by the licence holder in respect of his licence.

Limit of
time for pay-
ment of beer
duty.

10. The power of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to defer the time for payment of beer duty under section sixteen of the Inland Revenue Act, 1880,^(d) may be exercised so as to delay the time of payment for a period not exceeding one month beyond the time limited in that section.

Penalty for
non-com-
pliance with
Customs
orders as to
entry and
clearance of
goods before
shipment.
39 & 40 Vict.
c. 36.

11. If any person who is required by any order of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise under section one hundred and thirty-nine of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, to make entry and obtain clearance of any goods before shipment^(e) fails to comply with the order, he shall be liable in respect of each offence to a penalty of one hundred pounds, without prejudice to the operation of any other provisions of that section, or any other provisions contained in that Act.^(f)

(a) Printed at p. 33 of the Manual.

(b) That Act (printed at p. 13 of the Manual) and the Defence of the Realm (No. 2) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 63, printed at p. 22 of the Manual), were repealed and re-enacted with amendments by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914 (5 Geo. 5, c. 8, printed at pp. 14-16 below). The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, printed at p. 104 below (Regulation 10) empower naval or military authorities to by order require any licensed premises to be closed. A more limited power was conferred by Regulation 7 (printed at p. 147 of the Manual) of the Regulations of August 12th, 1914, which the Consolidation Regulations revoke.

(c) The curtailment in question was the substitution of ten o'clock in the morning for eight o'clock in the morning in all certificates granted from and after May the 28th, 1914.

(d) 43 & 44 Vict. c. 20.

(e) See Order of November 30th, 1914, printed below under the heading "EXPORTATION AND CARRIAGE COASTWISE," which supersedes the Order of August 5th, 1914, printed under the same heading.

(f) S. 131 of that Act (printed as a footnote to the August and November Orders under the heading "EXPORTATION AND CARRIAGE COASTWISE") provides for forfeiture of goods contravening those Orders.

PART II.

INCOME TAX.

12.—(1) In order, as far as may be, to provide for the collection of income tax (including super-tax) for the last four months of the current income-tax year at double the rates at which it is charged under the Finance Act, 1914,^(a) the following provisions shall have effect:—

Increase of
income tax
and super-
tax.
4 & 5 Geo. 5,
c. 10.

- (a) The amount payable in respect of any assessment already made of income tax chargeable otherwise than by way of deduction, or of super-tax, shall be treated as increased by one-third, and any authority to collect the tax, and remedy for non-payment of the tax, shall apply accordingly; and
 - (b) An assessment of any such income tax or super-tax not already made shall be made for an amount one-third more than that for which it would have been made if this Act had not passed; and
 - (c) Such deductions shall be made in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue in the case of dividends, interest, or other annual sums (including rent) due or payable after the fifth day of December nineteen hundred and fourteen as will make the total amount deducted in respect of income tax for the year equal to that which would have been deducted if income tax for the year had been at the rate of one shilling and eightpence; and
 - (d) Subsection (1) of section fourteen of the Revenue Act, 1911, shall apply, in cases where both the half-yearly payments referred to therein have been paid before the passing of this Act, as if this Act were the Act imposing income tax for the year, and as if one shilling and eightpence were the rate ultimately charged for the year; and
 - (e) Where the amount of any exemption, relief, or abatement under the Income Tax Acts is to be determined by reference to the amount of income tax on any sum, the amount of the tax shall be calculated at one shilling and eightpence, with a proportionate reduction where relief is granted under section six of the Finance Act, 1914; and where income tax is payable in respect of a part only of a year, the tax shall be deemed to be at the rate of one shilling and eightpence.
- (2) For the purpose of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1913, or of continuing income tax for any future income tax year, the rate of income tax for the current year shall be deemed to be two shilling and sixpence.

1 & 2 Geo. 5.
c. 2.

3 & 4 Geo. 5.
c. 3.

(a) S. 2 (1) of that Act provides that income tax for the year 1914-15 shall be at the rate of 1s. 3d. and succeeding sections (3-11) provide as to super-tax relief in respect of earned income, etc.

Relief in
respect of
diminution
of income
due to war.
5 & 6 Vict.
c. 35.
28 & 29 Vict.
c. 30.
7 Edw. 7.
c. 13.

13.—(1) Section one hundred and thirty-three of the Income Tax Act, 1842, and section six of the Revenue Act, 1865 (which provide for the reduction of assessments or the repayment of duty in certain cases where the profits of the year of assessment fall short of the sum on which the assessment has been made), shall, notwithstanding their repeal by section twenty-four of the Finance Act, 1907, have effect as respects any assessment to income tax for the current income tax year where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, by whom the assessment has been made, that the diminution of profits and gains on account of which relief is claimed under those sections is due to circumstances attributable directly or indirectly to the present war, whether those circumstances are a specific cause of the diminution of income within the meaning of section one hundred and thirty-four of the Income Tax Act, 1842, or not; and diminution of profits and gains on account of which relief can be given under this section shall not be deemed to be a specific cause authorising the grant of relief under the said section one hundred and thirty-four.

The foregoing provision, in its application to the case of any person who, in connection with the present war, is or has been serving as a member of any of the military or naval forces of the Crown, or in any work abroad of the British Red Cross Society, or the Saint John Ambulance Association, or any other body with similar objects, shall be construed as if that provision referred only to section one hundred and thirty-three of the Income Tax Act, 1842, and contained no reference to section six of the Revenue Act, 1865.

(2) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners for the special purposes of the Acts relating to income tax that the actual income from all sources of any individual charged to super-tax for the current income tax year is or will be less than two-thirds of the income on which he is liable to be so charged, he shall be entitled to postpone the payment of so much of the super-tax payable by him as represents the difference between the tax payable on the income on which he is liable to be assessed and the tax which would have been payable by him if he had been assessed on his actual income; and any amount of which the payment is so postponed shall, subject to any provisions which may be made by Parliament, become payable on the first day of January nineteen hundred and sixteen.

43 & 44 Vict.
c. 19.

(3) Section fifty-nine of the Taxes Management Act, 1880 (which relates to the statement of a case on a point of law), shall apply to cases in which relief is claimed under this section. (a)

PART III.

LOAN.

Provision
with respect

14.—(1) Any amount raised by the Treasury under the War Loan Act, 1914, (b) which is in their opinion required for the

(a) S. 59 was in part repealed by s. 7 of the Revenue Friendly Societies and National Debt Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 72), and is printed with the repealed portions omitted, at pp. 1125, 1126 of Vol. XIV. of the Statutes Revised (2nd Edit.)

(b) Printed at p. 29 of the Manual.

purpose of defraying the expenses of the present war shall be deemed to be duly raised in accordance with the powers given by that Act, notwithstanding that the amount raised may exceed the supply for the time being granted to His Majesty for the service of the year ending the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and fifteen^(a): Provided that such excess does not exceed one hundred million pounds.

to war loans.
4 & 5 Geo. 5.
c. 60.

(2) None of the provisions of the House of Commons (Disqualification) Act, 1782, or the House of Commons (Disqualifications) Act, 1801, shall be construed so as to extend to any subscription or contribution to any loan raised under the War Loan Act, 1914.^(b)

22 Geo. 3.
c. 45.
41 Geo. 3.
c. 52.

(3) The definition of Government stock in subsection (2) of section five of the Savings Bank Act, 1893, shall be read as if stock issued under the War Loan Act, 1914,^(b) were included in the First Schedule to the said Savings Bank Act, 1893.

56 & 57 Vict.
c. 69.

PART IV.

NATIONAL DEBT.

15. In the financial year ending on the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and fifteen, that portion of the permanent annual charge for the National Debt which is not required for the annual charges directed by the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887, or any other Act, to be paid out of that charge, or for the redemption of any Exchequer bonds under section seven of the Finance Act, 1905, which are drawn for redemption on the eighteenth day of April nineteen hundred and fifteen, shall not be paid.

Partial suspension of new sinking fund.

50 & 51 Vict.
c. 16.

5. Edw. 7.
c. 4.

PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

16. Section sixteen of the Revenue Act, 1911 (which suspends temporarily the obligation to pay half the proceeds of land value duties for the benefit of local authorities), shall have effect and shall be deemed always to have had effect as if the limiting words "but not beyond the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and fourteen" were omitted therefrom.

Further suspension of obligation to pay half the proceeds of land value duties to local authorities,
1 Geo. 5. c. 2.

17.—(1) Part I. of this Act, so far as it relates to duties of Customs, shall be construed together with the Customs (Consolidation) Act, 1876, and any enactments amending that Act, and so far as it relates to duties of excise shall be construed together with the Acts which relate to the duties of excise and the management of those duties.

Construction and short title.
39 & 40 Vict.
c. 36.

Part II. of this Act shall be construed together with the Income Tax Acts, 1842 to 1853, and any other enactments relating to income tax, and those enactments and Part II. of this Act are in this Act referred to as the Income Tax Acts.

(2) This Act may be cited as the Finance Act, 1914 (Session 2).

^(a) See the documents printed and referred to under the heading "VOTE OF CREDIT," below.

^(b) Printed at p. 29 of the Manual.

CHAPTER 8.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Defence of the Realm Acts.
[27th November, 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Power to
make regu-
lations as to
the defence
of the realm.

1.—(1) His Majesty in Council has power during the continuance of the present war to issue regulations^(a) for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm, and as to the powers and duties for that purpose of the Admiralty and Army Council and of the members of His Majesty's forces and other persons acting in his behalf; and may by such regulations authorise the trial by courts-martial, or in the case of minor offences by courts of summary jurisdiction, and punishment of persons committing offences against the regulations and in particular against any of the provisions of such regulations designed—

- (a) to prevent persons communicating with the enemy or obtaining information for that purpose or any purpose calculated to jeopardise the success of the operations of any of His Majesty's forces or the forces of his allies or to assist the enemy; or
- (b) to secure the safety of His Majesty's forces and ships and the safety of any means of communication and of railways, ports, and harbours; or
- (c) to prevent the spread of false reports or reports likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces by land or sea or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers; or
- (d) to secure the navigation of vessels in accordance with directions given by or under the authority of the Admiralty; or
- (e) otherwise to prevent assistance being given to the enemy or the successful prosecution of the war being endangered.

(2) Any such regulations may provide for the suspension of any restrictions on the acquisition or user of land, or the exercise of the power of making byelaws, or any other power under the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1875,^(b) or the Military Lands Acts, 1891

(a) The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, were issued by Order in Council of November 28th, 1914, printed at p. 104 below.

(b) The Defence Acts, 1842 (5 & 6 Vict. c. 94), 1854 (17 & 18 Vict. c. 67), 1859 (22 Vict. c. 12), 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. c. 112), and 1865 (28 & 29 Vict. c. 65), and the Defence Acts Amendment Act, 1873 (36 & 37 Vict. c. 72), may be cited by the collective title "the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1873" (*see* 59 & 60 Vict. c. 14).

to 1903,(a) and any such regulations or any orders made thereunder affecting the pilotage of vessels may supersede any enactment, order, charter, byelaw, regulation or provision as to pilotage.

(3) It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council—

(a) to require that there shall be placed at their disposal the whole or any part of the output of any factory or workshop in which arms, ammunition, or warlike stores or equipment, or any articles required for the production thereof, are manufactured;

(b) to take possession of and use for the purpose of His Majesty's naval or military service any such factory or workshop or any plant thereof;

and regulations under this Act may be made accordingly.

(4) For the purpose of the trial of a person for an offence under the regulations by court-martial and the punishment thereof, the person may be proceeded against and dealt with as if he were a person subject to military law and had on active service committed an offence under section five of the Army Act:

Provided that where it is proved that the offence is committed with the intention of assisting the enemy a person convicted of such an offence by a court-martial shall be liable to suffer death.

(5) For the purpose of the trial of a person for an offence under the regulations by a court of summary jurisdiction and the punishment thereof, the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed or in any place in which the offender may be, and the maximum penalty which may be inflicted shall be imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of six months or a fine of one hundred pounds, or both such imprisonment and fine; section seventeen of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, shall not apply to charges of offences against the regulations,(b) but any person aggrieved by a conviction of a court of summary jurisdiction may appeal in England to a court of quarter sessions, and in Scotland under and in terms of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts(c); and in Ireland in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts.(d)

42 & 43 Vict.
c. 49.

(a) "The Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903," which (*see* 63 & 64 Vict. c. 56, s. 6; 3 Edw. 7. c. 47, s. 2) comprise the Military Lands Acts, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 43); 1897 (60 & 61 Vict. c. 6); 1890 (63 & 64 Vict. c. 56); and 1903 (3 Edw. 7. c. 47) have been adapted in their application to County Associations by Regulations of the Army Council under s. 4 of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907 (7 Edw. 7. c. 9) ("Appendix XVI. of the Territorial Force Regulations, 1912"), printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912, pp. 1211-1220. *See also* s. 11 of the Ranges Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 54), which, as repealed in part by s. 28 of 55 & 56 Vict. c. 43, provides for the settlement by arbitration of the compensation for land acquired under the Defence Acts.

(b) s. 17 relates to the right to claim trial by jury in case of certain offences otherwise triable summarily.

(c) *i.e.*, the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7. c. 65), and the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908, Amendment Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 28). (*See* 9 Edw. 7. c. 28, s. 1.)

(d) *i.e.*, so far as respects the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace or of the police of that district, and as respects any other part of Ireland, the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851 (14 & 15 Vict. c. 93), and any Act, past or future, amending the same. (*See* Interp. Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63, s. 13 (9)).

(6) The regulations may authorise a court-martial or court of summary jurisdiction, in addition to any other punishment, to order the forfeiture of any goods in respect of which an offence against the regulations has been committed.

Short title
and repeal.

2.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914.

4 & 5 Geo. 5.
c. 29.
4 & 5 Geo. 5.
c. 63.

(2) The Defence of the Realm Act, 1914.(a) and the Defence of the Realm (No. 2) Act, 1914.(b) are hereby repealed, but nothing in this repeal shall affect any Orders in Council made thereunder, and all such Orders in Council shall, until altered or revoked by an Order in Council under this Act, continue in force and have effect as if made under this Act.(c)

CHAPTER 9.

An Act to postpone the commencement of the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914.

[27th November, 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Postpone-
ment of
commence-
ment of
4 & 5 Geo. 5.
c. 58.

1. In section forty-four of the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914, the first day of April nineteen hundred and fifteen shall, as respects England and Wales and Scotland, be substituted for the first day of December nineteen hundred and fourteen as the date of the commencement of that Act:

Provided that the postponement effected by this section shall not apply to the following sections of that Act, that is to say, sections one, eighteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-five, thirty-six, and thirty-seven, or any of the provisions of section forty-two by which that Act is modified in respect of those sections in its application to Scotland, or any repeal which is consequential on any of those sections, all of which provisions shall come into operation on the first day of December nineteen hundred and fourteen as if this Act had not been passed.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Criminal Justice Administration (Postponement) Act, 1914.

(a) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 29, printed at p. 13 of the Manual.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 63, printed at pp. 22, 23 of the Manual.

(c) Four Orders in Council, dated respectively August 12th, September 1st and 17th, 1914 (printed at pp. 146–155 of the Manual), and October 14th, 1914 (printed at pp. 99–102 below), were made under the repealed Acts. These four Orders in Council were revoked as from November 28th, 1914, by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, printed at p. 104 below.

CHAPTER 10.

An Act to extend in respect of the present War, the relief from disqualification for office granted by the Members of Local Authorities Relief Act, 1900.

[27th November, 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The Members of Local Authorities Relief Act, 1900 (which relieves members of certain of His Majesty's forces from disqualification for membership of county and other councils by reason of absence), shall, during the present war, extend to all members of His Majesty's naval and military forces employed on any naval or military service and to any person whose employment in connection with naval or military operations the Local Government Board consider may properly be treated for the purpose of this Act in the same manner as actual naval or military service, and that Act shall have effect accordingly.

Extension of 63 & 64 Vict. c. 46 during the present war.

2. This Act may be cited as the Local Authorities (Disqualification Relief) Act, 1914.

Short title.

CHAPTER 11.

An Act to make provision with respect to obligations incurred by or on behalf of His Majesty's Government for the purposes of the present war or in connection therewith and for other purposes in relation thereto.

[27th November, 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. There shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament or, if those moneys are insufficient, there shall be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund, or the growing produce thereof, such sums as may be required for the purpose of giving effect to any such obligations incurred by or on behalf of His Majesty's Government before the passing of this Act as are set out in the Schedule to this Act (in this Act referred to as Government war obligations).

Provision of money to fulfil Government war obligations.

2.—(1) No contract of re-insurance for the purpose of carrying out any Government war obligation to which the Government, or any person on behalf of the Government, are a party, shall be liable to stamp duty, and no contract of insurance, re-insurance, or other document for the purpose of carrying out any such obligation shall be void by reason only that it is not stamped or expressed in a policy of sea insurance, or is made for a term exceeding twelve months.

Exemption from stamp duty and registration of documents carrying out Government war obligations.

8 Edw. 7.
c. 69.
3 & 4 Geo. 5.
c. 34.

(2) No provisions of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, or the Bankruptcy and Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1913,^(a) or any other Act as to registration of charges shall apply to any charges given for the purpose of obtaining any loan guaranteed by or on behalf of the Government in pursuance of any war obligation; and no notice of any such charge need be registered or notified.

Powers of
associations
with respect
to insurance
of ships or
cargo against
war risks.

3. Any policies of insurance or re-insurance granted, or any contract made, or other action taken, by any association or body of persons approved by the Board of Trade for the purpose of carrying out any Government scheme in connection with the present war of insurance of ships or cargo against risk of the King's enemies or for the relief of dependents of persons on insured ships shall, if and so far as the Board of Trade so direct, be deemed to be valid, notwithstanding that the granting of the policy, or the making of the contract, or the taking of the action was beyond the powers of the association or body of persons.

Short title.

4. This Act may be cited as the Government War Obligations Act, 1914.

SCHEDULE.

Section 1.

GOVERNMENT WAR OBLIGATIONS.

Obligations incurred in connection with the present war in respect of—

1. Guarantees given to the Bank of England in connection with—
 - (a) The discount of bills of exchange^(b);
 - (b) Advances to acceptors of bills of exchange^(b);
 - (c) Advances in connection with loans made to members of the Stock Exchange^(c);
2. Guarantees given in connection with bills of exchange drawn by traders having debts due from abroad which are not immediately recoverable, and in connection with advances to traders to enable them to meet liabilities under contracts entered into before the outbreak of war^(a);
3. Payments on contracts of insurance or re-insurance against war risks of ships or cargo or for the relief of dependants of persons on insured ships so far as provision is not made for those payments by the application of premiums or otherwise;
4. Any loan raised by any of the powers allied in the present war^(e) or by the Government of Egypt or by the Government of any of His Majesty's Dominions or any British Possession or Protectorate;
5. The maintenance or assistance, in connection with the present war, of food supply, trade, industry, business, or communications in the United Kingdom or in any other country, or the relief of distress in the United Kingdom or in any other country.

^(a) This Act is in part repealed as from January 1st, 1915, by the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 47), and the Bankruptcy Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 59).

^(b) See the documents printed under the heading "BILLS OF EXCHANGE (ASSISTANCE IN REGARD TO)" at pp. 101-106 of the Manual.

^(c) See the documents printed under the heading "STOCK EXCHANGE LOAN SCHEME" below.

^(d) See the documents printed under the heading "BRITISH EXPORT TRADERS, RELIEF & IN RESPECT OF DEBTS ABROAD," at pp. 48-52, below.

^(e) See the Notice printed under the heading "LOANS AND GUARANTEES" below, as to the arrangements under which funds have been obtained by the Russian Government.

CHAPTER 12.

CHAPTER 12.

An Act to amend the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914,^(a)
and for purposes connected therewith.

[27th November 1914.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for preventing the payment of money to persons and bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in any country with which His Majesty is for the time being at war (which persons and bodies of persons are hereinafter referred to as "enemies"), in contravention of the law relating to trading with the enemy, and for preserving, with a view to arrangements to be made at the conclusion of peace, such money and certain other property belonging to enemies; and to make other provisions for preventing trading with the enemy:

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) The Board of Trade shall appoint a person to act as Custodian of enemy property (hereinafter referred to as "the Custodian") for England and Wales, for Scotland, and for Ireland respectively, for the purpose of receiving, holding, preserving, and dealing with such property as may be paid to or vested in him in pursuance of this Act, and if any question arises as to which Custodian any money is to be paid to under this Act, the question shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

Constitution of office of Custodian of enemy property.

(2) The Public Trustee shall be appointed to be the Custodian for England and Wales, and shall, in relation to all property held by him in his capacity of Custodian, have the like status, and his accounts shall be subject to the like audit, as if the same were held by him in his capacity of Public Trustee, and the Public Trustee Act, 1906, shall apply accordingly.^(b)

6 Edw. 7.
c. 55.

(3) The Custodian for Scotland and Ireland respectively shall have such powers and duties with respect to the property aforesaid as may be prescribed by regulations made by the Board of Trade with the approval of the Treasury.

(4) The Custodian may place on deposit with any bank, or invest in any securities, approved by the Treasury, any moneys paid to him under this Act, or received by him from property vested in him under this Act, and any interest or dividends received on account of such deposits or investments shall be dealt with in such manner as the Treasury may direct:

Provided that the Custodian for any part of the United Kingdom shall, if so directed by the Treasury, transfer any money held by him under this Act to the Custodian of another part thereof.

(a) This Act (4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 87) is printed at p. 42 of the Manual.

(b) See the Public Trustee Rules, 1912, Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912, No. 348 pp. 1231–1241, and the Public Trustee Fees Order, Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912, No. 417, pp. 1241–1246.

Payment of
dividends,
&c. payable
to enemy.

2.—(1) Any sum which, had a state of war not existed, would have been payable and paid to or for the benefit of an enemy, by way of dividends, interest or share of profits, shall be paid by the person, firm or company by whom it would have been payable to the Custodian to hold subject to the provisions of this Act and any Order in Council made thereunder, and the payment shall be accompanied by such particulars as the Board of Trade may prescribe, or as the Custodian, if so authorised by the Board of Trade may require.

Any payment required to be made under this subsection to the Custodian shall be made—

- (a) within fourteen days after the passing of this Act, if the sum, had a state of war not existed, would have been paid before the passing of this Act; and
- (b) in any other case within fourteen days after it would have been paid.

(2) Where before the passing of this Act any such sum has been paid into any account with a bank, or has been paid to any other person in trust for an enemy, the person, firm or company by whom the payment was made shall, within fourteen days after the passing of this Act, by notice in writing, require the bank or person to pay the sum over to the Custodian to hold as aforesaid, and shall furnish the Custodian with such particulars as aforesaid. The bank or other person shall, within one week after the receipt of the notice, comply with the requirement and shall be exempt from all liability for having done so.

(3) If any person fails to make or require the making of any payment or to furnish the prescribed particulars within the time mentioned in this section, he shall, on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts,^(a) be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, and in addition to a further fine not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the default continues, and every director, manager, secretary or officer of a company, or any other person who is knowingly a party to the default shall, on the like conviction, be liable to the like penalty.

4 & 5 Geo. 5.
c. 87.

(4) If, in the case of any person, firm or company whose books and documents are liable to inspection under subsection (2) of section two of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), any question arises as to

(a) "The Summary Jurisdiction Acts" means, in relation to England and Wales, the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848 (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43), and the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. 49), and any Act, past or future, amending those Acts or either of them; in relation to Scotland, the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7. c. 65), and the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908, Amendment Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 28); and in relation to Ireland, so far as respects the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace or of the police of that district, and as respects any other part of Ireland, the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851 (14 & 15 Vict. c. 93), and any Act, past or future, amending the same. (See Interp. Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63), s. 13 (7)–(10) 8 Edw. 7. c. 65, s. 3, Sch. A; 9 Edw. 7. c. 28, s. 1.)

the amount which would have been so payable and paid as aforesaid, the question shall be determined by the person who may have been or who may be appointed to inspect the books and documents of the person, firm or company, or, on appeal, by the Board of Trade, and if, in the course of determining the question, it appears to the inspector or the Board of Trade that the person, firm or company has not distributed as dividends, interest or profits the whole of the amount properly available for that purpose, the inspector or Board may ascertain what amount was so available and require the whole of such amount to be so distributed, and, in the case of a company, if such dividends have not been declared, the inspector or the Board may himself or themselves declare the appropriate dividends, and every such declaration shall be as effective as a declaration to the like effect duly made in accordance with the constitution of the company:

Provided that where a controller has been appointed under section three of the principal Act this subsection shall apply as if for references to the inspector there were substituted references to the controller.

(5) For the purposes of this Act the expression "dividends, interest or share of profits" means any dividends, bonus or interest in respect of any shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock or other obligations of any company, any interest in respect of any loan to a firm or person carrying on business for the purposes of that business, and any profits or share of profits of such a business, and, where a person is carrying on any business on behalf of an enemy, any sum which, had a state of war not existed, would have been transmissible by a person to the enemy by way of profits from that business shall be deemed to be a sum which would have been payable and paid to that enemy.

3.—(1) Any person who holds or manages for or on behalf of an enemy any property, real or personal (including any rights, whether legal or equitable, in or arising out of property, real or personal), shall, within one month after the passing of this Act or if the property comes into his possession or under his control after the passing of this Act, then within one month after the time when it comes into his possession or under his control, by notice in writing communicate the fact to the Custodian, and shall furnish the Custodian with such particulars in relation thereto as the Custodian may require, and if any person fails to do so he shall, on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts,^(a) be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such a fine and imprisonment, and in addition to a further fine not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the default continues.

Duty of trustees for enemies to notify the Custodian.

(2) Every company incorporated in the United Kingdom and every company which, though not incorporated in the United Kingdom, has a share transfer or share registration office in the United Kingdom shall, within one month after the passing of this

(a) See footnote (a) p. 20.

Act, by notice in writing communicate to the Custodian full particulars of all shares, stock, debentures, and debenture stock and other obligations of the company which are held by or for the benefit of an enemy; and every partner of every firm, one or more partners of which on the commencement of the war became enemies or to which money had been lent for the purpose of the business of the firm by a person who so became an enemy, shall, within one month after the commencement of this Act, by notice in writing communicate to the Custodian full particulars as to any share of profits and interest due to such enemies or enemy, and, if any company or partner fails to comply with the provisions of this subsection, the company shall, on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and in addition to a further fine not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the default continues, and the partner and every director, manager, secretary or officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall on the like conviction be liable to the like fine, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

Power to
vest enemy
property in
Custodian.

4.—(1) The High Court or a judge thereof may, on the application of any person who appears to the court to be a creditor of an enemy or entitled to recover damages against an enemy, or to be interested in any property, real or personal (including any rights, whether legal or equitable, in or arising out of property real or personal), belonging to or held or managed for or on behalf of an enemy, or on the application of the Custodian or any Government Department, by order vest in the Custodian any such real or personal property as aforesaid, if the court or the judge is satisfied that such vesting is expedient for the purposes of this Act, and may by the order confer on the Custodian such powers of selling, managing and otherwise dealing with the property as to the court or judge may seem proper.

(2) The court or judge before making any order under this section may direct that such notices (if any), whether by way of advertisement or otherwise, shall be given as the court or judge may think fit.

(3) A vesting order under this section as respects property of any description shall be of the like purport and effect as a vesting order as respects property of the same description made under the Trustee Act, 1893.

56 & 57 Vict.
c. 53.

Holding and
dealing with
property by
Custodian.

5.—(1) The Custodian shall, except so far as the Board of Trade or the High Court or a judge thereof may otherwise direct, and subject to the provisions of the next succeeding subsection, hold any money paid to and any property vested in him under this Act until the termination of the present war, and shall thereafter deal with the same in such manner as His Majesty may by Order in Council direct.

(2) The property held by the Custodian under this Act shall not be liable to be attached or otherwise taken in execution, but the Custodian may, if so authorised by an order of the High Court or a judge by whose order any property belonging to an enemy was vested in the Custodian under this Act, or of any court in

which judgment has been recovered against an enemy, pay out of the property paid to him in respect of that enemy the whole or any part of any debts due by that enemy and specified in the order :

Provided that before paying any such debt the Custodian shall take into consideration the sufficiency of the property paid to or vested in him in respect of the enemy in question to satisfy that debt and any other claims against that enemy of which notice verified by statutory declaration may have been served upon him.

(3) The receipt of the Custodian or any person duly authorised to sign receipts on his behalf for any sum paid to him under this Act shall be a good discharge to the person paying the same as against the person or body of persons in respect of whom the sum was paid to the Custodian.

(4) The Custodian shall keep a register of all property held by him under this Act which register shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times free of charge.

(5) In England and Ireland the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chancellor for Ireland may by rules, and in Scotland the Court of Session may by act of sederunt, make provision for the practice and procedure to be adopted for the purposes of this and the last preceding section.

6.—(1) No person shall by virtue of any assignment of any debt or other chose in action, or delivery of any coupon or other security transferable by delivery, or transfer of any other obligation, made or to be made in his favour by or on behalf of an enemy, whether for valuable consideration or otherwise, have any rights or remedies against the person liable to pay, discharge or satisfy the debt, chose in action, security or obligation, unless he proves that the assignment, delivery, or transfer was made by leave of the Board of Trade or was made before the commencement of the present war, and any person who knowingly pays, discharges or satisfies any debt, or chose in action, to which this subsection applies, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence of trading with the enemy within the meaning of the principal Act:

Invalidity of assignment of debts, &c., by enemies.

Provided that this subsection shall not apply where the person to whom the assignment, delivery or transfer was made, or some person deriving title under him, proves that the transfer, delivery or assignment or some subsequent transfer, delivery or assignment, was made before the nineteenth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen, in good faith and for valuable consideration nor shall this subsection apply to any bill of exchange or promissory note.

(2) No person shall by virtue of any transfer of a bill of exchange or promissory note made or to be made in his favour by or on behalf of an enemy, whether for valuable consideration or otherwise, have any rights or remedies against any party to the instrument unless he proves that the transfer was made before the commencement of the present war, and any party to the instrument who knowingly discharges the instrument shall be deemed to be guilty of trading with the enemy within the meaning of the principal Act:

Provided that this subsection shall not apply where the transferee, or some subsequent holder of the instrument, proves that the transfer, or some subsequent transfer, of the instrument was made before the nineteenth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen, in good faith and for valuable consideration.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as validating any assignment, delivery or transfer which would be invalid apart from this section or as applying to securities within the meaning of section eight of this Act.

Right to pay
into court
sums due on
coupons
suspected of
being enemy
property.

7. Where during the continuance of the present war any coupon or other security transferable by delivery is presented for payment to any company, municipal authority, or other body or person, and the company, body or person has reason to suspect that it is so presented on behalf or for the benefit of an enemy, or that since the commencement of the present war it has been held by or for the benefit of an enemy, the company, body or person may pay the sum due in respect thereof into the High Court, and the same shall, subject to rules of court, be dealt with according to the orders of the court, and such a payment shall for all purposes be a good discharge to the company, body or person.

Invalidity of
transfer of
shares in
company, &c.

8.—(1) No transfer made after the passing of this Act by or on behalf of an enemy of any securities shall confer on the transferee any rights or remedies in respect thereof and no company or municipal authority or other body by whom the securities were issued or are managed shall, except as hereinafter appears, take any cognizance of or otherwise act upon any notice of such a transfer:

(2) No entry shall hereafter, during the continuance of the present war, be made in any register or branch register or other book kept in the United Kingdom of any transfer of any securities therein registered, inscribed or standing in the name of an enemy, except by leave of a court of competent jurisdiction or of the Board of Trade.

(3) No share warrants payable to bearer shall be issued during the continuance of the present war in respect of any shares or stock registered in the name of any enemy.

(4) If any company or any body contravenes the provisions of this section the company or body shall be liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and every director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company or body who is knowingly a party to the default, shall be liable on the like conviction to a like fine or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months.

(5) For the purposes of this section the expression "securities" means any annuities, stock, shares, debentures, or debenture stock issued by or on behalf of the Government or by any municipal or other authority, or by any company or by any other body which are registered or inscribed in any register, branch register, or other book kept in the United Kingdom.

9.—(1) During the continuance of the present war a certificate of incorporation of a company shall not be given by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies until there has been filed with him either—

Condition as to the incorporation of new companies.

(a) a statutory declaration by a solicitor of the Supreme Court, or, in Scotland, by an enrolled law agent, engaged in the formation of the company, that the company is not formed for the purpose or with the intention of acquiring the whole or any part of the undertaking of a person, firm or company the books and documents of which are liable to inspection under subsection (2) of section two of the principal Act; or

(b) a licence from the Board of Trade authorising the acquisition by the company of such an undertaking.

(2) Where such a statutory declaration has been filed it shall not be lawful for the company, during the continuance of the present war, without the licence of the Board of Trade, to acquire the whole or any part of any such undertaking, and if it does so the company shall, without prejudice to any other liability, be liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and every director, manager, secretary, or other officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall on the like conviction be liable to the like fine or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months.

10.—(1) Section one of the principal Act shall apply to a person who during the present war attempts, or directly or indirectly offers or proposes or agrees, or has since the fourth day of August nineteen hundred and fourteen attempted or directly or indirectly offered or proposed or agreed, to trade with the enemy within the meaning of that Act in like manner as it applies to a person who so trades or has so traded.

Additional provisions as to trading with enemy.

(2) If any person without lawful authority in anywise aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, to enter into, negotiate, or complete any transaction or do any act which, if effected or done in the United Kingdom by such other person, would constitute an offence of trading with the enemy within the meaning of the principal Act, he shall be deemed to be guilty of such an offence.

(3) If any person without lawful authority deals, or attempts, or offers, proposes or agrees, whether directly or indirectly, to deal with any money or security for money or other property which is in his hands or over which he has any claim or control for the purpose of enabling an enemy to obtain money or credit thereon or thereby shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence of trading with the enemy within the meaning of the principal Act.

11.—(1) In addition to the grounds on which an application can be made to the court by the Board of Trade to appoint a controller under section three of the principal Act, such an application may be made in any case in which the Board think it is

Additional ground for appointment of controller.

expedient in the public interest that a controller should be appointed owing to circumstances or considerations arising out of the present war, and that section shall be construed accordingly.

(2) Section three of the principal Act, as amended by this section, shall extend so as to enable a controller to be appointed of a business carried on by a person in like manner as it applies to the appointment of a controller of a business carried on by a firm.

Amendment
of s. 2 of
principal
Act.

12.—(1) Where, on the report of an inspector appointed to inspect the books and documents of a person, firm, or company under section two of the principal Act, it appears to the Board of Trade that it is expedient that the business should be subject to frequent inspection or constant supervision, the Board of Trade may appoint that inspector or some other person to supervise the business with such powers as the Board of Trade may determine, and any remuneration payable and expenses incurred, whether for the original inspection or the subsequent supervision to such amount as may be fixed by the Board of Trade, shall be paid by the said person, firm, or company.

(2) Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section two of the principal Act shall have effect and shall be deemed always to have had effect as if for the word “trading,” there were substituted the word “resident.”

Power to
use informa-
tion in
evidence
against
informant.

13. Where a person has given any information to a person appointed to inspect the books and documents of a person, firm, or company under section two of the principal Act, the information so given may be used in evidence against him in any proceedings relating to offences of trading with the enemy within the meaning of the principal Act, notwithstanding that he only gave the information on being required so to do by the inspector, in pursuance of his powers under the said section.

Short title
and con-
struction.

14.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, and shall be construed as one with the principal Act.

(2) No person or body of persons shall, for the purposes of this Act, be treated as an enemy who would not be so treated for the purpose of any proclamation issued by His Majesty dealing with trading with the enemy for the time being in force, and the expression “commencement of the present war” shall mean as respects any enemy the date on which war was declared by His Majesty on the country in which that enemy resides or carries on business.

(3) In the application of this Act to Scotland “real property” shall mean “heritable property”; “personal property” shall mean “moveable property”; “choses in action” shall mean “right of action”; “attached or otherwise taken in execution” shall mean “arrested in execution or in security, or otherwise affected by diligence”; “assignment” shall mean “assignation”; “judgment has been recovered” shall mean “decree has been obtained”; a reference to a vesting order made under the Trustee Act, 1893, shall be construed as a reference to a warrant to complete a title granted under section twelve of the Trusts

30 & 31 Vict.
c. 97.

(Scotland) Act, 1867, and any money paid into the Court of Session in terms of this Act shall be paid in such manner as may be prescribed by Act of sederunt.

(4) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as limiting the power of His Majesty by proclamation to prohibit any transaction which is not prohibited by this Act, or by licence to permit any transaction which is so prohibited.

CHAPTER 13.

An Act to facilitate the execution of Trusts during the present War.

[27th November, 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) A trustee (whether a sole trustee or a trustee with others) may, notwithstanding any rule of law or equity to the contrary, by power of attorney, attested by one or more witnesses, delegate to any person capable of being appointed to be a trustee of the trust the execution during any period for which the trustee is engaged on war service within the meaning of this Act, and a further period of one month thereafter, of any trust of which he is trustee.

Power to delegate the execution of trusts by power of attorney.

(2) For the purposes of this Act a trustee shall be deemed to be engaged on war service:—

- (a) If he is engaged on active service in connection with the present war as a member of any of the military or naval forces of the Crown; and
- (b) If he is engaged on service in any work abroad, in connection with the present war, of the British Red Cross Society, or the Saint John's Ambulance Association, or any other body with similar objects; and
- (c) If in connection with the present war he is a prisoner of war in the enemy's country or is interned in the country of a neutral Power.

(3) All jurisdiction and powers of any court shall apply to the donee of a power of attorney given under this Act so far as respects the execution of the trust in the same manner as if the donee were a trustee of the trust.

(4) A statutory declaration by the donee of a power of attorney under which the execution of a trust is delegated, that the donor is engaged on war service within the meaning of this Act, or that in any transaction the donee is acting in execution of the trust, shall be accepted as sufficient evidence of the fact by any person dealing with the donee.

2.—(1) A power of attorney given under this Act may be deposited at the Central Office of the Supreme Court or proper office of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland under section forty-eight of the Conveyancing Act, 1881, without any such verification of its execution as is therein required; and, notwithstanding anything in any Act or rules, the Bank of England,

Supplemental provisions as to powers of attorney given under Act.
44 & 45 Vict. c. 41.

the Bank of Ireland, the Paymaster-General, the Accountant-General of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland, and any other person, shall not refuse to act on the authority of any such power of attorney, although the power is not attested by two witnesses, or fails in any other respect to comply with any formality required by law or practice.

(2) The donee of a power of attorney given under this Act may, for the purpose of the transfer of any inscribed stock, himself delegate to an attorney the power to transfer.

(3) The fact that it appears from any power of attorney given under this Act, or from any evidence required for the purposes of any such power of attorney, or otherwise, that in dealing with any stock the donee of the power is acting in the execution of a trust shall not be deemed for any purpose to affect any person in whose books the stock is inscribed or registered with any notice of the trust.

(4) In this section the expression "stock" includes shares and any fund, annuity, or security transferable in books kept by any person or by any instrument of transfer, either alone or accompanied by other formalities, and any share or interest therein.

Extension of Act to certain persons abroad not actually engaged on war service.

3. The powers conferred by this Act on trustees in relation to any period for which they are engaged on war service, may also be exercised by any trustee not engaged on war service in relation to any period during which, being abroad, he is for any reason connected with the present war unable to return from abroad to the United Kingdom; and this Act shall have effect, in its application to such trustees, with the necessary modifications.

Short title and application.

4.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Execution of Trusts (War Facilities) Act, 1914.

(2) This Act shall not apply to Scotland.

(3) This Act shall not apply to any trustee under an implied or constructive trust.

CHAPTER 14.

An Act to authorise the modification or repeal of Section nine of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1847, as respects certain Poor Law Unions in Ireland.

[27th November, 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Orders of Local Government Board modifying or repealing

1.—(1) The Local Government Board for Ireland may by order modify or repeal the provisions of section nine of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1847 (which prohibits the giving of relief from the poor rates of a union to any person not within the union when so relieved),^(a) so far as respects any union

(a) Section 1 of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1900, provides that section 9 of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1847, shall not have effect in the case of relief given for the maintenance of a child or lunatic outside the union to which the expenses of the relief are chargeable.

specified in the order if, in the opinion of the Board, the modification or repeal is necessary or expedient for any purpose in connexion with the present war, and may by the same or any subsequent order make or provide for such adjustments and apportionments of the property, powers, duties, income, liabilities and expenses of any board of guardians or other local authority affected as appear to the Board to be proper for the said purpose.

section 9 of
10 & 11 Vict.
c. 31.

(2) An order under this section may contain such consequential, incidental, and supplemental provisions as the Board deem necessary, and shall have effect as from any date subsequent to the first day of August one thousand nine hundred and fourteen which may be specified therein for the purpose.

2. This Act may be cited as the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1914, and shall be construed as one with the Poor Relief (Ireland) Acts, 1838 to 1900, and those Acts and this Act may be cited collectively as the Poor Relief (Ireland) Acts, 1838 to 1914.

Short title.
construction
and citation.

CHAPTER 15.

An Act to amend section forty-six of the National Health Insurance Act, 1911, as respects the present War.

[27th November, 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The requirements as to proof of state of health and to making application within the prescribed time imposed by paragraph (h) of subsection (3) of section forty-six of the National Insurance Act, 1911, as conditions on which a seaman, marine, or soldier, on his discharge from service, can become entitled to benefits payable out of the Navy and Army Insurance fund, shall not apply in the case of a seaman, marine, or soldier who, on his discharge from service during or within the prescribed period after the conclusion of the present war, is certified by the Admiralty or Army Council to be suffering from any disease, or disablement, or bodily or mental unfitness, but every such man shall become entitled to benefits payable out of that fund as from the date of his discharge in like manner as if he had satisfied such requirements as aforesaid:

Rule of
conditions
under 1 & 2
Geo. 5. c. 55.
s. 46 (3) (h).

Provided that if in any case the Insurance Commissioners are of opinion that the state of the man's health on discharge is not such as to disqualify him for admission to an approved society, the Commissioners may, by notice, fix a time (not being

less than three months from the date of such notice and not being more than six months from the date of his discharge) at which he shall cease to be entitled to benefits out of the fund, unless he satisfies them that he has been unable by reason of the state of his health to obtain admission to an approved society.

Extension of
1 & 2 Geo. 5.
c. 55. s. 46.

2. Section forty-six of the National Insurance Act, 1911, shall apply, and shall be deemed always to have applied, to seamen and marines who have entered or enlisted for the purposes of the present war as it applies to men of the territorial force called out on embodiment.^(a)

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited as the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914 (Session 2).

CHAPTER 16.

An Act to extend the term of service of the Royal Marine Force during the present War. [27th November, 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Power to
prolong
service
during the
present war.
10 & 11 Vict.
c. 63.

1. Section five of the Royal Marines Act, 1847, which enables the term of service for a marine to be prolonged if the term expires whilst he is serving on a foreign station, shall during the continuance of the present war apply, and shall be deemed always to have applied, wherever a marine may be or may have been serving at the expiration of his term of service, with the substitution of a reference to the Admiralty for the reference to the commanding officer on the foreign station.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Royal Marines Act, 1914.

^(a) Section 46 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, was amended by the National Insurance Act, 1913 (3 & 4 Geo. 5. c. 37), and was retrospectively extended by the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 81, printed at p. 82 of the Manual), as respects certain officers, warrant officers, and soldiers.

CHAPTER 17.

An Act to enable the Admiralty to dispense with compliance with the requirements of the Navy and Marines (Wills) Acts, 1865 and 1897, in the case of Seamen and Marines dying during or in consequence of the present War.

[27th November, 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Notwithstanding anything in the Navy and Marines (Wills) Acts, 1865 and 1897, the Admiralty may, in the case of a will made by any person being or having been a seaman or marine who may have died or may hereafter die during or in consequence of the present war, pay or deliver any wages, grant, or other allowance, or other money payable by the Admiralty, or any effects or money in charge of the Admiralty, to any person claiming to be entitled thereto under such will though not made in conformity with the provisions of the said Acts, if the Admiralty are of opinion that compliance with the requirements of those Acts may be properly dispensed with.

Power of Admiralty to dispense with provisions of Navy and Marines (Wills) Acts. 28 & 29 Vict. c. 72. 60 & 61 Vict. c. 15.

2. This Act may be cited as the Navy and Marines (Wills) Act, 1914.

Short title.

CHAPTER 18.

An Act to provide for the grant of Pensions and other Allowances to certain persons if disabled whilst employed abroad in connection with warlike operations, and to their dependants, and to amend the Injuries in War (Compensation) Act, 1914.(a)

[27th November, 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) The Admiralty and Army Council, subject to the consent of the Treasury, shall have power to frame schemes as to pensions and grants and other allowances in the nature thereof to be paid to persons (not being officers or men of any of His Majesty's forces) in respect of disablement suffered whilst employed on shore out of the United Kingdom by or under the Admiralty and Army Council in connection with warlike operations in which His Majesty is engaged, and, in the case of their death, to their widows or other dependants.

Pension schemes for persons disabled abroad in connection with warlike operations.

(2) A scheme shall specify the persons to whom the scheme applies and the conditions under which it becomes applicable,

(a) The present Act relates to persons employed on shore; the Injuries in War Compensation Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 30, printed at p. 14 of the Manual), makes somewhat similar provision as to persons employed afloat.

and may include persons not in the direct employment of the Admiralty or Army Council.

(3) A person to whom any such scheme applies shall not, nor, in the case of his death, shall his widow or other dependants or his personal representatives, in respect of any disablement suffered by him whilst the scheme so applies to him, be entitled to any pensions or other benefits under any Order in Council or any warrant or regulations relating to officers and men in the naval or military service of the Crown, or to any gratuity or any superannuation or other allowance under the Superannuation Acts, 1834 to 1914.^(a) or to any compensation or damages at common law or under any other statute, except so far as the scheme otherwise provides.

(4) All pensions grants and other allowances under this Act shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.

(5) A scheme under this Act may provide that the scheme shall have effect as from the third day of August nineteen hundred and fourteen, and any such scheme may be revoked or varied by a subsequent scheme.

(6) For the purposes of this section, "disablement" means disablement by personal injury or by sickness specifically attributable to the nature or conditions of the employment.

Extension of
4 & 5 Geo.
5, c. 30.

2. The Injuries in War (Compensation) Act, 1914, shall extend to pensions, grants, and other allowances in respect of disablement by sickness specifically attributable to the nature and conditions of the employment in like manner as it applies to pensions, grants, and other allowances in respect of injuries.

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited as the Injuries in War Compensation Act, 1914 (Session 2).

CHAPTER 19.

An Act to amend the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, in its application to Ireland.

[27th November, 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Amendment
of 4 & 5
Geo. 5. c. 78.
14 & 15 Vict.
c. 92.

1. In the application of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914,^(b) to Ireland "proceedings for the recovery of possession "of lands or tenements under section fifteen of the Summary "Jurisdiction (Ireland) Act, 1851, or section eighty-six of the

(a) *i.e.*, The Superannuation Acts, 1834 (4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24), 1859 (22 Vict. c. 26), 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. c. 89), 1866 (29 & 30 Vict. c. 68), 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 53), 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. 43), 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 57), 1887 (50 & 51 Vict. c. 67), 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 40), 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 10), and 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 86). *See* Short Titles Act, 1896 (59 & 60 Vict. c. 14), 9 Edw. 7. c. 10, s. 8, and 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 86, s. 7.

(b) Printed at pp. 35-37 of the Manual. The Act has effect subject to the limitations contained in the Courts (Emergency Powers) Order, 1914, printed at p. 114 of the Manual.

“Landlord and Tenant Law Amendment Act (Ireland), 1860,” shall be substituted for “proceedings for the recovery of possession of tenements under the Small Tenements Recovery Act, 1838.” 23 & 24 Vict. c. 154.
1 & 2 Vict. c. 74.

2. This Act may be cited as the Courts (Emergency Powers) (Ireland) Act, 1914. Short title.

CHAPTER 20.

An Act to enable apprentices to Law Agents in Scotland to reckon service in connection with the present war as service under an indenture of apprenticeship for the purposes of the Law Agents (Scotland) Act, 1873.(a)

[27th November, 1914.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Where any person has served since the fourth day of August nineteen hundred and fourteen, or shall serve in any of the naval or military forces of the Crown in the present war, and was or shall be during the period of such service under an indenture of apprenticeship in terms of the Law Agents (Scotland) Act, 1873, one half of the period of such service shall be reckoned as actual service under such indenture. War service to reckon towards apprenticeship. 36 & 37 Vict., c. 63.

2. This Act may be cited as the Law Agents Apprenticeship (War Service) (Scotland) Act, 1914. Short title.

(a) The following Memorandum was prefixed to the Bill as printed, Parliamentary Papers 1914, Sess. 2, H.C.B. 23:—

The apprenticeship served by a law agent in Scotland is fixed by the Law Agents (Scotland) Act, 1873, at five years, or, in special circumstances, three years.

The purpose of the Bill is to make it possible for one half of the period of naval or military service by an apprentice to a law agent to be reckoned as service under his indenture of apprenticeship, thus affording an additional inducement to a desirable class from the military point of view to volunteer for service.

[Attention is directed to the Prefatory Note at p. iii. of the Manual, which describes the scope and arrangement of that work.]

Supplement to Part III. of the Manual.

EMERGENCY PROCLAMATIONS, ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS.

[Note.—These Proclamations, Orders, &c., are here printed grouped, so far as the matter allows, under the same subject headings as are employed in the Manual.

The Chronological Table (pp. v-x) above gives a list of all the Proclamations, Orders, &c., made to the 4th December and printed in this Supplement, arranged in order of date, and therefore amplifies and continues to the latter date the similar Table for August and September printed at pp. v-xi of the Manual.]

ALIENS RESTRICTION.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED OCTOBER 23, 1914,
UNDER ARTICLE 6 OF THE ALIENS RESTRICTION (CONSOLIDATION) ORDER, 1914, ADDING SOUTHAMPTON TO THE LIST OF APPROVED PORTS.(a)

In exercise of the power vested in me by Article 1 (3) of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914,(b) and after consultation with the Admiralty and the Army Council, I hereby order that the port of Southampton be added to the list of approved ports specified in the aforesaid Article.

This Order shall take effect from the 26th of October, 1914.

R. McKenna,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office,
Whitehall,

23 October, 1914.

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of October 23rd, 1914, and in the "Dublin Gazette" of October 27th, 1914.

(b) Printed at pp. 68-85 of the Manual.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED OCTOBER 23, 1914,
UNDER ARTICLE 18 (2) OF THE ALIENS RESTRICTION (CONSOLI-
DATION) ORDER, VARYING THE LIST OF PROHIBITED AREAS. (a)

Whereas the Second Schedule to the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914, (b) contains a list of prohibited areas for the purposes of the Order:—

And whereas by Article 18 (2) of the Order I am empowered after consultation with the Admiralty and Army Council to add areas to the said list:

Now I, in pursuance of the said Article, hereby Order that the following areas be added to the list of prohibited areas specified in the Second Schedule to the Order and that certain other amendments be made in the description of the areas contained in that list.

And I give notice that the said additions and amendments are contained in the list set out in the Appendix hereto and that the Aliens Restriction Order has effect as if the said Appendix were substituted for the aforesaid Second Schedule.

R. McKenna,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office,
Whitehall,
23 October, 1914.

ADDITIONAL AREAS.

ENGLAND.

ESSEX.

Rural Districts.—Romford (Civil Parishes of Cranham, Great Warley, Rainham, and Wennington).

KENT.

Municipal Borough.—Tenterden.

Rural Districts.—Tenterden: Cranbrook.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Municipal Borough.—Boston.

Urban Districts.—Holbeach: Long Sutton: Spalding: Sutton Bridge.

Rural Districts.—Boston: Crowland: East Elloe: Sibsey: Spalding.

NORFOLK.

So much of the County as is not already included in the list of prohibited areas.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Municipal Borough.—Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Urban Districts.—Alnwick: Amble: Rothbury.

Rural Districts.—Alnwick: Belford: Glendale: Norham and Islandshires: Rothbury.

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of October 27th, 1914; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of October 30th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of October 30th, 1914.

(b) Printed at pp. 68-85 of the Manual.

SUFFOLK.

So much of the County as is not already included in the list of prohibited areas.

SUSSEX.

So much of the County as is not already included in the list of prohibited areas.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

Parishes —Aberdeen: Auchterless: Cairney: Culsalmond: Daviot: Drumblade: Forgue: Fyvie: Glass: Huntly: Inch: King Edward: Kinnethmont: Monquhitter: Rayne: Turriff.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

So much of the County as is not already included in the list of prohibited areas.

BANFFSHIRE.

Parishes.—Alvah: Banff: Boharm: Botriphnie: Boyndie: Cullen: Deskford: Fordyce: Forglen: Gamrie: Grange: Inverkeithny: Keith: Marnoch: Ordiquhill: Rathven: Rothiemay.

BERWICKSHIRE.

Parishes.—Abbey St. Bathans: Ayton: Bunkle and Preston: Chirnside: Cockburnspath: Coldingham: Coldstream: Cranshaws: Duns: Eccles: Edrom: Eyemouth: Fogo: Foulden: Greenlaw: Hutton: Ladykirk: Langton: Longformacus: Mordington: Polwarth: Swinton: Whitsome.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

So much of the County, including the Western Islands, as lies to the north and west of the Caledonian Canal, and the following parishes to the south and east of the Canal—Kilmallie: Kilmonivaig.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

The whole county.

ROSS AND CROMARTY.

So much of the County, including the Western Islands, as is not already included in the list of prohibited areas.

IRELAND.

CORK.

The whole county.

KERRY.

The whole county.

*Appendix.***PROHIBITED AREAS.**

The following areas are prohibited areas in England(a):—

CHESHIRE.

County Boroughs.—Birkenhead: Chester: Wallasey.

Urban Districts.—Bromborough: Ellesmere Port and Whitby: Higher Bebington: Hoole: Hoylake and West Kirby: Lower Bebington: Neston and Parkgate: Runcorn.

Rural Districts.—Chester (Civil Parishes of—Bache, Backford, Blacom cum Crabwall, Bridge Trafford, Capenhurst, Caughall, Chorlton by Backford, Croughton, Dunham-on-the-Hill, Elton, Great Saughall, Hapsford, Hoole Village, Ince, Lea by Backford, Little Saughall, Little Stanney, Mickle Trafford, Mollington, Moston, Newton-by-Chester, Picton, Shotwick, Shotwick Park, Stoke, Thornton-le-Moors, Upton-by-Chester, Wervin, Wimbolds Trafford, and Woodbank only): Runcorn (Civil Parishes of—Acton Grange, Antrobus, Appleton, Bartington, Crowley, Daresbury, Dutton, Grappenhall, Great Budworth, Hatton, Higher Whitley, Keckwick, Latchford Without, Lower Whitley, Moore, Newton-by-Daresbury, Preston-on-the-Hill, Seven Oaks, Stockham, Stockton, Heath, Stretton, Thelwall, Walton Inferior, Walton Superior, Aston-by-Sutton, Aston Grange, Clifton, Halton, Norton, Sutton, and Weston only): Wirral.

CORNWALL.

Municipal Boroughs.—Falmouth: Helston: Penryn: Penzance: St. Ives: Saltash: Truro.

Urban Districts.—Camborne: Hayle: Ludgvan: Madron: Paul: Phillack: Redruth: St. Just: Torpoint.

Rural Districts.—East Kerrier: Helston: Redruth: St. Germans: Truro: West Penwith.

DEVONSHIRE.

County Boroughs.—Devonport: Plymouth.

Urban Districts.—East Stonehouse: Ivybridge.

Rural Districts.—Plympton St. Mary: Tavistock (Civil Parish of Bere Ferrers only).

DORSETSHIRE.

Municipal Boroughs.—Dorchester: Poole: Wareham: Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

Urban Districts.—Portland: Swanage.

Rural Districts.—Dorchester: Poole: Wareham and Porbeck: Weymouth.

DURHAM.

County Boroughs.—Gateshead: South Shields: Sunderland: West Hartlepool.

Municipal Boroughs.—Durham: Hartlepool: Jarrow: Stockton-on-Tees.

Urban Districts.—Annfield Plain: Benfieldside: Blaydon: Brandon and Byshottles: Chester-le-Street: Consett: Felling: Hebburn: Hetton: Houghton-le-Spring: Leadgate: Ryton: Seaham Harbour: Southwick-on-Wear: Spennymoor: Stanley: Tanfield: Tow Law: Whickham: Willington.

Rural Districts.—Chester-le-Street: Durham: Easington: Hartlepool: Houghton-le-Spring: Lanchester: Sedgfield: South Shields: Stockton: Sunderland.

(a) By Order of the Secretary of State, dated November 11th, 1914 (printed at p. 44 below), other docks belonging to the Port of London Authority were added to this Schedule.

ESSEX(a).

County Borough.—Southend-on-Sea.

Municipal Boroughs.—Chelmsford: Colchester: Harwich: Maldon.

Urban Districts.—Brentwood: Brightlingsea: Burnham-on-Crouch: Clacton: Frinton-on-Sea: Grays Thurrock: Shoeburyness: Tilbury: Walton-on-the-Naze: Witham: Wivenhoe.

Rural Districts.—Billericay: Braintree—(Civil Parishes of—Feering, Great Coggeshall, Fairsted, Faulkbourne, Hatfield Peverel, Kelvedon, Little Coggeshall, Markshall, Rivenhall, and Terling only): Chelmsford: Lexden: Maldon: Orsett: Rochford: Romford (Civil Parishes of Cranham, Great Warley, Rainham, Upminster, and Wennington only): Tendring.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

County Borough.—Bristol.

Urban Districts.—Coleford: Kingswood.

Rural Districts.—Chipping Sodbury: Lydney: Thornbury: Warmley: West Dean.

HAMPSHIRE.

County Boroughs.—Bournemouth: Portsmouth: Southampton.

Municipal Boroughs.—Christchurch: Lyminster: Romsey.

Urban Districts.—Eastleigh and Bishopstoke: Fareham: Gosport and Alverstoke: Havant: Itchen: Warblington.

Rural Districts.—Christchurch: Fareham: Havant: Lyminster: New Forest: Romsey: South Stoneham.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

The whole island.

KENT.

County Borough.—Canterbury.

Municipal Boroughs.—Chatham: Deal: Dover: Faversham: Folkestone: Gillingham: Gravesend: Hythe: Lydd: Maidstone: Margate: New Romney: Queenborough: Ramsgate: Rochester: Sandwich: Tenterden.

Urban Districts.—Ashford: Broadstairs and St. Peter's: Cheriton: Herne Bay: Milton Regis: Northfleet: Sandgate: Sheerness: Sittingbourne: Walmer: Whitstable: Wrotham.

Rural Districts.—Blean: Bridge: Cranbrook: Dover: East Ashford: Eastry: Elham: Faversham: Hollingbourne: Hoo: Isle of Thanet: Maidstone: Malling: Milton: Romney Marsh: Sheppey: Strood: Tenterden: West Ashford.

LANCASHIRE.

County Boroughs.—Barrow-in-Furness: Blackpool: Bootle: Liverpool: St. Helens: Southport.

Municipal Boroughs.—Lancaster: Morecambe: Widnes.

Urban Districts.—Bispham-with-Norbreck: Cranforth: Dalton-in-Furness: Fleetwood: Formby: Grange: Great Crosby: Heysham: Huyton-with-Roby: Kirkham: Lathom and Burscough: Litherland: Little Crosby: Lytham: Ormskirk: Poulton-le-Fylde: Preesall: Prescott: Rainford: St. Annes-on-the-Sea: Skelmersdale: Thornton: Ulverston: Waterloo and Seaforth.

Rural Districts.—Fylde: Garstang: Lancaster: Lunesdale: Sefton: Ulverston: West Lancashire: Whiston.

(a) See footnote (a), p. 38.

LINCOLNSHIRE

County Borough.—Grimsby.

Municipal Boroughs.—Boston: Louth.

Urban Districts.—Alford: Barton-upon-Humber: Brigg: Broughton: Brumby and Frodingham: Cleethorpe with Thrunscoe: Holbeach: Long Sutton: Mablethorpe: Market Rasen: Roxby cum Risby: Scunthorpe: Skegness: Spalding: Sutton Bridge: Winterton.

Rural Districts.—Boston: Caistor: Crowland: East Elloe: Glanford Brigg: Grimsby: Louth: Sibsey: Spilsby: Spalding.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The whole county.

NORFOLK.

The whole county.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

County Boroughs.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Tynemouth.

Municipal Boroughs.—Berwick-upon-Tweed: Morpeth: Wallsend.

Urban Districts.—Alnwick: Amble: Ashington: Bedlingtonshire: Blyth: Cramlington: Earsdon: Gosforth: Longbenton: Newbiggin-by-the-Sea: Newburn: Prudhoe: Rothbury: Seaton Delaval: Seghill: Weetslade: Whitley and Monkseaton.

Rural Districts.—Alnwick: Belford: Castle Ward: Glendale: Hexham—(Civil Parishes of—Bearn, Broomhaugh, Broomley, Bywell, Duker-shagg, Espershields, Healey, Hedley, High Fotherley, Horsley, Nafferton, Newlands, Newton, Newton Hall, Ovingham, Ovington Riding, Shotley High Quarter, Shotley Low Quarter, Spital, Stelling Styford, Welton Whittle, Whittonstall, and Wylam only): Norham and Islandshires: Morpeth: Rothbury.

SOMERSET.

Urban Districts.—Burnham: Clevedon: Highbridge: Portishead: Weston-super-Mare.

Rural Districts.—Axbridge: Clutton (except the Parishes of Chilcompton, Farrington Gurney, and Stone Easton): Keynsham: Long Ashton.

SUFFOLK.

The whole county.

SUSSEX.

The whole county.

YORKSHIRE.

County Boroughs.—Kingston-upon-Hull: Middlesbrough.

Municipal Boroughs.—Beverley: Bridlington: Hedon: Scarborough: Thornaby-on-Tees.

Urban Districts.—Cottingham: Eston: Filey: Great Driffield: Guisborough: Hessle: Hinderwell: Hornsea: Loftus: Malton: Norton: Pickering: Redcar: Saltburn-by-the-Sea: Scalby: Skelton and Brotton: South Bank in Normanby: Whitby: Withernsea.

Rural Districts.—Beverley: Bridlington: Driffield: Guisborough: Kirkby Moorside: Malton: Middlesbrough: Norton: Patrington: Pickering: Scarborough: Sculcoates: Sherburn: Skirlaugh: Stokesley: Whitby.

The following areas are prohibited areas in Wales:—

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

The whole county.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

Municipal Boroughs.—Haverfordwest: Pembroke: Tenby.

Urban Districts.—Fishguard: Milford Haven: Narberth: Neyland.

Rural Districts.—Haverfordwest: Narberth: Pembroke.

The following areas are prohibited areas in Scotland:—

ABERDEENSHIRE.

Parishes.—Aberdeen: Aberdour: Auchterless: Belhelvie: Cairney: Crimond: Cruden: Culsalmond: Daviot: Drumblade: Drumoak: Dyce: Echt: Ellon: Fintray: Forgue: Foveran: Fraserburgh: Fyvie: Glass: Huntly: Inch: Kinnellar: King Edward: Kinnethmont: Logie Buchan: Longside: Lonmay: Methlick: Monquhitter: New Deer: Newhills: New Machar: Old Deer: Old Machar: Peterculter: Peterhead: Pitsligo: Rathen: Rayne: St. Fergus: Skene: Slains: Strichen: Tarves: Turriff: Tyrie: Udney.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

The whole county.

AYRSHIRE.

Parishes.—Ardrossan: Ayr: Beith: Coylton: Craigie: Dalry: Dalrymple: Dreghorn: Dundonald: Dunlop: Fenwick: Irvine: Kilbirnie: Kilmarlock: Kilmaurs: Kilwinning: Largs: Mauchline: Maybole: Monkton and Prestwick: Ochiltree: Riccarton: Stair: Stevenston: Stewarton: Symington: Tarbolton: West Kilbride.

BANFFSHIRE.

Parishes.—Alvah: Banff: Boharm: Botriphnie: Boyndie: Cullen: Deskford: Fordyce: Forglan: Gamrie: Grange: Inverkeithny: Keith: Marnoch: Ordiquhill: Rathven: Rothiemay.

BERWICKSHIRE.

Parishes.—Abbey St. Bathans: Ayton: Bunkle and Preston: Chirside: Cockburnspath: Coldingham: Coldstream: Cranshaws: Duns: Eccles: Edrom: Eyemouth: Fogo: Foulden: Greenlaw: Hutton: Ladykirk: Langton: Longformacus: Mordington: Polwarth: Swinton: Whitsome.

BUTESHIRE.

The whole county.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

The whole county.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

Parishes.—Arrochar: Bonhill: Cardross: Dumbarton: Kilmarnock: Luss: New Kilpatrick: Old Kilpatrick: Roseneath: Row.

EDINBURGSHIRE (MID-LOTHIAN).

Parishes.—Borthwick: Carrington: Cockpen: Colinton: Corstorphine: Crimond: Cranston: Crichton: Currie: Dalkeith: Edinburgh: Fala: Glencorse: Inveresk: Kirknewton: Lasswade: Leith: Liberton: Mid Calder: Newbattle: Newton: Penicuik: Ratho: Temple: West Calder.

ELGINSHIRE.

Parishes.—Alves: Bellie: Birnie: Dallas: Drainie: Duffus: Dyke and Moy: Edinkillie: Elgin: Forres: Kinloss: New Spynie: Rafford: Rothes: St. Andrews Lhanbryde: Speymouth: Urquhart.

FIFESHIRE.

The whole county.

FORFARSHIRE.

Parishes.—Arbirlot: Arbroath and St. Vigeans: Auchterhouse: Barry: Brechin: Carmylie: Craig: Dun: Dundee Combination: Dunnichen: Eassie and Nevay: Farnell: Forfar: Fowlis-Easter: Glamis: Guthrie: Inverarity: Inverkeillor: Kettins: Kinnell: Kinnettles: Kirkden: Liff and Benvie: Logie Pert: Lunan: Lundie: Mains and Strathmartine: Marytown: Monifieth: Monikie: Montrose: Murroes: Newtyle: Panbride: Tealing.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

The whole county.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

So much of the County, including the Western Islands, as lies to the north and west of the Caledonian Canal and the following Parishes to the south and east of the Canal.—Ardersier: Croy and Dalcross: Daviot and Dunlichty: Dores: Inverness: Kilmallie: Kilmonivaig: Moy and Dalarossie: Petty.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

The whole county.

KINKROSS.

The whole county.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE (WEST Lothian).

The whole county.

NAIRNSHIRE.

The whole county.

ORKNEY.

The whole county.

PERTSHIRE.

Parishes.—Abernyte: Errol: Inchtute: Longforan.

RENFREWSHIRE.

Parishes.—Erskine: Greenock: Houston and Killellan: Inchinnan: Inverkip: Kilbarchan: Kilmacolm: Lochwinnoch: Port Glasgow.

ROSS AND CROMARTY.

The whole County, including the Western Islands.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

Parishes.—Airth: Buchanan: Grangemouth: Muiravonside.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

The whole county.

ZETLAND.

The whole county.

The following areas are prohibited areas in Ireland:—

ANTRIM.

County Borough.—Belfast.

Urban Districts.—Ballyclare: Ballymena: Carrickfergus: Larne: Lisburn.

Rural Districts.—Antrim: Ballymena: Belfast: Larne: Lisburn.

CORK.

The whole county.

DONEGAL.

Rural Districts.—Inishowen: Millord: Londonderry, No. 2.

DOWN.

Urban Districts.—Bangor: Donaghadee: Holywood: Newtown Ards.

Rural Districts.—Castlereagh: Downpatrick: Hillsborough: Newtown Ards.

DUBLIN.

The whole county.

KERRY.

The whole county.

LONDONDERRY.

County Borough.—Londonderry.

Rural District.—Londonderry ("North West Liberties" only).

WATERFORD.

Rural District.—Youghal No. 2.

Prohibited Areas under Aliens Restriction Order.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE DATED NOVEMBER 11, 1914,
UNDER ARTICLE 18 (2) OF THE ALIENS RESTRICTION (CON-
SOLIDATION) ORDER, 1914, ADDING TO THE LIST OF PROHIBITED
AREAS.(a)

Whereas the Second Schedule to the Aliens Restriction (Con-
solidation) Order, 1914.(b) contains a list of prohibited areas for
the purposes of the Order :

And whereas Tilbury Dock is within a prohibited area in the
County of Essex, and it is desirable that the other docks belonging
to the Port of London Authority should also be included within
the prohibited areas :

And whereas by Article 18 (2) of the Order I am empowered,
after consultation with the Admiralty and Army Council, to add
areas to the said list :

Now I, in pursuance of the said Article, hereby order that there
shall be added to the list of prohibited areas specified in the
Second Schedule to the Order, the area containing the following
docks belonging to the Port of London Authority :—

St. Katharine's.
London.
Surrey Commercial.
West India.
Millwall.
East India.
Royal Victoria.
Royal Albert.

R. McKenna,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall.
11th November, 1914.

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of November 13th, 1914 ; and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of November 17th, 1914.

(b) This Order is printed at pp. 68-85 of the Manual. The Second Schedule as amended by the Secretary of State's Order of October 23rd, 1914, printed at pp. 36-43 above, is set out in the Appendix to that Order.

THE ALIENS RESTRICTION (BELGIAN REFUGEES) ORDER, 1914.(a)

1914. No. 1700.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of November, 1914.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order 1914(b) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Order) His Majesty has been pleased to impose restrictions upon aliens and to make various provisions for carrying those restrictions into effect:

And whereas the Belgian Government have represented to His Majesty's Government that it is desirable to make provision for the supervision and registration of, and collection of information in relation to, Belgian refugees in the United Kingdom:

And whereas in order to give effect to that representation, it is desirable to extend the principal Order in the manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The Registrar General shall keep a central register of all Belgian refugees in the United Kingdom and shall enter therein all particulars with respect to Belgian refugees which are, under this Order, either furnished to him as registration officer of the metropolitan police district or furnished to other registration officers and communicated to him by them.

Central register of Belgian refugees.

2.—(1) A Belgian refugee shall, wherever resident, comply with the following requirements as to registration:—

Registration of Belgian refugees.

(a) He shall, as soon as may be, furnish to the registration officer of the registration district in which he is resident particulars as to the following matters:—

Name
 Present address
 Former address in Belgium
 Nationality and birth-place
 Trade or profession
 Sex
 Age
 Whether married or unmarried
 If accompanied by any members of his family,
 the names, ages, and relationship of such
 members
 Whether he has served in the Belgian army
 Any other matters of which particulars are
 reasonably required by the registration officer.

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of December 1st, 1914; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of December 1st, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of December 1st, 1914.

(b) Printed at pp. 68-85 of the Manual.

- (b) He shall, if he is about to change his residence, furnish to the registration officer of the registration district in which he is then resident particulars as to the date on which his residence is to be changed, and as to his intended place of residence, and on effecting any change of residence from one registration district to another he shall also forthwith report his arrival in the registration district into which he moves to the registration officer of that district.

(2) Where a Belgian refugee is lodging with or living as a member of the household of any other person, it shall be the duty of that person to take steps to secure compliance with the terms of this Order in respect of that refugee.

(3) Where a Belgian refugee has furnished particulars in accordance with this Order or (before the commencement of this Order) in accordance with Article 19 of the principal Order, or has before the commencement of this Order been registered with the Registrar General, it shall not be necessary for him to furnish particulars again in pursuance of this Order, provided that he complies or has complied with paragraph (b) of sub-section (1) of this Article.

Registration officer for Belgian refugees.

3. The registration officer for the registration of Belgian refugees in the metropolitan police district and in the City of London shall be the Registrar General, and elsewhere shall be the same as under the principal Order, that is to say, the chief officer of police.

Provided that the Secretary of State, or in Scotland the Secretary for Scotland, may, in special circumstances, substitute any other person or body of persons for the chief officer of police as the registration officer for Belgian refugees in any registration area.

Prohibition on Belgian refugees coming to reside in prohibited areas without permission.

4. A Belgian refugee shall not, after the commencement of this Order, come to reside either temporarily or permanently in any prohibited area unless provided with a permit issued by the registration officer of the district, subject to the general or special instructions of a Secretary of State.

Definitions.

5. For the purpose of this Order—

The expression “Belgian refugee” means a person who, being either a Belgian subject, or an alien recently residing in Belgium, has arrived in the United Kingdom since the commencement of the war;

The expression “Registrar General” means the Registrar General of births, deaths, and marriages in England.

Short title, construction and commencement.

6.—(1) This Order may be cited as the *Aliens Restriction (Belgian Refugees) Order, 1914.*

(2) This Order shall have effect as though it was included in Part II. of the principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly.

(3) This Order shall come into operation on the seventh day of December, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

Almeric FitzRoy.

BEER.

TABLE, DATED NOVEMBER 25, 1914, FOR DETERMINING THE ORIGINAL GRAVITY OF WORTS OF BEER, REFERRED TO IN SECTION 7 OF THE FINANCE ACT, 1914 (SESS. 2) (5 GEO. 5, C. 7).

1914. No. 1710.

TABLE A.

TABLE FOR DETERMINING THE ORIGINAL GRAVITY OF WORTS OF BEER.

Spirit Indication.	Degrees of Original Specific Gravity.	Spirit Indication.	Degrees of Original Specific Gravity.	Spirit Indication.	Degrees of Original Specific Gravity.	Spirit Indication.	Degrees of Original Specific Gravity.
·0	·00	4·1	17·75	8·2	36·58	12·3	56·38
·1	·42	4·2	18·21	8·3	37·04	12·4	56·89
·2	·85	4·3	18·66	8·4	37·51	12·5	57·40
·3	1·27	4·4	19·12	8·5	37·97	12·6	57·91
·4	1·70	4·5	19·57	8·6	38·44	12·7	58·42
·5	2·12	4·6	20·03	8·7	38·90	12·8	58·93
·6	2·55	4·7	20·48	8·8	39·37	12·9	59·44
·7	2·97	4·8	20·94	8·9	39·83	13·0	59·95
·8	3·40	4·9	21·39	9·0	40·30	13·1	60·46
·9	3·82	5·0	21·85	9·1	40·77	13·2	60·97
1·0	4·25	5·1	22·30	9·2	41·24	13·3	61·48
1·1	4·67	5·2	22·76	9·3	41·71	13·4	61·99
1·2	5·10	5·3	23·21	9·4	42·18	13·5	62·51
1·3	5·52	5·4	23·67	9·5	42·65	13·6	63·01
1·4	5·95	5·5	24·12	9·6	43·12	13·7	63·52
1·5	6·37	5·6	24·58	9·7	43·59	13·8	64·03
1·6	6·80	5·7	25·03	9·8	44·06	13·9	64·54
1·7	7·22	5·8	25·49	9·9	44·53	14·0	65·10
1·8	7·65	5·9	25·94	10·0	45·00	14·1	65·62
1·9	8·07	6·0	26·40	10·1	45·48	14·2	66·14
2·0	8·50	6·1	26·86	10·2	45·97	14·3	66·66
2·1	8·94	6·2	27·32	10·3	46·45	14·4	67·18
2·2	9·38	6·3	27·78	10·4	46·94	14·5	67·70
2·3	9·82	6·4	28·24	10·5	47·42	14·6	68·22
2·4	10·26	6·5	28·70	10·6	47·91	14·7	68·74
2·5	10·70	6·6	29·16	10·7	48·39	14·8	69·26
2·6	11·14	6·7	29·62	10·8	48·88	14·9	69·78
2·7	11·58	6·8	30·08	10·9	49·36	15·0	70·30
2·8	12·02	6·9	30·54	11·0	49·85	15·1	70·83
2·9	12·46	7·0	31·00	11·1	50·35	15·2	71·36
3·0	12·90	7·1	31·46	11·2	50·85	15·3	71·89
3·1	13·34	7·2	31·93	11·3	51·35	15·4	72·42
3·2	13·78	7·3	32·39	11·4	51·85	15·5	72·95
3·3	14·22	7·4	32·86	11·5	52·35	15·6	73·48
3·4	14·66	7·5	33·32	11·6	52·85	15·7	74·01
3·5	15·10	7·6	33·79	11·7	53·35	15·8	74·54
3·6	15·54	7·7	34·25	11·8	53·85	15·9	75·07
3·7	15·98	7·8	34·72	11·9	54·35	16·0	75·60
3·8	16·42	7·9	35·18	12·0	54·85		
3·9	16·86	8·0	35·65	12·1	55·36		
4·0	17·30	8·1	36·11	12·2	55·87		

This is the Table referred to in Section 7 of the Finance Act, 1914 (Sess. 2).

Laurence N. Guillemard,
Chairman of the Commissioners
of Customs and Excise.

The 25th day of November, 1914.

BRITISH EXPORT TRADERS, RELIEF TO, IN RESPECT OF DEBTS ABROAD.

(1) ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE PRESS, DATED 3RD NOVEMBER, 1914.

The Treasury announces that a Committee consisting of representatives of the Treasury, the Bank of England, the Joint Stock Banks, and the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom has been formed, to whom is delegated the authorisation of advances in approved cases to British traders carrying on an export business in respect of debts outstanding in foreign countries and the colonies, including unpaid foreign and colonial acceptances, which cannot be collected for the time being.

The object in view is to assist traders by removing obstacles to the steady flow of business, which have arisen through the temporary interruption of the ordinary channels of collection. The assistance to be given is intended to provide solvent traders with funds to continue their business and to pay their commercial debts to other traders or manufacturers. The banks have agreed that no part of the advances under this Scheme shall be applied to paying off or reducing loans or bank overdrafts or meeting unpaid foreign and colonial acceptances held by the trader's own bankers.

The Committee will have absolute discretion to decide whether an advance is to be made in any particular case and, if they decide to make an advance, as to the amount; such advance will not exceed 50 per cent. of the outstandings. Full particulars must be scheduled and lodged with the Committee, supported by a statutory declaration of the trader and supplemented by a report from the manager of the bank with whom the trader keeps an account, or through whom the advance is to be obtained; the banker may call upon the trader to submit to him audited accounts of his business and such other information as he deems desirable. The necessary forms will be issued by the banks through whom all applications for advances should be made.

The Committee will be prepared at an early date to consider applications, and will authorise the bankers of the trader to provide facilities, which will take the form of a six months' bill drawn by the trader, accepted by the bank, and certified by the Committee as "guaranteed under the Scheme for the Relief to British Traders of the 3rd November, 1914." The bill will be domiciled for payment at the accepting bank or its London

agents, and may be taken up at maturity by the drawer. It will be renewable in whole or in part for a like period from time to time until twelve months have elapsed after the close of the war or until the expiry of "The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914," (a) whichever shall happen first. Immediate recourse against a trader will arise if and when a receiving order in bankruptcy (or a corresponding order in Scotland) is made against him.

The trader may discount the bill either with the accepting bank or in the market. The trader must pay in advance to the bank an accepting fee on each bill of 5s. per cent. The trader must further pay a commission at the rate of 1 per cent. on the amount of each bill when originally drawn or renewed to meet expenses and provide an insurance fund.

Every trader so assisted shall be under obligation to collect the scheduled debts as soon as possible and to hand over the proceeds as and when received to the bank, together with any further sums which the trader may elect to pay, which will be applied in reduction of the advance.

The Government will ask Parliament to provide that the ultimate loss, if any, shall be borne to the extent of 75 per cent., by the Exchequer, and to the extent of 25 per cent. by the accepting bank, and to make the charge upon the outstanding debts valid and effective as against all persons without registration or other formal notification.

The names of the Committee will be announced this week.

Treasury Chambers,
November 3, 1914.

(2) TREASURY MINUTE, DATED 6TH NOVEMBER, 1914, APPOINTING
A COMMITTEE TO ADMINISTER THE SCHEME.

My Lords read the Scheme for Relief to British Traders in respect of debts abroad announced on the 3rd instant, under which it is proposed to delegate to a Committee appointed by the Board the duty of authorising advances in approved cases to British traders carrying on an export business in respect of debts outstanding in foreign countries and the colonies, including unpaid foreign and colonial acceptances, which cannot be collected for the time being.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer recommends to the Board that the Committee should be constituted as follows:—

Sir Henry Babington Smith, K.C.B., C.S.I. (Chairman).

Sir Algernon Firth, Bart.

Sir William Plender.

Donald Maclean, Esq., M.P.

Brien Cokayne, Esq.

G. H. Pownall, Esq.

My Lords concur.

Let the necessary directions be given accordingly.

(3) SCHEME OF THE FOREIGN TRADE DEBTS COMMITTEE FOR
ADVANCES TO BRITISH EXPORT TRADERS IN RESPECT OF DEBTS
ABROAD.

The Treasury has delegated to a Committee the power to authorize advances in approved cases to British traders, carrying on an export business, in respect of debts outstanding in foreign countries and the Colonies, including unpaid foreign and colonial acceptances, which cannot be collected for the time being. The object of this Scheme is to provide solvent traders with funds to continue their business and enable them to pay their commercial debts to other traders or manufacturers. The advances under this Scheme are not to be applied in paying off or reducing loans or bank overdrafts, or in meeting unpaid foreign and colonial acceptances held by the traders' own bankers.

The Committee will decide whether an advance is to be made in any particular case, and the amount thereof which will not exceed 50 per cent. of the outstandings. Full particulars must be furnished supported by a statutory declaration of the trader and supplemented by a report from the manager of the bank with whom the trader keeps an account or through whom the advance is to be obtained; the banker may call upon the trader to submit to him audited accounts of his business and such other information as he deems desirable.

Facilities if granted will take the form of six months' bills drawn by the trader, accepted by the bank, and certified by the Committee. The bills will be domiciled for payment at the accepting bank or its London agents. The bills will be renewable with the approval of the Committee in whole or in part for a like period from time to time until twelve months have elapsed after the close of the war or until the expiry of "The Courts (Emergency) Powers Act, 1914,"^(a) whichever shall happen first. Immediate recourse against a trader will arise if and when a receiving order in bankruptcy or any similar order is made against him.

The trader will be required to charge to the bank as security for all advances the scheduled debts and acceptances and to collect the same as soon as possible and to hand over the proceeds as and when received to the bank to be applied in due course, together with any further sums which the trader may elect to pay, in reduction of the advances.

The trader will be required to pay in advance to the bank on each bill or renewal an accepting fee of 5s. per cent. and also a commission of £1 per cent. on the amount of each bill, to meet expenses and provide an insurance fund.

The ultimate loss, if any, will be borne to the extent of 75 per cent. by the Exchequer and to the extent of 25 per cent. by the accepting bank, and Parliament will be asked to give the necessary powers and to make the charge upon the outstanding debts valid and effective as against all persons without registration or other formal notification.

(a) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 78, printed at p. 35 of the *Manual*.

**DIRECTIONS TO BE FOLLOWED BY TRADERS DESIRING ADVANCES
UNDER THE SCHEME.**

Traders should apply to their Bankers from whom they can obtain the forms which have been prescribed by the Committee as follows :—

FORM 1.
AND SHEETS
“A” & “B” { Form 1, for the use of individuals and Firms, is a Statutory Declaration supporting the application and verifying the information contained in Sheets “A” and “B” attached, as to the applicant’s position and the debts in respect of which an advance is required.

FORM 2. { Is a similar form to be used by Limited Companies.

The procedure to be adopted by Traders is as follows :—

Having obtained from the Bankers Form 1 (or in the case of Limited Companies Form 2) with Sheets “A” and “B” attached, all in duplicate, the Trader should complete and sign Form 1 (or Form 2, as the case may be) and Sheets “A” and “B” in duplicate and make the Statutory Declaration contained in Form 1 before a Commissioner for Oaths. The Declaration need only be made in respect of one copy but both copies must be signed by the Trader.

The Trader will then hand the completed form in duplicate with Sheets “A” and “B” attached, to the Bankers.

The Bankers will attach their recommendation in the prescribed form and present the same to the Committee, who will consider the application and decide whether they will authorise any, and, if so, what advance. A notification of the Committee’s decision will be sent to the Bankers.

Should an advance be authorized the Bankers will notify the Trader accordingly and will at the same time forward to him copies of the necessary agreement and Bill forms to enable him to draw upon them to the extent authorized by the Committee.

The Trader will then draw the Bills and hand them with the agreement signed in duplicate and the accepting fee of 5s. per cent. and commission of 1 per cent. to the Bankers who will accept the Bills and present them to the Committee to be certified under the Scheme and return them in due course to the Trader in exchange for any unpaid acceptances, policies or other securities as specified in Sheet “B.” The Trader will then be at liberty to discount the Bills either with the accepting Bank or in the market.

N.B.—If the Trader finds that he is unable to make the required declaration or that the printed forms are not applicable to his particular case, he should send to the Committee through his Bankers a statement of his difficulty with all necessary explanations so that his case may be specially considered.

(4) ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE FOREIGN TRADE DEBTS COMMITTEE
APPEARING IN THE PRESS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH, 1914.

It is announced that the offices of the Foreign Trade Debts Committee, situated at 119, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W., will be open on and after Tuesday next.

The committee will be prepared, as from that date, to consider applications in accordance with the scheme already published for advances to British export traders in respect of foreign and colonial trade debts.

The forms to be filled up by applicants should be obtained by them from their bankers. Banks who desire to be supplied with forms should make application to the committee at the above address.

Mr. H. Mead Taylor has been appointed secretary of the committee. Inquiries should be addressed to him at the committee's offices, 119, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

PROCLAMATION, DATED OCTOBER 29, 1914, REVISING THE LIST OF
CONTRABAND OF WAR.(a) (b)

1912. No. 1613.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation revising the List of Contraband of War.

George R.I.

Whereas on the fourth day of August, 1914, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation(c) specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband of war during the war between Us and the German Emperor; and

Whereas on the twelfth day of August, 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date(d) extend Our Proclamation aforementioned to the war between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary; and

Whereas on the twenty-first day of September, 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date(e) make certain additions to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war; and

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate the said lists and to make certain additions thereto:

(a) As to legislation by our Allies of the same tenour as that of this Proclamation or of the earlier ones hereby superseded, *see* footnotes to the Declaration of London Order in Council No. 2, printed at p. 78 below under the heading "DECLARATION OF LONDON."

(b) This Proclamation was published in the "London Gazette" of October 29th, 1914, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of October 27th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of October 30th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of October 30th, 1914.

(c) Printed at pp. 108, 109 of the Manual.

(d) Printed at p. 97-99 of the Manual.

(e) Printed at p. 111 of the Manual.

Now, therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that the lists of contraband contained in the schedules to Our Royal Proclamations of the fourth day of August and the twenty-first day of September aforementioned are hereby withdrawn, and that in lieu thereof during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice the articles enumerated in Schedule I. hereto will be treated as absolute contraband, and the articles enumerated in Schedule II. hereto will be treated as conditional contraband.

Schedule I.

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.
2. Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.
3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
4. Sulphuric acid.
5. Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges and their distinctive component parts.
6. Range-finders and their distinctive component parts.
7. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
8. Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war.
9. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
10. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.
11. Armour plates.
12. Hæmatite iron ore and hæmatite pig iron.
13. Iron Pyrites.
14. Nickel ore and nickel.
15. Ferrochrome and chrome ore.
16. Copper, unwrought.
17. Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.
18. Aluminium.
19. Ferro-silica.
20. Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
21. Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
22. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.
23. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.
24. Motor tyres; rubber.
25. Mineral oils and motor spirit, except lubricating oils.
26. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land and sea.

Schedule II.

1. Foodstuffs.
2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.

3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.
4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.
5. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.
6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.
7. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.
8. Fuel, other than mineral oils. Lubricants.
9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
10. Sulphur.
11. Glycerine.
12. Horseshoes and shoeing materials.
13. Harness and saddlery.
14. Hides of all kinds, dry or wet; pigskins, raw or dressed; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots.
15. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

God Save the King.

COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS), ENGLAND.

County Court Procedure.

ADDITIONAL RULES, DATED OCTOBER 15, 1914, MADE BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR FOR THE COUNTY COURTS PURSUANT TO THE COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS) ACT, 1914 (4 & 5 GEO. 5, c. 78). (a)

1914. No. 1545.

The following Rules under the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, (b) shall apply to the County Courts, in addition to the Courts (Emergency Powers) Rules, 1914 (c) (herein called the principal Rules).

These Rules shall be read and construed with the principal Rules, which shall, as regards the County Courts, have effect subject to the modifications thereof contained in these Rules; and expressions used herein shall have the same meaning as in those Rules.

(a) These Rules were annulled by the County Courts (Emergency Powers) Rules, 1914, printed at pp. 61-75 below.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 78, printed at p. 35 of the Manual.

(c) Printed at pp. 114-120 of the Manual.

These Rules shall come into force on the 15th day of October, 1914.

The directions to County Courts issued under the Act, and dated the 11th^(a) and 17th^(b) days of September, 1914, are hereby annulled, without prejudice to anything already done thereunder; and these Rules shall apply to all proceedings pending under the said directions on the day when these Rules come into force.

1. Where a creditor desires to apply under paragraph (a) for leave to proceed to the enforcement of any judgment or order by means of an order of commitment under the Debtors Act, 1869,^(c) he may issue a judgment summons as heretofore, and the issue of such summons shall be deemed to be an application made by summons within the meaning of paragraph 1 of Rule 3 of the principal Rules.

Provided that there shall be appended to such summons and served therewith a notice in the form in the Appendix hereto.

Paragraph 1 of Rule 2 of the principal Rules shall not apply to any case in which a creditor desires to issue a judgment summons under Rule 29 or Rule 30 of Order XXV. of the County Court Rules in a Court other than the Court in which the judgment or order was obtained.

2. In the application of Rule 3 of the principal Rules to applications to the County Courts for leave to proceed to execution on or otherwise to the enforcement of judgments or orders (otherwise than by way of judgment summons), the word "summons," shall mean "interlocutory application."

3. Applications under paragraph 1 of Rule 3 of the principal Rules for leave to issue execution against goods may be made to the registrar in accordance with paragraph 3 of Rule 5 of those Rules.

An application under paragraph 2 of the said Rule for leave to issue execution against goods made at the time of the making of the judgment or order may, where the judgment or order is made by the registrar, be made to him in accordance with paragraph 3 of Rule 5.

Any other application under paragraph (a) not in these Rules provided for shall be made to the judge.

4. A summons issued under paragraph 2 of Rule 5 shall be served on every person affected thereby four clear days at least before the day fixed for the hearing of the summons, unless the judge or registrar gives leave for shorter service. Service shall be effected in accordance with the County Court Rules as to the service of notice of an interlocutory application.

^(a) Printed at p. 120 of the Manual.

^(b) Printed at pp. 121-124 of the Manual.

^(c) 32 & 33 Vict. c. 62.

5. *The forms in the Appendix hereto, with such modifications as may be necessary, shall be used for notices of applications to and summonses issued by the County Courts, in lieu of the forms in the schedule to the principal Rules. Every such notice or summons shall have appended thereto a note in the form in the said Appendix.*

6. *A notice of an application, or a summons (other than a judgment summons), shall be prepared by the applicant and filed with the registrar, with as many copies as there are parties to be served; and the registrar shall examine, complete, seal, and where necessary sign the same, and shall, where notice of an application under paragraph (a) is pursuant to Rule 3 of the principal Rules or to Rule 1 of these Rules to be served with the original or judgment summons, annex the copy of the notice to the copy summons for service, and shall in any other case return the copies of the notice or summons to the applicant for service.*

7. *An order giving leave to proceed under paragraph (a), if made pursuant to paragraph 2 of Rule 3 of the principal Rules at the time of the making of the judgment or order, shall be entered in the minute book and be included in the judgment or order.*

In any other case, where an order is made under either paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), the registrar shall make a note of the order on the application or summons, but no order need be drawn up or served unless the Court so directs. If the Court so directs, an order shall be prepared and sealed by the registrar and delivered to the bailiff, who shall within twenty-four hours send the same, by post or otherwise, to the party against whom the order is made; but it shall not be necessary for the party in whose favour it is made to prove, previously to taking proceedings thereon, that it was posted or reached the opposite party.

8. *Where process is issued by or any proceedings taken in the Court pursuant to any order made under either paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), it shall be stated on the face of the process or proceeding that it is issued or taken by leave of the Court.*

The 15th day of October, 1914.

Haldane, C.

APPENDIX.

Form I.

THE COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS) ACT, 1914.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED TO EXECUTION ON OR OTHERWISE FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF A JUDGMENT OR AN ORDER, UNDER PARAGRAPH (a).

(1.)

Notice to be annexed to and served with Judgment Summons.

The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914.

In the County Court of
holden at

No. of Plaintiff.

No. of J.S.

Between

A.B.

Plaintiff

and

C.D.

Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE, that on the hearing of the judgment summons to which this notice is annexed I [or we] intend without further notice to apply to the Court under the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, for leave to proceed to the enforcement of the judgment [or order] given [or made] against you the Defendant in the above-mentioned action [or matter] on the day of by means of an order committing you the Defendant to prison for your default in payment of the sum of £ payable in pursuance of the said judgment [or order], and for an order providing for the costs of the application.

Dated this

day of

Plaintiff.

[or

Plaintiff's Solicitor.]

To the Registrar of the Court, and
To the Defendant [naming him].

NOTE.—The effect of the above-mentioned Act is to prevent execution on or the enforcement of the judgment [or order] in question if the Court is of opinion that you the Defendant are unable immediately to make the payment thereby directed by reason of circumstances attributable directly or indirectly to the present war.

If this is the case, or if you have any other cause to show why an order committing you to prison should not be made, you should attend the Court at the time and place mentioned in the judgment summons and show cause accordingly.

(2.)

Notice of application for leave to proceed (otherwise than by way of judgment summons) where judgment or order already given or made.

The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914.

In the County Court of
holden at

No. of Plaintiff.

Between

A.B.

Plaintiff

and

C.D.

Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE, that I [or we] intend to apply under the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, to the Court [where application is intended to be

Rules for County Courts under Courts (Emergency Powers) Act.

made to the Registrar at his office; add, at the office of the Registrar
situate at

the day of at the
hour of in the noon, for an order that I
[or we] may be at liberty to proceed to execution on the judgment [or order]
given [or made] against you the Defendant in this action [or matter] on
the day of , for the payment
of the sum of £ and £ costs
[or, if the application is for the enforcement of the judgment or order
otherwise than by way of execution.

for an order that I [or we] may be at liberty to proceed to the enforcement
of the judgment [or order] given [or made] against you the Defendant
in this action [or matter] on the day of for
the payment of the sum of £ and £
costs by (state the proceeding which the applicant desires
to take))

and for an order providing for the costs of the application.

Dated this day of

Plaintiff.

[or

Plaintiff's Solicitor.]

To the Registrar of the Court, and
To the Defendant (naming him).

NOTE.—*The effect of the above-mentioned Act is to prevent execution on or the enforcement of the judgment [or order] in question if the Court is of opinion that you the Defendant are unable immediately to make the payment thereby directed by reason of circumstances attributable directly or indirectly to the present war. It is for you to attend in person or by your solicitor at the time and place above mentioned and show this to the Court if it is the case.*

(3.)

Notice of application for leave to proceed where judgment or order not yet given or made.

The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914.

In the County Court of
holden at

Between

No. of Plaintiff.

A.B.

Plaintiff

and

C.D.

Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE, that on the entry of any judgment or the making of any order in this action [or matter] for the payment or recovery of a sum of money by or from you the Defendant I [or we] intend without further notice to apply to the Court under the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, for leave to proceed to execution on or otherwise to the enforcement of such judgment or order.

and for an order providing for the costs of the application.

[Or, where a default summons has been issued, and notice of intention to defend has not been given, or leave to defend has not been obtained,

TAKE NOTICE, that I [or we] intend to apply to the Court at the office of the Registrar situate at on the day of at the hour of in the noon, to have judgment entered up in this action.

the payment or recovery of money, or in default of the payment or recovery of money (including the remedy above mentioned), shall not be enforced except upon application to the Court, and that if on any such application the Court is of opinion that time should be given to the person liable to make the payment on the ground that he is unable immediately to make the payment by reason of circumstances attributable directly or indirectly to the present war the Court may, in its absolute discretion, after considering all the circumstances of the case and the position of all the parties, by order defer the operation of any such remedies for such time and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit.

If you desire to take the advantage of the Act you should attend in person or by your solicitor at the time and place above mentioned and satisfy the Court that your inability to pay is due to such circumstances.

If you do not attend either in person or by your solicitor at the time and place above mentioned such order will be made and proceedings taken as the Court may think just and expedient.

Schedule.

- (a) That the said _____ may be at liberty to levy a distress for rent amounting to _____ due from you to him on premises situate at _____ and known as _____; or
 - (b) that the said _____ may be at liberty to resume or enter into possession of certain chattels held by you under a hire-purchase agreement made between the said _____ and you the said _____; or
 - (c) that the said _____ may be at liberty to resume or enter into possession of certain property situate at _____; or
 - (d) that the said _____ may be at liberty to exercise his right of re-entry on certain property situate at _____ and held by you under him; or
 - (e) that the said _____ may be at liberty to foreclose on or to realize a security for the sum of £ _____ given by you to the said _____; or
 - (f) that the said _____ may be at liberty to forfeit a deposit of £ _____ made under a contract made between him and you (state nature of contract) _____; or
 - (g) that the said _____ may be at liberty to enforce the lapse of a certain policy of insurance for the sum of £ _____ granted to you by the said _____
[or as the case may be]
-

THE COUNTY COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS) RULES, 1914, DATED NOVEMBER 20, 1914, MADE BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR FOR COUNTY COURTS UNDER THE COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS) ACT, 1914 (4 & 5 GEO. 5. c. 78).

1914. No. 1684.

Preliminary.

The following Rules under the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, shall apply to the County Courts and to the City of London Court, which shall for the purposes of these Rules be deemed to be a county court.

These Rules may be cited as the County Courts (Emergency Powers) Rules, 1914, and shall come into operation on the 25th day of November, 1914.

These Rules shall be read and construed with Rules 1 and 2 of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Rules, 1914, dated the 8th of September, 1914 (herein called the Principal Rules): and expressions used herein shall have the same meaning as in those Rules, which are for convenience of reference prefixed to these Rules, and shall in their application to the County Courts and to the City of London Court have effect subject to the modifications contained in these Rules.

On the coming into operation of these Rules the Principal Rules (with the exception of Rules 1 and 2), so far as they relate to the County Courts and the City of London Court, and the Additional Rules for County Courts, dated the 15th of October, 1914, shall be annulled, without prejudice to anything already done thereunder: and these Rules shall apply to all proceedings pending under the said Principal and Additional Rules on the day when these Rules come into operation.

THE COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS) RULES, 1914, RULES 1 AND 2.

1. In these Rules—

Definitions.

The expression “the Act” means the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914;

The expressions “paragraph (a)” and “paragraph (b)” mean respectively paragraph (a) and paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section one of the Act;

The expression “creditor” means any person who has obtained or is seeking to obtain any judgment or order for the payment or recovery of a sum of money to which paragraph (a) applies, or who is (apart from the provisions of the Act) entitled to enforce any of the remedies mentioned in paragraph (b); and the expression “debtor” has a corresponding meaning.

The expression “application” means an application to the Court under section one of the Act.

Courts by which powers under Act to be exercised.

2.—(1) For the purposes of paragraph (a) the court to which application is made shall be the court by which the judgment or order for the payment or recovery of a sum of money has been given or made or in which it is being sought.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (b) the Court to which application is made may be—

(a) in any case whatever, the High Court;

(b) alternatively, in cases where the value of the subject-matter (as hereinafter defined) of the application does not exceed one hundred pounds, the county court; and

(c) as a further alternative, in the case of distress for rent where the amount of the yearly rent does not exceed twenty pounds, or in cases where it is sought to enforce either the lapse of a policy to which subsection (1) of section one of the Act applies, or a hire-purchase agreement the original liability on which does not exceed twenty pounds, a court of summary jurisdiction.

(3) For the purposes of this Rule, the value of the subject matter of an application shall be deemed to be—

in the case of an application for leave to levy distress, the amount for which distress is proposed to be levied;

in the case of an application for leave to take, resume, or enter into possession of any property, or to exercise any right of re-entry, the amount of the sum sought to be recovered;

in the case of an application for leave to foreclose, or realise any security, the amount of the principal sum secured;

in the case of an application for leave to forfeit any deposit, the total amount payable in respect of which the deposit has been made; and

in the case of an application for leave to enforce the lapse of a policy of insurance to which subsection (1) of section one of the Act applies, the amount ultimately recoverable under the policy.

(4) Applications shall, in the absence of special circumstances, be made to a county court or to a court of summary jurisdiction, as the case may be, where application to such a court is permitted by this Rule.

The court may order any increased costs occasioned by disregard of this sub-rule to be borne by the applicant.

Where an application is made to the High Court which in the opinion of that court ought to have been made to a county court or to a court of summary jurisdiction, the case may, if thought fit, be remitted or transferred to the proper court; and where an application is made to a county court which in the opinion of that court ought to have been made to a court of summary jurisdiction, the county court may remit or transfer the case to a court of summary jurisdiction.

THE COUNTY COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS) RULES, 1914.

[NOTE.—For convenience of reference, notes are appended in brackets to these Rules, showing their relation to the annulled Rules: in the Notes “E.P.” means the Courts (Emergency Powers) Rules, 1914; “A.R.” means the Additional Rules for County Courts.]

Applications under Paragraph (a).

1.—(1) In cases under paragraph (a), where no judgment or order has been already entered or made, application for leave to proceed to execution on or otherwise to the enforcement of the judgment or order may be made at the time when the judgment or order is entered or made: Provided that unless the debtor is present, either in person or by his solicitor, or by some person allowed by the court to appear for him, at the time when the judgment or order is entered or made, the application shall not be entertained unless the creditor shall have served on the debtor a notice according to the form in the Appendix of his intention to make the application. [E.P., 3 (2).]

Application where no judgment entered or order made.

Form 1.

(2) Any such notice as in the preceding paragraph mentioned may be annexed to and served with the summons or other document originating the proceedings; or it may be served at any later time, not being less than two clear days before the judgment or order is entered or made, unless in any case the court gives leave for shorter service. [E.P., 3 (3).]

(3) Any such notice, if it is to be served otherwise than with the summons or other document originating the proceedings, shall be served in accordance with the practice of the court as to service of notice of an interlocutory application. [E.P., 3 (4); A.R., 2.]

(4) Provided as follows:—

- (i.) Notice of intention to apply under this rule shall not be served unless the creditor intends to apply at the time when the judgment or order is entered or made for an order for payment forthwith, or within fourteen days from the date of the judgment or order.
- (ii.) Where any such notice is served, and an order is made for payment of a sum not exceeding twenty pounds, exclusive of costs, by instalments, or within a period longer than fourteen days from the date of the judgment or order, instead of an order for payment forthwith or within fourteen days, no costs of the notice shall be allowed against the debtor.
- (iii.) In any case in which an order is made for payment by instalments, or within a period longer than fourteen days from the date of the judgment or order, either after notice has been served, or without notice having been served, leave to proceed shall not be given at the time when the judgment or order is entered or made: but in any such case, if default is made in payment, the

creditor may proceed in accordance with Rule 2. [New.]

(5) Where leave to proceed is given at the time when the judgment or order is entered or made, and default is made in payment, a warrant of execution may be issued without further leave; or the creditor may proceed in accordance with Rule 2. [New.]

Application
after
judgment
entered or
order made.

2. Where a judgment or order has been entered or made, and leave to proceed is not given at the time when the judgment or order is entered or made, the following provisions shall apply if default is made in payment, viz.:—

(i.) The creditor may issue a judgment summons in accordance with Rule 3, or a garnishee summons in accordance with Rule 5.

(ii.) If the creditor desires to apply for leave to proceed in any other way, he shall serve on the debtor a notice of his intention to apply for such leave, according to the form in the Appendix: Such notice shall be deemed to be a notice of an interlocutory application, and shall be served in accordance with the practice of the court as to service of notice of an interlocutory application. [Substituted for E.P., 3 (1, 4); A.R., 2.]

Form 4.

Judgment Summons and Order of Commitment.

Judgment
summons.
Form 2.

3.—(1) A judgment summons may be issued as heretofore: Provided that there shall be annexed to such summons and served therewith a notice according to the form in the Appendix, and the indorsement or affidavit of service shall state that the notice was so served. [A.R., 1.]

(2) Paragraph 1 of Rule 2 of the Principal Rules shall not apply to any case in which a creditor desires to issue a judgment summons under Order XXV., Rule 29 or Rule 30, of the County Court Rules in a court other than the court in which the judgment or order was obtained. [A.R., 1.]

Issue of
order of
commit-
ment.

4.—(1) Where an order of commitment is made on the hearing of a judgment summons served with a notice annexed thereto in accordance with Rule 3, the following provisions shall apply—

(a) The order of commitment may be issued without further leave, unless the execution of the order is suspended for twenty-eight days or longer, pursuant to Order XXV., Rule 46, paragraph 2, of the County Court Rules:

(b) If the execution of the order is suspended for twenty-eight days or longer, liberty may be reserved to the creditor to apply under the notice already served, without payment of a further fee, for leave to issue the order; and the judge may, on application so made on notice to the debtor served in accordance with Rule 2, paragraph (ii), give leave accordingly. [New.]

(2) In any other case, an order of commitment made before or after the passing of the Act shall not be issued without leave of the judge granted on application made on notice served in accordance with Rule 2, paragraph (ii). [New.]

Attachment of Debts.

5.—(1) A garnishee summons may be issued as heretofore: Provided that a notice according to the form in the Appendix shall be substituted for the notice which is by Order XXVI., Rule 4b, of the County Court Rules required to be served on the judgment debtor with a copy of the garnishee summons. Garnishee summons.
Form 3

(2) The provisions of these Rules as to applications for leave to proceed under paragraph (a) shall apply to applications for leave to proceed on any judgment entered or order made against a garnishee; and for the purposes of any such application the garnishee shall be deemed to be the debtor, and the forms in the Appendix shall be used with such modifications as may be necessary to adapt them to the case of a summons issued or a judgment or order entered or made against a garnishee.

(3) Paragraph 1 of Rule 2 of the Principal Rules shall not apply to any case in which a creditor desires to issue a garnishee summons under Order XXVI., Rule 2, of the County Court Rules against a garnishee who is not within the jurisdiction of the court in which the judgment or order was obtained. [New.]

Execution against Goods.

6.—(1) An application for leave to issue execution against goods, if made at the time when the judgment or order is entered or made, may, where the judgment or order is entered or made by the registrar, be made to him, subject to the provisions of Rule 16. Application for leave to issue execution against goods.

(2) An application for leave to issue execution against goods, if made after the judgment or order has been entered or made, may be made to the registrar, subject to the provisions of Rule 16. [A.R., 3.]

Appointment of Receiver.

7.—(1) These Rules shall not affect *ex parte* applications for the appointment of receivers; but if an order is made on any such application it shall be an *interim* order only (with or without an injunction), and such order shall be served on the debtor in accordance with Rule 21. Appointment of receiver.

(2) A final order for the appointment of a receiver shall not be made unless notice of the intention of the creditor to apply for such order, according to the form in the Appendix, has been served on the debtor in accordance with these Rules. [New.] Form 4.

Other Applications for Leave to Proceed.

8. Any other application for leave to proceed under paragraph (a). not in these Rules provided for, shall be made to the judge. [A.R., 3.] Other applications for leave to proceed.

Applications under Paragraph (b).

Amendment
of Rule 2 of
principal
Rules as to
applications
to county
courts.

9. Rule 2 of the Principal Rules shall have effect subject to the following modifications, viz.:—

(a) An application for leave to take, resume, or enter into possession of any property, or to exercise any right of re-entry, may be made to the county court where

(i) the amount of the sum for enforcing payment or recovery whereof, or in default of payment or recovery whereof, the remedy is sought to be enforced, does not exceed one hundred pounds: and

(ii) in the case of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, neither the value of the premises nor the rent payable in respect thereof exceeds one hundred pounds a year.

(b) An application for leave to foreclose or to realise any security may be made to the county court where the amount of the principal sum secured does not exceed five hundred pounds. [New.]

To what
court
application
may be
made.

10.—(1) Applications to the county courts under paragraph (b) may be made:—

(i.) in the case of an application for leave to levy any distress, to the court in the district of which the premises are situate;

(ii.) in the case of an application to take, resume, or enter into possession of any property, or to exercise any right of re-entry, or to foreclose or realise any security on any premises, to the court in the district of which the property or premises is or are situate;

(iii.) in any other case, to any court which would have jurisdiction in the matter without leave granted under section seventy-four of the County Courts Act, 1888, if the creditor were a plaintiff and the debtor a defendant in an action brought to enforce the remedy which the creditor desires to enforce.

(2) Provided as follows:—

(i) If in any case any other court would, if the creditor were a plaintiff and the debtor were a defendant in an action brought to enforce the remedy which the creditor desires to enforce, have jurisdiction in the matter if leave were granted under section seventy-four of the County Courts Act, 1888, to commence the action in such other court, the creditor may apply to such other court for leave to make his application therein, on filing an affidavit showing that the court would have such jurisdiction:

(ii) The provisions of Order V., Rule 13, of the County Court Rules shall, with the necessary modifications, apply to any application under this paragraph; and if leave is granted a copy of the affidavit, with a copy thereon of the order granting leave, shall be annexed to and served with the summons mentioned in the next following rule. [Substituted for E.P., 5 (1).]

51 & 52 Vict.
c. 43, s. 74.

51 & 52 Vict.
c. 43, s. 74.

11. Applications under paragraph (b) shall be made by means of a summons according to the form in the Appendix, entitled "In the Matter of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914. [E.P., 5 (2).]

Application by summons. Form 5.

12. A summons under paragraph (b) shall be served on every person affected thereby four clear days at least before the day fixed for the hearing of the summons, unless the judge or registrar gives leave for shorter service. Service shall be effected in accordance with the County Court Rules as to service of notice of an interlocutory application. [A.R., 4.]

Service of summons.

13. An application under paragraph (b) may be made to the registrar, subject to the provisions of Rule 16. [E.P., 5 (3).]

Application to registrar.

14. Where rent is claimed under section one hundred and sixty of the County Courts Act, 1888, and the bailiff is required to distrain for the same, leave so to distrain shall not be required. [New.]

Distress for rent under 51 & 52 Vict. c. 43, s. 160.

Substituted Service.

15. The practice of the courts as to substituted service of notices and summonses shall apply to notices of applications and summonses under these Rules. [Substituted for E.P., 3 (4).]

Substituted service of notices and summonses.

Applications to Registrar.

16. Where under these Rules an application may be made to the registrar, the following provisions shall apply:—

Where application made to registrar.

- (i.) the registrar may in any case refer the matter to the judge;
- (ii.) where the amount of the subject matter of the application exceeds five pounds, the registrar shall, on the application of either party, refer the matter to the judge; and
- (iii.) the judge may vary or rescind any order made by the registrar, and may make such order as may be just. [E.P., 5 (3).]

Evidence in Support of Application.

17. It shall not be necessary in the first instance for a creditor to support any application either under paragraph (a) or under paragraph (b) by any affidavit or other evidence, except such evidence, if any, as may be required to show the nature and extent of the relief required by him. But the court may in any case make such requirements or give such directions as to evidence on the part of either party or both parties as the case shall require. [E.P., 9.]

Evidence in support of application.

Power to Hear Cases in Private.

18. The court may at any stage of the proceedings on an application under the Act order that the case shall thenceforward be heard in private. [E.P., 16.]

Power to hear cases in private.

Forms.

Forms.

19.--(1) The forms in the Appendix hereto, with such modifications as may be necessary, shall be used for notices of applications to and summonses issued by the county courts. Every such notice or summons shall have appended thereto a note in the form in the said Appendix. [E.P., 3 (1, 2), 4 (4); A.R., 5.]

Supply of forms.

(2) The registrar of any court may apply to the Treasury for any of the said forms to be printed and supplied to him, and if the application is granted may obtain such forms and supply the same without charge for the use of parties requiring the same. [New.]

Preparation, Filing, &c., of Notices and Summonses.

Preparation, &c., of notices, summonses, and copies.

20. A notice of an application, or a summons (other than a judgment summons or a garnishee summons), shall be prepared by the applicant and filed with the registrar, with as many copies as there are parties to be served; Provided that any notice or summons, with the necessary copies, may, if the registrar so thinks fit, be prepared in his office: And the registrar shall examine, complete, seal, and where necessary sign the same, and shall, where notice of an application under paragraph (a) is pursuant to Rule 1 or Rule 3 to be served with the original or judgment summonses, annex the copy of the notice to the copy summons for service, and shall in any other case return the copies of the notice or summons to the applicant for service. [A.R., 6.]

Orders on Applications.

Orders on applications.

21. An order giving leave to proceed under paragraph (a), if made pursuant to Rule 1 at the time when the judgment or order is entered or made, shall be entered in the minute book and be included in the judgment or order.

In any other case, where an order is made under either paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), the registrar shall make a note of the order on the notice of application or summons, but no order need be drawn up or served unless the order is made subject to conditions, or the court so directs. If the order is made subject to conditions, or the court so directs, an order shall be prepared and sealed by the registrar and delivered to the bailiff, who shall within twenty-four hours send the same, by post or otherwise, to the party against whom the order is made; but it shall not be necessary for the party in whose favour it is made to prove, previously to taking proceedings thereon, that it was posted or reached the opposite party. [A.R., 7.]

Power to impose Conditions.

Power to require undertaking, security, &c.

22. The conditions on which under sub-section (2) of section 1 of the Act the court may stay execution or defer the operation of any of the remedies therein referred to may, if the court thinks fit, include the giving of any undertaking or the deposit in court or otherwise of any securities, or the appointment of a receiver or the granting of an injunction. [E.P., 11.]

Revocation or Variation of Orders.

23. Any order made under the Act or these Rules may, should subsequent circumstances render it just so to do, be suspended, discharged, or otherwise varied or altered on interlocutory application to the court which made the order. [E.P., 12.]

Power to
revoke or
vary orders.

Process issued, &c., pursuant to Order.

24. Where process is issued by or any proceeding taken in the court pursuant to any order made under either paragraph (a) or paragraph (b), it shall be stated on the face of the process or proceeding that it is issued or taken by leave of the court. [A.R., 8.]

Process, &c.,
to show that
leave has
been
granted.

Fees.

25. The following fees shall be payable under Schedule B, Part I., of the Treasury Order regulating Fees in the County Courts, on proceedings under the Act and these Rules, in lieu of all other fees heretofore prescribed on such proceedings, viz.:—

Fees.

On any notice of application or summons under—

- Rule 1, paragraph 1;
- Rule 2, paragraph (ii);
- Rule 3, paragraph 1;
- Rule 4, paragraph 2;
- Rule 5, paragraph 2;
- Rule 7, paragraph 2;
- Rule 11;

6d. in the £ or part of £ on the amount of the subject matter of the application or summons, not exceeding 2s. 6d.

Provided that where leave to proceed is given at the time when the judgment or order is entered or made, no fee shall be payable under this rule in respect of any notice of application under Rule 3, paragraph 1.

The fee on a notice of application or summons shall include drawing, sealing, and issuing the order (if any), other than an order for the appointment of a receiver, and the fee prescribed by paragraph 12 of Schedule B, Part I., of the Fees Order shall not be taken.

The court may remit or excuse in whole or in part any fees paid or payable under this rule. [Substituted for E.P., 13.]

Proceedings on Applications.

26. The proceedings on any application under the Act shall, so far as not expressly provided for by these Rules, be conducted in accordance with the ordinary practice of the court in dealing with similar matters. [E.P., 14.]

Ordinary
practice of
court to be
followed.

Costs.

Costs

27.—(1) The costs of any application under the Act shall be in the absolute discretion of the court.

(2) The court may either fix the amount of such costs, or allow them on the scale applicable to an interlocutory application in an action for the amount of the subject-matter of the application; provided that Column B of the scale shall apply to all cases above twenty pounds to the exclusion of Column C.

(3) Where the amount of the subject-matter does not exceed ten pounds, there may be allowed for all work done by a solicitor in relation to the application—

If the amount exceeds 2*l.*, but does not exceed 5*l.*, 3*s.*

If the amount exceeds 5*l.*, but does not exceed 10*l.*, 5*s.*

(4) The court may direct that any costs allowed shall be payable forthwith, or that they shall be included in the sum recovered under the judgment or order, or added to the costs of the proceedings authorised to be taken for the enforcement of the judgment or order, or, in the case of an application under paragraph (b), to the costs of any proceedings (other than proceedings by way of distress) authorised to be taken. [Substituted for E.P., 16.]

The 20th day of November, 1914.

Haldane C.

We, the undersigned, two of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, do hereby, with the consent of the Lord Chancellor, order that the several fees specified in Rule 25 of the foregoing Rules shall be taken on the proceedings therein mentioned, in lieu of all other fees for the proceedings therein set forth.

John W. Gulland.

William Jones.

I concur in the above order as to fees.

Haldane C.

APPENDIX.

1.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED UNDER PARAGRAPH (a), WHERE
JUDGMENT OR ORDER NOT YET ENTERED OR MADE.

The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914.

In the County Court of _____ holden at _____ No. of Plaintiff.
A.B. _____ Between _____ Plaintiff
and _____ and _____ Defendant.
C.D. _____ Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE, that on the entry of any judgment or the making of any order in this action [or matter] for the payment or recovery of a sum of money by or from you the Defendant I [or we] intend without any further notice to apply to the Court under the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, for leave to proceed to execution on or otherwise to the enforcement of such judgment or order,
and for an order providing for the costs of the application.

[Or, where a default summons has been issued, and a notice in the above form has not been served therewith, and notice of intention to defend has not been given, or leave to defend has not been obtained,

TAKE NOTICE, that I [or we] intend to apply to the Court at the office of the Registrar situate at _____ on _____ the _____ day of _____ at the hour of _____ in the _____ noon, to have judgment entered up in this action.

And further take Notice, that I [or we] intend at the time and place above mentioned to apply without any further notice to the Court under the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, for leave to proceed to execution on or otherwise to the enforcement of such judgment,
and for an order providing for the costs of the application.]

Dated this _____ day of _____

Plaintiff.

[or

Plaintiff's Solicitor.]

To the Registrar of the Court, and

To the Defendant (naming him)

NOTE.—The effect of the above-mentioned Act is to prevent execution on or the enforcement of any judgment or order which may be entered or made against you the Defendant in this action [or matter], if the Court is of opinion that you are unable immediately to make the payment thereby directed by reason of circumstances attributable directly or indirectly to the present war. It is for you to attend in person or by your solicitor at the hearing of this action [or matter] [or at the time and place above mentioned] and show this to the Court if it is the case.

2.

NOTICE TO BE ANNEXED TO AND SERVED WITH JUDGMENT SUMMONS.

The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914.

In the County Court of

holden at

No. of Plaintiff.
No. of J. S.

Between

A.B.

Plaintiff

and

C.D.

Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE, that on the hearing of the judgment summons to which this notice is annexed I [*or we*] intend without further notice to apply to the Court under the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, for leave to proceed to the enforcement of the judgment [*or order*] given [*or made*] against you the Defendant in the above-mentioned action [*or matter*] on the day of , by means of an order committing you the Defendant to prison for your default in payment of the sum of £ payable in pursuance of the said judgment [*or order*],
and for an order providing for the costs of the application.

Dated this

day of

Plaintiff.

[*or*
Plaintiff's Solicitor.]

To the Registrar of the Court, and
To the Defendant [*naming him*].

NOTE.—The effect of the above-mentioned Act is to prevent execution on or the enforcement of the judgment [*or order*] in question, if the Court is of opinion that you the Defendant are unable immediately to make the payment thereby directed by reason of circumstances attributable directly or indirectly to the present war.

If this is the case, or if you have any other cause to show why an order committing you to prison should not be made, you should attend the Court at the time and place mentioned in the judgment summons and show cause accordingly.

3.

NOTICE TO BE SERVED ON DEBTOR WITH COPY OF GARNISHEE SUMMONS.

The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914.

In the County Court of

holden at

No. of Plaintiff.

Between

A.B.

Plaintiff

and

C.D.

Defendant

and

M.N.

Garnishee.

TAKE NOTICE, that the garnishee summons, a copy of which is hereto annexed, was issued on the day of and served on the day of :

And that I [*or we*] intend to apply under the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, to the Court on the day of at the hour of in the noon, on the hearing of the said summons, for an order that I [*or we*] may be at liberty to proceed to the

enforcement of the judgment [or order] given [or made] against you the Defendant on the day of , in the above-mentioned action, by means of an order on M.N., the garnishee named in the said summons, to pay to me [or us] the debt alleged to be due from the garnishee to you, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the sum due to me [or us] from you under the said judgment [or order], with the costs of the garnishee proceedings, and of the application and this notice.

And further take Notice, that if you have any cause to show why the Court should not make an order according to my [or our] intended application, you must appear at this Court on the day and at the time above mentioned and show such cause accordingly.

Dated this day of

Plaintiff.

[or

Plaintiff's Solicitor.]

To the Registrar of the Court, and

To the Defendant (naming him).

NOTE.—The effect of the above-mentioned Act is to prevent execution on or the enforcement of the judgment [or order] in question, if the Court is of opinion that you the Defendant are unable immediately to make the payment thereby directed by reason of circumstances attributable directly or indirectly to the present war. It is for you to attend in person or by your solicitor at the time and place above mentioned and show this to the Court if it is the case.

4.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED UNDER PARAGRAPH (a) (OTHERWISE THAN BY JUDGMENT SUMMONS OR GARNISHEE SUMMONS), WHERE JUDGMENT OR ORDER ALREADY ENTERED OR MADE.

The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914.

In the County Court of

holden at

No. of Plaintiff.

Between

A.B.

Plaintiff

and

C.D.

Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE, that I [or we] intend to apply under the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, to the Court [where application is intended to be made to the Registrar at his office, add, at the office of the Registrar situate at] on the day of at the hour of in the noon, for an order that I [or we] may be at liberty to proceed to execution on the judgment [or order] given [or made] against you the Defendant in this action [or matter] on the day of , for the payment of the sum of £ and costs,

[or, if the application is for the enforcement of the judgment or order otherwise than by way of execution, for an order that I [or we] may be at liberty to proceed to the enforcement of the judgment [or order] given [or made] against you the Defendant in

County Courts (Emergency Powers) Rules, 1914.

this action [or matter] on the day of for the payment
of the sum of £ and £ costs, by (state the
proceeding which the applicant desires to take)

]

and for an order providing for the costs of the application.

Dated this day of .

Plaintiff.

[or

Plaintiff's Solicitor.]

To the Registrar of the Court, and

To the Defendant (*naming him*)

NOTE.—The effect of the above-mentioned Act is to prevent execution on or the enforcement of the judgment [or order] in question if the Court is of opinion that you the Defendant are unable immediately to make the payment thereby directed by reason of circumstances attributable directly or indirectly to the present war. It is for you to attend in person or by your solicitor at the time and place above mentioned and show this to the Court if it is the case.

5.

SUMMONS UNDER PARAGRAPH (b).

In the County Court of holden at
In the matter of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914.
To of

TAKE NOTICE, that you are hereby summoned to attend this Court [or if the application is intended to be made to the Registrar, at the office of the Registrar of this Court situate at] on the the day of at the hour of in the noon, on the hearing of an application on the part of of that notwithstanding the provisions of Section 1, subsection 1 (b), of the above-mentioned Act the applicant may be at liberty to exercise the following remedy for the purpose of enforcing the payment or recovery of a sum of money due from you to the said [or in default of the payment or recovery of a sum of money due from you to the said], that is to say: [here state the remedy which the applicant desires to enforce, according to examples in Schedule]

and for an order providing for the costs of the application.

Dated this day of .

By the Court Registrar.

NOTE.—The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, provides that during its operation certain remedies for the payment or recovery of money, or in default of the payment or recovery of money (including the remedy above mentioned), shall not be enforced except upon application to the Court, and that if on any such application the Court is of opinion that time should be given to the person liable to make the payment on the ground that he is unable immediately to make the payment by reason of circumstances attributable directly or indirectly to the present war the Court may, in its absolute discretion, after considering all the circumstances of the case and the position of all the parties, by order defer the operation of any such remedies for such time and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks fit.

If you desire to take advantage of the Act you should attend in person or by your solicitor at the time and place above mentioned and satisfy the Court that your inability to pay is due to such circumstances.

If you do not attend either in person or by your solicitor at the time and place above mentioned such order will be made and proceedings taken as the Court may think just and expedient.

SCHEDULE.

- (a) that the said _____ may be at liberty to levy a distress for
rent amounting to _____ due from you to him on premises
situate at _____ and known as _____ ; or
- (b) that the said _____ may be at liberty to take, resume or
enter into possession of certain chattels held by you under a hire-
purchase agreement made between the said _____
and you the said _____ ; or
- (c) that the said _____ may be at liberty to resume or enter
into possession of certain property situate at _____ ; or
- (d) that the said _____ may be at liberty to exercise his right
of re-entry on certain property situate at _____ and
held by you under him ; or
- (e) that the said _____ may be at liberty to foreclose on or to
realize a security for the sum of £ _____ given by you to the
said _____ ; or
- (f) that the said _____ may be at liberty to forfeit a deposit of
£ _____ made under a contract made between him and you (*state
nature of contract*) _____ ; or
- (g) that the said _____ may be at liberty to enforce the lapse
of a certain policy of insurance for the sum of £ _____ granted to
you by the said _____
- [or as the case may be]

**COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS),
SCOTLAND.
Jurisdiction.**

THE COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS) (SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1914.(a)
1914. No. 1702.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of November,
1914.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas, under subsection (4) of Section two of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, (b) His Majesty has power by Order

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of December 1st, 1914, and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of December 1st, 1914.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 78, printed at p. 35 of the Manual.

in Council to provide, amongst other things, that that Act shall have effect subject to such limitations as may be contained in the Order:

And whereas in pursuance of the power referred to an Order in Council has been made, dated the 17th day of September, 1914,^(a) and whereas it is desirable that the said Order in Council shall have effect in Scotland subject to the modifications hereinafter set out:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. In the application to Scotland of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Order, 1914, the expression “the recovery by civil diligence of any penalty” shall be substituted for the expression “the levying of any fine”; the expression “bail bond or bond of caution granted in respect of any person charged with or convicted of any offence” shall be substituted for the word “recognizance”; and the expression “decree of aliment” shall be substituted for the expression “order of affiliation.”

2. This Order may be cited as the Courts (Emergency Powers) (Scotland) Order, 1914.

Almeric FitzRoy.

CYPRUS.

THE CYPRUS (ANNEXATION) ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1914.^(b)

1914. No. 1629.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 5th day of November, 1914.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas, by virtue of the Convention of Defensive Alliance between Her Majesty Queen Victoria and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan signed on June the 4th, 1878, the Annex to the said Convention signed on July the 1st, 1878, and the Agreement signed on behalf of Her Majesty and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan on August the 14th, 1878,^(c) His Imperial Majesty the

(a) The Courts (Emergency Powers) Order, 1914, printed at p. 114 of the Manual.

(b) This Order was published in the “London Gazette” of November 5th, 1914, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of November 3rd; in the “Edinburgh Gazette” of November 6th, 1914; and in the “Dublin Gazette” of November 6th, 1914.

(c) The Convention is printed in Parliamentary Papers, 1878 [Cd. 2057].

Sultan assigned the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England upon the terms and conditions specified in the said Convention, Annex, and Agreement:

And whereas by reason of the outbreak of war between His Majesty and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan the said Convention, Annex, and Agreement have become annulled and are no longer of any force or effect:

And whereas it has, for the reasons hereinbefore appearing, seemed expedient to His Majesty that the said Island should be annexed to and should form part of His Majesty's Dominions, in order that proper provision may be made for the Government and protection of the said Island:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. From and after the date hereof the said Island shall be annexed to and form part of His Majesty's Dominions and the said Island is annexed accordingly.

2. Nothing in this Order shall affect the validity of any Instructions issued by His Majesty under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet to the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of Cyprus, or of any Order in Council affecting Cyprus,^(a) or of any Law or Proclamation passed or issued under any such Instructions or Order, or of any act or thing done under any such Instructions, Order, Law or Proclamation, save in so far as any provision of any such Order in Council, Law or Proclamation may be repugnant to the provisions of any Act of Parliament which may, by reason of the annexation hereby declared, become extended to Cyprus, or to any Order or Regulation made under the authority of any such Act or having in Cyprus the force and effect of any such Act.

3. His Majesty may from time to time revoke, alter, add to or amend this Order.

4. This Order may be cited as the Cyprus (Annexation) Order in Council, 1914.

And the Right Honourable Lewis Harcourt, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) These Orders in Council are printed in the Volumes of Statutory Rules and Orders: for references thereto see "Index to Statutory Rules and Orders in Force" (1913 edition).

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

THE DECLARATION OF LONDON ORDER IN COUNCIL, No. 2,
1914.(a)(b)

1914. No. 1614.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of October,
1914.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Order in Council dated the 20th day of August,
1914.(c) His Majesty was pleased to declare that during the

(a) The following Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of
November 24th, 1914:—

*Foreign Office,
November 20, 1914.*

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has been informed by His Majesty's Ambassador in France that the President of the French Republic has issued a Decree of identical effect with His Majesty's Order in Council and Proclamation, both of the 29th ultimo, setting forth the modifications subject to which the Declaration of London will be adhered to and put in force by His Majesty's Government during the present hostilities and revising the list of contraband of war.*

The following Notice relating to a previous Decree of the President of the French Republic was published in the "London Gazette" of September 4th, 1914:—

*Foreign Office,
September 1, 1914.*

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris the text of a Decree signed by the President of the French Republic on the 25th ultimo, giving effect to the provisions of the Declaration of London, with certain modifications, during the course of the hostilities now in progress.

The tenour of this Decree is substantially the same as that of His Majesty's Order in Council of the 20th ultimo, which was published in the Supplementary London Gazette of the 22nd idem.†

The following Notice relating to an Imperial Ukaze was published in the "London Gazette" of September 29th, 1914:—

*Foreign Office,
September 26, 1914.*

His Majesty's Ambassador at Petrograd has reported to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that under an Imperial Ukaze, dated the 14th instant, the provisions of the Declaration of London will be observed by the Russian Government during the course of the present hostilities, subject to the modifications adopted by the British and French Governments as declared in His Majesty's Order in Council of the 20th ultimo‡ and in the French Decree of the 25th ultimo.‡

Note.—Neither Russia nor Japan have (November 27th, 1914) legislated with regard to the Declaration of London Order in Council, No. 2, 1914.

* *Viz.*—The Declaration of London Order in Council, No. 2, 1914, and the Proclamation printed under the heading "Contraband of War" at pp. 52-54 above.

† This "The Declaration of London Order in Council, 1914," is printed at pp. 143-145, of the Manual.

‡ See Foreign Office Notice of September 1st, above.

(b) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of October 29th, 1914, being the Second Supplement to the Gazette of October 27th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of October 30th, 1914, and in the "Dublin Gazette" of October 30th, 1914.

(c) Printed at pp. 143-145 of the Manual.

present hostilities the Convention known as the Declaration of London^(a) should, subject to certain additions and modifications therein specified, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government; and

Whereas the said additions and modifications were rendered necessary by the special conditions of the present war; and

Whereas it is desirable and possible now to re-enact the said Order in Council with amendments in order to minimise, so far as possible, the interference with innocent neutral trade occasioned by the war:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. During the present hostilities the provisions of the Convention known as the Declaration of London^(a) shall, subject to the exclusion of the lists of contraband and non-contraband, and to the modifications hereinafter set out, be adopted and put in force by His Majesty's Government.

The modifications are as follows:—

- (i) A neutral vessel, with papers indicating a neutral destination, which, notwithstanding the destination shown on the papers, proceeds to an enemy port, shall be liable to capture and condemnation if she is encountered before the end of her next voyage.
- (ii) The destination referred to in Article 33 of the said Declaration shall (in addition to the presumptions laid down in Article 34) be presumed to exist if the goods are consigned to or for an agent of the enemy State.
- (iii) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 35 of the said Declaration, conditional contraband shall be liable to capture on board a vessel bound for a neutral port if the goods are consigned "to order," or if the ship's papers do not show who is the consignee of the goods or if they show a consignee of the goods in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy.
- (iv) In the cases covered by the preceding paragraph (iii) it shall lie upon the owners of the goods to prove that their destination was innocent.

2. Where it is shown to the satisfaction of one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State that the enemy Government is drawing supplies for its armed forces from or through a neutral country, he may direct that in respect of ships bound for a port in that country Article 35 of the said Declaration shall not apply. Such direction shall be notified in the "London Gazette" and shall operate until the same is withdrawn. So long as such direction is in force, a vessel which is carrying conditional contraband to a port in that country shall not be immune from capture.

3. The Order in Council of the 20th August, 1914,^(a) directing the adoption and enforcement during the present hostilities of

(a) Printed at pp. 447-463 of the Manual.

the Convention known as the Declaration of London, subject to the additions and modifications therein specified, is hereby repealed.

4. This Order may be cited as "the Declaration of London Order in Council, No. 2, 1914."

And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and each of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, all other Judges of His Majesty's Prize Courts, and all Governors, Officers, and Authorities whom it may concern, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Almeric FitzRoy.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM.

ARMY ORDER 310 OF 1914 (PUBLISHED ON THE 15TH AUGUST, 1914)
AS TO PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT,
1914 (4 & 5 GEO. 5, C. 29).

A.O. 310. **Proceedings to be taken under the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914.**
1914.

—1. Copies of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, 1914,^(a) made by Order in Council under the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914,^(b) have been issued to all concerned.

A copy of these regulations is to be kept at the headquarters of all units, and in addition one should be laid before every court-martial assembled for the trial of a person for a contravention of the regulations.

2. Where any person is arrested under paragraph 13^(c) of the regulations by a military officer or soldier duly authorized for the purpose, or, having been arrested by a police or customs officer, is brought by him to the military authorities, the military authorities will decide whether he should be tried by court-martial for any offence under Part II. of the regulations or for any other offence triable by military law.

If it is decided after due investigation that he is not to be tried by court-martial, he must be released unless it appears that he has committed some offence against the ordinary law (*e.g.*, an offence under the Official Secrets Act^(d)) or against the Aliens

(a) These Regulations (printed pp. 146–151 of the Manual) are revoked, with savings for anything done thereunder, by Reg. 63 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, printed at p. 104 below.

(b) This Act (4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 29, printed at p. 13 of the Manual) was repealed by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914 (5 Geo. 5, c. 8), printed at pp. 14–16 above.

(c) Now reproduced as Regulation 55 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, printed at p. 104 below.

(d) 1 & 2 Geo. 5, c. 28.

Restriction Order in Council^(a)) in which case he should be handed over to the civil authorities, or unless being an alien enemy he is detained as a prisoner of war.

3. If it is decided that the offender should be tried by court-martial for an offence under Part II. of the regulations,^(b) the following procedure will be adopted:—

- (a) The preliminary investigation of the charge, or charges, preferred against any person so received or taken over will be carried out and all necessary steps taken for bringing the offender to trial by court-martial, in the same way as though such person belonged to the unit in whose charge he may be.
- (b) Unless the nature of the charge, or charges, preferred against any such person is of such a serious nature as to make it desirable that a sentence in excess of 2 years' imprisonment, with or without hard labour, should be awarded, all such persons will be tried by a district court-martial.
- (c) A charge preferred before a court-martial against a person who has contravened any regulation in Part II. of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, 1914, will be prepared in a form similar to that given below:—

Charge Sheet.

The accused.....(name) is charged with the following contravention of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, 1914; that is to say—without lawful authority injuring a wire used for the trans-
mission of telegraphic messages,
Regulation 16.

in that he,
at (date)
on the (place)
cut the telegraph wire between (place)
and
(Signature).....
Commanding (the unit with which
the offender is in custody).

Place.....

Date.....

To be tried by a *District Court-Martial.

(Signature).....

*(Of an officer empowered under the Army Act to convene a court-martial of the description ordered.)

Place.....

Date.....

(a) This Order (printed at pp. 48-63 of the Manual) was with Amendment Orders Nos. 2, 3 and 4 (printed at pp. 63-67 of the Manual) revoked by the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914 (printed at pp. 68-85 of the Manual). The last named Order was amended and extended by the Aliens Restriction (Change of Name) Order, 1914 (printed at p. 515 of the Manual), and the Aliens Restriction (Belgian Refugees) Order, 1914, printed at pp. 45, 46 above, and additions were made to the list of Approved Ports and of Prohibited Areas by Orders of the Secretary of State, printed at pp. 35-44 above.

(b) See now Regulations 56 to 58 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, printed at pp. 119, 120 below.

(d) The Rules of Procedure under the Army Act^(a) will be followed by the officer investigating the charge, the convening officer, the Court, and the confirming authority.

(e) Proceedings of all such Courts-Martial will be transmitted to the Judge-Advocate-General.

4. The Army Council under the powers conferred on them by Regulation 29 (b) appoint the following to be a competent military authority for the purposes of the regulations:—

In a defended port the fortress commander.

In places outside a defended port the G.O.C.-in-C. of a command or army, the G.O.C. of a district, and a commander of lines of communication defence.

5. The following persons should be authorized by the competent military authority to make arrests under the conditions laid down in Regulation 13,^(c) viz., all officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers, also such soldiers as are on actual military duty at the time the occasion for such arrest arises.

6. The provisions of Section 45 (4) of the Army Act^(d) are to be strictly complied with by persons making arrests under the regulations.

7. In any case arising out of the regulations in which naval interests are affected, military officers administering the regulations will consult with the local naval authorities.

8. Under the powers given by Regulation 29, the Army Council declare the following places to be “Defended Harbours” for the purposes of the regulations^(e):—

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Cromarty. | 15. Falmouth. |
| 2. Aberdeen. | 16. Milford Haven. |
| 3. Tay. | 17. Swansea. |
| 4. Forth. | 18. Cardiff and Barry. |
| 5. Tyne. | 19. Mersey. |
| 6. Tees and Hartlepool. | 20. Barrow. |
| 7. Humber. | 21. Clyde. |
| 8. Thames and Medway. | 22. Lough Swilly. |
| 9. Harwich | 23. Belfast. |
| 10. Dover. | 24. Queenstown. |
| 11. Newhaven. | 25. Berehaven. |
| 12. Portsmouth. | 26. Dublin. |
| 13. Portland. | 27. The Orkneys. |
| 14. Plymouth. | 28. The Shetlands. |

/(a) The Rules of Procedure, 1907, are printed as amended by Army Orders to} December 31st, 1912, as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912, No. 1905, pp. 1253–1341. They were amended by Army Order 110 of 1914 (April, 1914), printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914, No. 529

(b) The power referred to is now comprised in Regulation 62 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, printed at p. 121 below.

(c) The power referred to is now comprised in Regulation 55 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, printed at p. 118 below.

(d) The Army Act (44 & 45 Vict. c. 58) has been repeatedly amended and has in accordance with s. 8 (2) of the Army Annual Act, 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. c. 8), been printed with the amendments made down to the passing of the Army (Annual) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 2), and such print has been put on sale.

(e) The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (printed pp. 104–122 below), confer extended powers as to all harbours.

9. An alien enemy found committing a war crime in the United Kingdom may be tried by court-martial independently of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, but proceedings of this nature will not be taken without reference to the Army Council.

ARMY ORDER 397 OF 1914 (PUBLISHED ON THE 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1914), AS TO PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT, 1914 (4 & 5 GEO. 5, C. 29), AND THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (No. 2) ACT, 1914.

7. **XXVII.—Further Instructions relative to the Defence of the Realm Acts, 1914.**—1. With reference to Army Order 310 of 1914,^(a) it is notified for information that under the Defence of the Realm (No. 2) Act, 1914,^(b) the power of making regulations by Order in Council has been extended.

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In order to avoid confusion the regulations made under the original Act should no longer be used.

Copies of consolidated regulations embodying all regulations drawn up under both Acts are now being issued to all concerned, and should be acted on accordingly.^(c)

2. The Army Council under the powers conferred on them by Regulation 29^(d) hereby make the following additions to the list of competent military authorities set forth in paragraph 4 of Army Order 310 of 1914:—

Every military member of the Army Council.

The general officer commanding a training centre or a division.

3. The Army Council in virtue of the power conferred on them by the Defence of the Realm (No. 2) Act, 1914, and the regulations made thereunder hereby proclaim the areas set forth in Appendix I. to this Order to be "proclaimed areas."^(e)

4. A schedule giving the areas of certain of the "defended harbours" mentioned in paragraph 8 of Army Order 310 of 1914^(a) is issued herewith (Appendix II.).

5. With reference to Regulation 3A,^(f) separate instructions are now being drawn up and will shortly be issued to all competent military authorities concerned.

(a) Printed at pp. 80–83 above.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 63, printed at p. 22 of the Manual.

(c) All the earlier Regulations are revoked by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, printed at pp. 104–122 below.

(d) The power referred to is now comprised in Regulation 62 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, printed at p. 121 below.

(e) The Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914 (5 Geo. 5. c. 8) (printed at pp. 14–16 above), and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (printed at pp. 104–122 below), issued thereunder confer extended powers as to all areas.

(f) This Regulation (Power to use land for training) now forms Regulation 4 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, printed at p. 105 below.

*Proclaimed Areas under Defence of the Realm
Regulations.*

APPENDIX I.

PROCLAIMED AREAS (PARAGRAPH 3).

CENTRAL FORCE AREA.

Counties.	Sub-areas to be omitted.	Boundaries.
Norfolk. Cambridgeshire. Northamptonshire. Oxfordshire (east of River Cherwell). Buckinghamshire. Middlesex ... Hertfordshire. Bedfordshire. Huntingdonshire. Suffolk ...	London County area.	County boundaries.
Essex ...	Such portion of Harwich Fortress Defences within county.	
	(a) Such portion of Harwich Fortress Defences within county.	
	(b) Such portion of Thames and Med- way Fortress De- fences within county.	
	(c) Purfleet training area.	
	(d) Colchester training area.	

NORTHUMBERLAND DIVISION AREA.

Counties.	Sub-areas to be omitted.	Boundaries.
Northumberland ...	(a) Parliamentary divi- sion of Berwick- on-Tweed.	County boundaries.
	(b) Such portion of Tynemouth For- tress Defences within county.	
Durham ...	(a) Such portion of Tynemouth For- tress Defences within county.	
	(b) Such portion of Tees and Hartlepool Fortress Defences within county.	

*Proclaimed Areas under Defence of the Realm
Regulations.*

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LOWLAND DIVISION AND LOWLAND MOUNTED BRIGADE AREA.

Fife	Such portion of Forth and Tay Fortress Defences within county.	} County boundaries.
Kinross-shire. Clackmannan. Stirlingshire. Dumbartonshire ...	Such portion of Clyde Fortress Defences within county.	
Linlithgowshire ...	Such portion of Forth Fortress Defences within county.	
Edinburghshire . . .	Such portion of Forth Fortress Defences within county.	
Haddingtonshire ...	Such portion of Forth Fortress Defences within county.	

WEST RIDING DIVISION AND YORKSHIRE MOUNTED BRIGADE AREA.

Yorkshire— East Riding. North Riding.	(a) Rural districts of Startforth — Reeth — Aysgarth — Richmond Leyburn. (b) Municipal Borough of Richmond. (c) Such portion of Tees and Hartlepool Fortress Defences and Humber Fortress Defences within county Ridings.	} County boundaries.

LONDON COUNTY AREA.

London	As administered by London District.
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SUSSEX AND KENT AREA.

Sussex	Newhaven Fortress Defences	} County boundaries.
Kent	(a) Dover Fortress Defences.	
	(b) Such portion of Thames and Medway Fortress Defences within county.	
	(c) Shorncliffe training area.	

*Proclaimed Areas under Defence of the Realm
Regulations.*

ALDERSHOT TRAINING AREA.

Counties.	Rural districts.	Urban districts.	Boundaries all inclusive.
Hampshire ...	Hartley—Witney—Alton—Petersfield—Basingstoke.	Aldershot—Alton—Petersfield—Fleet.	<i>North and East.</i> —Line of the River Thames from Reading to junction of Thames and Wey, thence line of River Wey to Guildford, thence line of South - Western Railway to Petersfield. <i>North and West.</i> —Line of Kennet, Avon canal to Aldermaston, thence road to Basingstoke, thence line of Basingstoke—Alton light railway to Alton, thence by Meon Valley railway to Privett, thence by road to Petersfield
Surrey ...	Farnham—Guildford—Hambleton.	Farnham—Woking—Frimley.	
Berkshire ...	Wokingham—Bradfield—Maidenhead—Easthampstead—Windsor.		

SALISBURY TRAINING AREA.

Wiltshire ...	...	The whole county.
Hampshire ...	...	The whole county, except portions included in Aldershot training area and Portsmouth Fortress.

SHORNCLIFFE TRAINING AREA.

County.	Rural districts.	Urban districts.	Municipal boroughs.	Boundaries all inclusive.
Kent ...	Elham—Romney Marsh.	Cheriton—Sandgate.	Lydd—New Romney—Folkestone—Hythe.	

*Proclaimed Areas under Defence of the Realm
Regulations.*

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COLCHESTER TRAINING AREA.

County.	Rural districts.	Urban districts.	Municipal boroughs.	Boundaries all inclusive.
Essex ...	Lexden and Wintree. Braintree — Maldon.	Braintree— Witham.	Colchester	<i>North.</i> —Colchester— Braintree road. <i>West.</i> —Railway between Braintree— Maldon. <i>East.</i> —River Colne.

PURFLEET TRAINING AREA.

County.	Rural districts.	Urban districts.	Municipal boroughs.	Boundaries all inclusive.
Essex ...	Romford—Orsett —Billericay.	Grays ...	...	<i>North.</i> —Great Eastern Railway between Ilford and Brentwood. <i>East.</i> —Road between Brentwood — East Horndon, thence by London and Tilbury Railway, <i>via</i> Rayleigh to Tilbury. <i>West.</i> —The road between Barking — Ilford.

WOOL TRAINING AREA.

County.	Rural districts.	Boundaries.
Dorset	Wareham and Purbeck	<i>North.</i> —The River Piddle. <i>West.</i> —The road between Puddletown— Weymouth.

GRANTHAM TRAINING AREA.

Counties.	Rural districts.	Urban districts and municipal boroughs.	Boundaries all inclusive.
Rutlandshire ...	Oakham — Stamford.	...	<i>South.</i> — Stamford — Oakham road.
Nottinghamshire	Bingham — Basford—Southwell —Newark.	Nottingham— Carlton—West Bridgford— Newark.	<i>West.</i> —Oakham—Melton Mowbray road— thence Midland Railway to Nottingham.
Leicestershire ...	Melton Mowbray —Belvoir.	Melton Mowbray	<i>North.</i> —Midland Railway. Nottingham to Newark, thence Newark — Sleaford road.
Lincolnshire ...	Claypole — Sleaford—Grantham —Bourne.	Sleaford, Grant- ham, Bourne.	<i>East.</i> — Sleaford — Bowen—Stamford road.

*Areas of "Defended Harbours" under Defence of the
Realm Regulations.*

AYRSHIRE TRAINING AREA.

County.	Boundaries all inclusive.
Ayrshire ...	County Boundaries.

DUBLIN TRAINING AREA.

County.	Areas.
Dublin ...	<div> <div> Castlenock—Uppercross—Newcastle—Rathdown—Nethercross—Dublin—Balrothery East—Balrothery West—Coolock. </div> <div> } All parishes contained therein. </div> </div>

CURRAGH TRAINING AREA.

Kildare ...	<div> <div> North Galt—Clane—Ikeathy and Aghterany—North Naas—Carbury—Kilkea and Moone—Kilcullen—West Offally—South Naas—Narragh and Reban West—South Galt—Narragh and Reban East—Connel—East Offally. </div> <div> } All parishes contained therein. </div> </div>
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APPENDIX II.

AREAS OF DEFENDED HARBOURS (PARAGRAPH 4).

THE TYNE FORTRESS.

County in which situated.	Area.				
	Rural districts.	Urban districts.	County boroughs.	Municipal boroughs.	Parishes.
Durham ...	Sunderland. South Shields.	Southwick. Hebburn. Felling. Whickham. Blaydon. Ryton.	Sunderland. South Shields. Gateshead.	Jarrow.	Silksworth.
Northumberland.	Tynemouth.	Newburn. Gosforth. Whitley and Monkseaton. Blyth. Bedlingtonshire Willington Quay. Earsdon. Seghill. Weetslade. Cramlington.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Tynemouth.	Wallsend.	—

TEES AND HARTLEPOOL FORTRESS.

County in which situated.	Area.			
	Rural district.	County borough.	Municipal borough.	Parishes.
Durham ...	Hartlepool	West Hartlepool	Hartlepool	Cowpen Bewley. Monk Heseldon. Nesbitt.

County in which situated.	Area.	
	Urban districts.	Parishes.
Yorkshire ...	Redcar. Eston. Southbank in Normanby. Saltburn-by-the-Sea. ★	Kirkleatham. Wilton. Sheraton with Hulam. Marske.

HUMBER FORTRESS.

County in which situated.	Area.			
	Rural districts.	Urban districts.	County borough.	Municipal borough.
Yorkshire ...	Skirlaugh. Patington. Sculcoates.	Hornsea. Withemsea. Cottingham. Hessle.	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Hedon.

County in which situated.	Area. — Parishes.
Lincolnshire ...	Barton-upon-Humber. Barrow-upon-Humber. Goxhill. Thornton Curtis. Wootton. Croxtan. Kirmington. Ulceby. East Halton. N. Killingholme. S. Killingholme. Brocklesby. Riby. Keelby. Habrough. Immingham. Stallingbrough. Heading.

*Areas of "Defended Harbours" under Defence of the
Realm Regulations.*

County in which situated.	Area—Parishes.
Lincolnshire—(continued)	Great Coates. Little Coates. Great Grimsby. Clee. Aylesby. Laceby. Bradley. Barnoldby le Beck. Brigsley. Holton le Clay. Tetney. Scartho. Waltham. Weelsby. Cleethorpes. Humberston.

HARWICH FORTRESS.

Essex	St. Nicholas. Dovercourt. Ramsey. Little Oakley.
Suffolk	Erwarton. Shotley. Stratton Hall. Trimley St. Martin. Trimley St. Mary. Walton. Felixstowe.

THAMES AND MEDWAY FORTRESS.

Essex	Prittlewell. Southchurch. North Shoebury. South Shoebury. Great Wakering. East Tilbury. West Tilbury. Chadwell. Little Thurrock. Grays Thurrock.
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*Areas of "Defended Harbours" under Defence of the
Realm Regulations.*

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County in which situated.	Area.		
	Rural districts.	Urban districts.	Municipal boroughs.
Kent 	Strood. Hoo. . Milton. Sheppey.	Northfleet. Milton Regis. Sittingbourne.	Gravesend. Rochester. Chatham. Gillingham. Queenborough.

DOVER FORTRESS.

County in which situated.	Area.	
	Rural district.	Municipal borough.
Kent 	Dover.	Dover.

NEWHAVEN FORTRESS.

County in which situated.	Area.	
	Urban districts.	Parishes.
Sussex 	Newhaven. Seaford.	Priddinghoe. Telscombe. Southease. Rodmell. Beddingham. Tarring Neville. Denton Urban. South Heighton. Denton. Bishopstone. Alfristone. Alciston. West Firle. Lullington. Litlington. Westdean. Eriston. Eastdean.

*Areas of "Defended Harbours" under Defence of the
Realm Regulations.*

PORTSMOUTH FORTRESS.

County in which situated.	Area.				
	Rural districts.	Urban districts.	County borough.	Municipal boroughs.	Parish.
Hampshire	Fareham. Havant. Isle of Wight. Lymington.	Fareham. Gosport and Alverstoke. Warblington. Havant. Cowes. East Cowes. St. Helens. Sandown. Shanklin. Ventnor.	Portsmouth.	Newport. Ryde. Lymington.	Fawley.

PORTLAND FORTRESS.

County in which situated.	Area.			
	Rural district.	Urban district.	Municipal boroughs.	Parishes
Dorsetshire .	Weymouth.	Portland.	Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.	Winterbourne Herringstone. Winterbourne Came. Whitcombe. West Knighton. Broadmayne. Warmwell. Watercombe. Chaldon Harring. Winfrith Newburgh. West Lulworth. East Lulworth.

PLYMOUTH FORTRESS.

County in which situated.	Area.			
	Rural district.	Urban districts.	County boroughs.	Parish.
Devonshire .	Plympton St. Mary.	East Stone- house. Ivybridge.	Plymouth. Devonport.	Bere Ferrers.

County in which situated.	Area.			
	Rural district.	Urban district.	Municipal borough.	Parish.
Cornwall ...	St. Germans.	Torpoint.	Saltash.	St. Domiwick.

FALMOUTH FORTRESS.

County in which situated.	Area.	
	Municipal boroughs.	Parishes.
Cornwall	Penryn. Falmouth.	Mawnan. Budock Rural. Falmouth. Mabe. Penryn. St. Gluvias. Mylor. Perranarworthal. Feock. St. Just in Roseland. Gerrans. St. Anthony in Roseland.

CARDIFF AND BARRY FORTRESS.

County in which situated.	Area.			
	Rural districts.	Urban districts.	County borough.	Parishes.
Glamorgan ... Monmouthshire	Llandaff and Dinas Powis. ...	Barry. Penarth. ...	Cardiff. ...	Rumney. St. Mellous. Peterstone Wentlloog. Marshfield. Michaelston Vedw.

*Areas of "Defended Harbours" under Defence of the
Realm Regulations.*

SWANSEA FORTRESS.

County in which situated.	Areas.				
	Rural districts.	Urban districts.	County borough.	Municipal borough.	Parishes.
Glamorgan	Swansea (less Llandale- Talybont parish).	Oystermouth. Briton Ferry.	Swansea.	Aberavon.	Penard. Bishopston. Brynan. Coed-ffranc. Baglan Lower.

MILFORD HAVEN FORTRESS.

County in which situated.	Area.			
	Rural district.	Urban. districts.	Municipal boroughs.	Parishes.
Pembrokeshire	Pembroke.	Neyland. Milford Haven.	Pembroke. Tenby. Haverfordwest.	Coedganlass. Langum. Boulston. Uzmaston. North Prendergast. Hamlet of St. Martin. Haroldston St. Issells. Freystrop. Johnston. Steynton. Hamlet of St. Thomas. Walton West. Walwyn Castle. Robeston West. Hubberston. Talbenny. Hasguard. St. Ishmaels. St. Brides. Marloes. Dale.

MERSEY FORTRESS.

County in which situated.	Area.			
	Rural district.	Urban districts.	County boroughs.	Parishes.
Lancashire...	Sefton.	Little Crosby. Great Crosby. Waterloo with Seaforth. Litherland. Huyton with Roby. Prescot.	Liverpool. Bootle.	Knowsley. Whiston. Rainhill. Cronton. Tarbock. Ditton. Halewood. Hale. Speke.

County in which situated.	Area.		
	Rural district.	Urban districts.	County borough.
Cheshire ...	Wirral.	Hoylake and West Kirby. Wallasey. Neston and Park- gate. Higher Bebington. Lower Bebington. Bromborough. Ellesmere Port and Whitby.	Birkenhead.

BARROW FORTRESS.

County in which situated.	Area.		
	Urban districts.	Municipal borough.	Parishes.
Lancashire ...	Dalton-in-Furness. Ulverston.	Barrow-in- Furness.	Aldingham. Urswick. Pennington. Osmotherley. Mansriggs.

FORTH FORTRESS.

County in which situated.	Area—Parishes.
Haddingtonshire.	Tranent.
Edinburghshire	Prestonpans.
	Inveresk.
	Dalkeith.
	Newton.
	Liberton.
	Edinburgh.
	Colinton.
	Christophine.
	Cramond.
Linlithgowshire and Edinburghshire	Kirkliston.
Linlithgowshire.	Dalmeny.
	Abercorn.
	Ecclesmachan.
	Lithgow.
Fifeshire	Carriden.
	Torryburn.
	Carnock.
	Dunfermline.
	Beath.
	Inverkeithing.
	Dalgety.
	Aberdour.
	Auchtertool.
	Auchterderran.
	Burntisland.
	Kinghorn.
	Kirkcaldy and Dysart.
	Kinglassie.
	Wemyss.
	Markinch.

CLYDE FORTRESS.

Renfrewshire	Innerkip.
	Greenock.
	Port Glasgow.
	Kilmalcolm.
	Houston.
	Erskine.
	Inchinnan.
	Renfrew.
Dumbartonshire	New Kilpatrick.
	Old Kilpatrick.
	Dumbarton.
	Bonhill.
	Cardross.
	Luss.
	Row.
	Rosneath.
Argyllshire	Dunoon and Kilmun.
	Inverchaolain.

TAY FORTRESS.

County in which situated.	Area—Parishes.
Forfarshire	Barry. Monikie. Monifieth. Murroes. Dundee. Mains and Strathmart. Liff and Benvie. Fowlis Easter.
Perthshire	Longforgan.
Fife-shire	Balmerino. Kilmany. Logie. Forganby. Ferry Port on Craig. Leuchar.

CROMARTY FORTRESS.

Cromartyshire	Nigg. Kilmuir Easter. Logie Easter. Cromarty. Rosemarkie.
Inverness-shire	Ardesier.

ABERDEEN FORTRESS.

Aberdeenshire	Dyce. Old Machar. Newhills. City.
Kincardineshire	Nigg. Peterculter. Banchory Devenick.

ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.

The whole of.

LOUGH SWILLY FORTRESS.

Donegal	Clonca. Clonmany. Donagh. Burt. Desertegny. Lower Fahan. Upper Fahan. Mintiaghs or Ban of Inch. Clondavaddog. Killygarvan. Aughnish. Tullyfern.
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*Areas of "Defended Harbours" under Defence of the
Realm Regulations.*

BELFAST FORTRESS.

County in which situated.	Area—Parishes.
Belfast	Templecorran. Kilroot. Carrickfergus or St. Nicholas. Carnmone. Molusk. Shankill.
Down	Knockbreda. Holywood. Dundonald. Newtownards. Bangor.

BEREHAVEN FORTRESS.

Cork	Killaconenagh. Kilcatherine. Kilnanamagh.
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QUEENSTOWN FORTRESS.

Cork	Trabolgan. Aghada. Corkbeg. Inch. Cloyne. Titeskin. Rostellan. Garranekinnefeake. Middleton. Mogeesha. Carrigtohell. Caherlag. Rathcooney. St. Anne's Shandon. St. Mary's Shandon. Little Island. Clonmel. Temple Robin. St. Finbars. Marmullane. Monkstown. Killanilly. Carrigaline. Barnahely. Liscleary. Kilmoney. Ballyfoyle. Tracton. Kilpatrick. Templebreedy. St. Nicholas. St. Peters. St. Pauls. Holy Trinity.	} Small parishes in Cork City.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

GUERNSEY, ALDERNEY AND JERSEY.
The whole of.

ORDER IN COUNCIL AMENDING THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM
REGULATIONS, 1914.(a) (b)

1914. No. 1543.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 14th day of
October, 1914.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Order in Council dated the twelfth day of August nineteen hundred and fourteen, His Majesty was pleased to make regulations (called the Defence of the Realm Regulations, 1914.(c)) under the Defence of the Realm Act 1914.(d) for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm:

And whereas the said regulations have been amended by further Orders in Council dated the first day of September nineteen hundred and fourteen.(e) and the seventeenth day of September nineteen hundred and fourteen:(f)

And whereas it is expedient further to amend the said regulations in manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following amendments be made in the said regulations:

1. After Regulation 9 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“9a. No person shall, in any prescribed area, have in his possession or in premises in his occupation or under his control any celluloid or any cinematograph film exceeding the prescribed amount, unless he has obtained the prescribed permit and observes all the prescribed requirements.

(a) This Order in Council was revoked by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, printed at pp. 104–122 below.

(b) This Order was published in the “London Gazette” of October 15th, 1914, being the 3rd Supplement to the Gazette of October 13th; in the “Edinburgh Gazette” of October 16th, 1914; and in the “Dublin Gazette” of October 16th, 1914.

(c) Printed at pp. 146–151 of the Manual.

(d) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 29, printed at r. 13 of the Manual. This Act was amended by the Defence of the Realm (No. 2) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 63), printed at pp. 22, 23 of the Manual, which extended the power of making regulations. Both Acts are repealed by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914 (5 Geo. 5. c. 8), printed at pp. 14–16 above.

(e) Printed at pp. 151–154 of the Manual.

(f) Printed at pp. 154, 155 of the Manual.

"Any police constable or any person authorised in writing by the Chief Officer of Police, may enter, if need be by force, and search any premises in which he has reasonable cause to believe that celluloid or cinematograph film is kept or stored; and, if the prescribed permit has not been obtained or if any of the prescribed requirements are not complied with, may remove and destroy any such celluloid or film.

"For the purpose of this regulation 'celluloid' includes the substances known as celluloid or xylonite and other similar substances containing nitro-cellulose or other nitrated product, but does not include celluloid which has been subjected to any manufacturing process; and 'cinematograph film' means any film which is intended for use in cinematograph or similar apparatus and contains nitro-cellulose or other nitrated product; and 'prescribed' means prescribed by order made by a Secretary of State."

2. After Regulation 13 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

"13a. Any person landing or embarking at any place in the United Kingdom, on being required to do so by any constable or by any aliens' officer for the purpose of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914,^(a) shall make a declaration as to whether or not he is carrying or conveying any letters or other written messages intended to be transmitted by post or otherwise delivered, and, if so required, shall produce to the constable or officer any such letters or messages; and any constable or any such officer may search any such person and any baggage with a view to ascertaining whether such person or the person to whom the baggage belongs is carrying or conveying any such letters or messages.

"The constable or officer may examine any letters or other messages so produced to him or found on such search, and, unless satisfied that they are of an innocent nature, may transmit them to an officer appointed to act as military censor of postal correspondence."

3. After Regulation 16 the following regulations shall be inserted:—

"16a. No person shall, without the written permission of the Postmaster-General, buy, sell, or have in his possession or under his control any apparatus for the transmission of messages by wireless telegraphy or any apparatus intended to be used as a component part of such apparatus; and no person shall sell any such apparatus to any person who has not obtained such permission as aforesaid.

(a) Printed at pp. 68-85 of the Manual.

“For the purposes of this regulation, any apparatus ordinarily used as a distinctive component part of apparatus for the transmission of messages by wireless telegraphy shall be deemed to be intended to be so used unless the contrary is proved.”

- “ 16b. Where an aliens’ officer for the purposes of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914,(a) has reason to suspect that any person who is about to embark on any ship is attempting to leave the United Kingdom for the purpose of communicating directly or indirectly with the enemy or with any subject of any state at war with His Majesty, he may prevent the embarkation of that person.*

“Where any such officer has prevented the embarkation of any person he shall report the case to a Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State may if he thinks fit by order prohibit that person at any time subsequently from leaving the United Kingdom so long as the order is in force, and any person who attempts to leave the United Kingdom in contravention of such an order shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this regulation.”

- “ 16c. No person shall without lawful authority transmit, otherwise than through the post, or convey to or from the United Kingdom, any letter or written message from or originating with, or to or intended for:—*

“(a) any person or body of persons, of whatever nationality, resident or carrying on business in any country for the time being at war with His Majesty; or

“(b) any person or body of persons whose sovereign or state is at war with His Majesty, and who resides or carries on business in the United Kingdom:—

“Provided that a person shall not be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this regulation if he proves that he did not know, and had no reason to suspect, that the letter or message in question was such a letter or message as aforesaid.

“This regulation is in addition to and not in derogation of any provisions contained in the enactments relating to the Post Office, and shall not prejudice any right to take proceedings under those enactments in respect of any transaction which is an offence against those enactments.”

- 4.** *After Regulation 20 the following regulation shall be inserted:—*

“ 20a. Every place used for the storage of petroleum (whether petroleum oil or petroleum spirit) within the meaning of the Petroleum Acts, 1871 to 1879,(b) tur-

(a) Printed at pp. 68-85 of the Manual.

(b) 34 & 35 Vict. c. 105, and 42 & 43 Vict. c. 47.

pentine, methylated spirit, wood naphtha, or any other highly inflammable liquid, exceeding in the aggregate one hundred gallons (other than a storage place sunk below the level of the ground so as to form a pit) shall be surrounded by a retaining wall or embankment so designed and constructed as to form an enclosure which will prevent in any circumstances the escape of any part of the petroleum or other inflammable liquid.

"No person shall use or permit to be used, for the storage of petroleum or other such inflammable liquid, any premises which do not comply with the requirements of this regulation.

"Provided that no proceedings shall before the first day of November nineteen hundred and fourteen be taken against any person for a breach of this regulation if it appears that that person has used and is using all due diligence to make the premises comply with this regulation.

"Nothing in this regulation shall prejudice the effect of any requirements as to the storage of petroleum or other inflammable liquid lawfully imposed by any local authority, or the taking of any proceedings in respect of the violation of such requirements."

5. After Regulation 22 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

"22a. No person shall without the written permission of the competent naval or military authority, or some person authorised by him, ignite or otherwise make use of any fireworks or other similar device or any bonfire within the limits of any defended harbour or proclaimed area, or at any place where the fireworks or other device or bonfire when ignited might be visible from the sea."

Almeric FitzRoy.

**ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED OCTOBER 31, 1914,
UNDER REGULATION 7A OF THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM
REGULATIONS^(a) AS TO REDUCTION OR EXTINCTION OF LIGHTS
IN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT AND THE CITY.**

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 7A of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, I hereby make the following order:—

- (1) In all brightly lighted streets and squares and on bridges a portion of the lights must be extinguished so as to**

^(a) This Regulation, which was made by Article 1 of the Order in Council of September 17th, is printed at p. 155 of the Manual, and as there provided may be cited as Regulation 7A of the main code of Regulations. Those Regulations were revoked by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and this as to Lights Order now takes effect as if made under Regulation 11 of the Consolidation Regulations.

- break up all conspicuous groups or rows of lights: and the lights which are not so extinguished must be lowered or made invisible from above by shading them or by painting over the tops and upper portions of the globes: provided that while thick fog prevails the normal lighting of the streets may be resumed.
- (2) Sky signs, illuminated fascias, illuminated lettering and powerful lights of all descriptions used for outside advertising or for the illumination of shop fronts must be extinguished.
 - (3) The intensity of the inside lighting of shop fronts must be reduced from 6 p.m., or earlier if the Commissioner of Police on any occasion so directs.
 - (4) In tall buildings which are illuminated at night, the greater part of the windows must be shrouded, but lights of moderate brightness may be left uncovered at irregular intervals.
 - (5) All large lighted roof areas must be covered over, or the lighting intensity reduced to a minimum.
 - (6) The lighting of railway stations, sidings and goods yards must be reduced to the intensity sufficient for the safe conduct of business there. The upper half of the globes of all arc lights must be shaded or painted over.
 - (7) Lights along the water front must be masked to prevent as far as practicable the reflection of the light upon the water.
 - (8) The lights of trams and omnibuses must not be more than is sufficient to enable fares to be collected, and must be obscured while crossing bridges.
 - (9) The use of powerful lamps on motor and other vehicles is prohibited.
 - (10) The aggregation of flares in street markets or elsewhere is prohibited.
 - (11) In case of sudden emergency, all instructions given by the Admiralty or by the Commissioner of Police on the advice of the Admiralty as to the further reduction or extinction of lights shall be immediately obeyed.

This order shall apply to the City of London and the whole of the Metropolitan Police District and, except where otherwise provided, to the hours between sunset and sunrise, and it shall be in force for two months from this date unless sooner revoked.

R. McKenna,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
31st October, 1914.

THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (CONSOLIDATION) REGULATIONS,
1914.(a)

1914. No. 1699.

[N.B.—*The numbers in square brackets in the margin refer to the corresponding provision in the existing regulations. The passages containing alterations and new matter are denoted by thick black lines.*]

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of
November, 1914.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,(b) His Majesty has power during the continuance of the present war to issue Regulations for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm subject to and in accordance with that Act:

And whereas by Orders in Council dated respectively the 12th of August, the 1st and 17th of September,(c) and the 14th of October, 1914,(d) His Majesty was pleased to issue various Regulations under the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm (No. 2) Act, 1914(e) and by virtue of the said Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, those Orders in Council shall until altered or revoked by an Order in Council under the last-mentioned Act continue in force and have effect as if made under that Act:

And whereas it is expedient to revoke the said Orders in Council and to issue such regulations as are herein-after contained:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

General Regulations.

Directions
as to non-
interference
with persons
and
property.
[1.]

1. The ordinary avocations of life and the enjoyment of property will be interfered with as little as may be permitted by the exigencies of the measures required to be taken for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, and ordinary civil offences will be dealt with by the civil tribunals in the ordinary course of law.

The Admiralty and Army Council, and members of the Naval and Military Forces, and other persons executing the following Regulations shall, in carrying those Regulations into effect, observe these general principles.

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of November 30th, 1914, being the 3rd Supplement to the Gazette of November 27th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of December 1st, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of December 2nd, 1914, being a Supplement to the Gazette of December 1st.

(b) 5 Geo. 5 c. 8, printed at pp. 14-16 of this Supplement.

(c) Printed at pp. 146-155 of the Manual.

(d) Printed at pp. 99-102 of this Supplement.

(e) 4 & 5 Geo. 5 c. 29 (printed at p. 13 of the Manual), and 4 & 5 Geo. 5 c. 63 (printed at p. 22 of the Manual). These two Acts were repealed and consolidated with amendments by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914.

Powers of competent naval and military authorities,(a) §c.

2. It shall be lawful for the competent naval or military authority and any person duly authorised by him, where for the purpose of securing the public safety or the defence of the Realm it is necessary so to do—

Power to take possession of land, &c.

[2.]

- (a) to take possession of any land and to construct military works, including roads, thereon, and to remove any trees, hedges, and fences therefrom;
- (b) to take possession of any buildings or other property, including works for the supply of gas, electricity, or water, and of any sources of water supply;
- (c) to take such steps as may be necessary for placing any buildings or structures in a state of defence;
- (d) to cause any buildings or structures to be destroyed, or any property to be moved from one place to another, or to be destroyed;
- (e) to take possession of any arms, ammunition, explosive substances, equipment, or warlike stores (including lines, cables, and other apparatus intended to be laid or used for telegraphic or telephonic purposes);
- (f) to do any other act involving interference with private rights of property which is necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

3. The competent naval or military authority and any person duly authorised by him shall have right of access to any land or buildings or other property whatsoever

Access to land, &c.

[3.]

4. The competent naval or military authority may by order authorise the use of land, within such limits as may be specified in the order, for the training of any part of His Majesty's naval or military forces; and may by such order confer such rights of user of the land, and provide for such temporary suspension of rights of way over roads and footpaths, as are conferred and are exercisable with respect to authorised land roads and footpaths under the Military Manœuvres Acts, 1897 and 1911,(b) and the competent naval or military authority shall have all the powers exercisable by a Military Manœuvres Commission under those Acts.

Power to use land for training.

[3A.]

5. The competent naval or military authority may by order if he considers it necessary so to do for the purposes of any work of defence or other defended military work, or of any work for which it is deemed necessary in the interests of public safety or the defence of the Realm to afford military protection, stop up or divert any road or pathway over or adjoining the land on which such work is situate for so long as the order remains in force:

Stopping up of roads.

[3c.]

Provided that where any such road or pathway is so stopped up or diverted the competent naval or military authority shall publish notice thereof in such manner as he may consider best

(a) For definition of "competent naval or military authority" see Regulation 62 below.

(b) i.e., 60 & 61, Vict. c. 43 and 1 & 2 Geo. 5 c. 44—see s. 6 of latter Act.

adapted for informing the public, and where any road or pathway is stopped up by means of any physical obstruction he shall cause lights sufficient for the warning of passengers to be set up every night whilst the road or pathway is so stopped up.

Power to
require
removal of
vehicles, &c.
[4.]

6. The competent naval or military authority may by order require all or any vehicles, boats, vessels, aircraft, transport animals, live stock, foodstuffs, fuel, tools, and implements of whatever description, and all or any forms of equipment and warlike stores, within any area specified in the order to be removed from that area within such time as may be so specified, or in the case of warlike stores incapable of removal to be destroyed, and if any person being the owner or having control thereof fail to comply with the requisition, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority may himself cause them to be removed or in the case of warlike stores to be destroyed.

Power to
requisition
output of
factories
manufactur-
ing arms,
ammunition,
&c.

7. The Admiralty or Army Council may by order require the occupier of any factory or workshop in which arms, ammunition, or any warlike stores or equipment, or any articles required for the production thereof, are manufactured, to place at their disposal the whole or any part of the output of the factory or workshop as may be specified in the order, and to deliver to them the output or such part thereof as aforesaid in such quantities and at such times as may be specified in the order; and the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be entitled to receive in respect thereof such price as, in default of agreement, may be decided to be reasonable having regard to the circumstances of the case by the arbitration of a judge of the High Court selected by the Lord Chief Justice of England in England, by a judge of the Court of Session selected by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, or by a judge of the High Court of Ireland selected by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland.

If the occupier of the factory or workshop fails to comply with the order, or without the leave of the Admiralty or Army Council delivers to any other person any part of the output of the factory or workshop to which the order relates, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to
take posses-
sion of
factories
manufactur-
ing arms,
ammunition,
&c.

8. The Admiralty or Army Council may take possession of any such factory or workshop as aforesaid, or of any plant belonging thereto without taking possession of the factory or workshop itself, and may use the same for His Majesty's naval or military service at such times and in such manner as the Admiralty or Army Council may consider necessary or expedient, and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier, and, where the occupier is a company, every director of the company shall obey the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council as to the user of the factory or workshop or plant, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to
clear areas
of inhabi-
tants.
[6.]

9. The competent naval or military authority may by order require the whole or any part of the inhabitants of any area specified in the order to leave that area if the removal of such inhabitants from that area is necessary for naval or military

reasons, and if any person to whom the order relates fails to comply with the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations and the competent naval or military authority may cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce compliance therewith.

(a) 10. The competent naval or military authority may by order require all or any premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor within any area specified in the order to be closed except during such hours and for such purposes as may be specified in the order, either generally or as respects the members of any of His Majesty's forces mentioned in the order, and, if the holder of the licence in respect of any such premises fails to comply with the order, he shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority may cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the order.

Power to close licensed premises.
[7.]

11. The Secretary of State or any person authorised by him may by order direct that all or any lights, or lights of any class or description, shall be extinguished or obscured in such manner and between such hours as the order directs, within any area specified (b) in the order and during such period as may be so specified, and if the person having control of the light fails to comply with the order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the Secretary of State may cause the light to be extinguished or obscured as the case may be, and for that purpose any person authorised by the Secretary of State in that behalf or any police constable may enter the premises in which the light is displayed, and do any other act which may be necessary.

Power to require extinguishment of lights.
[7A.]

Any such order as aforesaid may provide that vehicles or vehicles of any class or description shall, when travelling within the area specified in the order during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, carry such lamps as may be specified in the order, properly trimmed lighted and attached; and any police officer may stop and seize any vehicle which does not carry lamps in compliance with the order, and the person in charge or having control of the vehicle shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

(a) Under the Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 77, printed at pp. 33, 34 of the Manual) the licensing authorities have powers of restricting the sale or consumption of intoxicating liquor.

(b) See Order of the Secretary of State dated October 31st, 1914 (printed at p. 102. above) as to Reduction or Extinction of Lights in Greater London made under Regulation 7A of the former Regulations. Under that same Regulation Orders (omitted from printing herein on account of their local character) have been made as to lights in:—

Birmingham City. Nov. 16, 1914.

Folkestone Borough. Nov. 18, 1914.

Grimby and Neighbourhood. November 18, 1914.

Lowestoft Borough. Nov. 28, 1914.

Ramsgate Borough. Nov. 28, 1914.

All these Orders (see Reg. 63, below) take effect as if made under Reg. 11 of these Regulations.

The powers conferred by this Regulation shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the powers conferred on the competent naval or military authority by Regulation 12, and the competent naval or military authority may, notwithstanding anything in an order under this Regulation, on any occasion when he may consider lights necessary for any naval or military purpose, require any lights to be lighted or kept lighted.

In the application of this regulation to Scotland, references to the Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for references to the Secretary of State.

Extinguish-
ment of
lights.

[23.]

12. The competent naval or military authority may by order direct that all or any lights, other than lights not visible from the outside of any house, shall be kept extinguished or obscured between such hours and within such area as may be specified in the order; and if any person resident within that area fails to comply with the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to
require
inhabitants
to remain
indoors.

[24.]

13. The competent naval or military authority may by order require every person within any area specified in the order to remain within doors between such hours as may be specified in the order, and in such case, if any person within that area is or remains out between such hours without a permit in writing from the competent naval or military authority or some person duly authorised by him, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to
remove sus-
pects from
specified
areas.

[24A.]

14. Where a person is suspected of acting, or of having acted, or of being about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm and it appears to the competent naval or military authority that it is desirable that such person should be prohibited from residing in or entering any locality, the competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit him from residing in or entering any area or areas which may be specified in the order and upon the making of such an order the person to whom the order relates shall, if he resides in any specified area, leave that area within such time as may be specified by the order, and shall not subsequently reside in or enter any area specified in the order, and if he does so, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Any such order may further require the person to whom the order relates to report for approval his proposed place of residence to the competent naval or military authority and to proceed thereto and report his arrival to the police within such time as may be specified in the order, and not subsequently to change his place of residence without leave of the competent naval or military authority, and in such case if he fails to comply with the requirements of the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to
require
census of
goods, &c

[5.]

15. Where a competent naval or military authority makes an order for the purpose, all persons residing or owning or occupying lands, houses or other premises in such area as may be specified in the order, or such of those persons as may be so specified, shall, within such time as may be so specified, furnish a list of

all goods, animals, and other commodities of any nature or description so specified, which may be in their custody or under their control within the specified area on the date on which the order is issued, stating their nature and quantity and the place in which they are severally situate, and giving any other details which may reasonably be required.

If any person fails to comply with any such order or attempts to evade this regulation by destroying, removing, or secreting any goods, animals or commodities to which an order issued under this regulation relates, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

16. The competent naval or military authority may by order require the authority or person controlling any harbour, dock, wharf, waterworks, gasworks, electric light or power station, or other structure, to prepare a scheme for destroying or rendering useless the equipment or facilities of the harbour, dock, wharf, waterworks, gasworks, station, or structure, or such part thereof as may be specified in the order, and if the authority or person fails to prepare such a scheme within such time as may be specified in the order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Schemes of destruction of harbour works, &c.

17. The restriction on the power to make byelaws under the Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903,^(a) imposed by the following provisions of the Military Lands Act, 1892, that is to say, the proviso to subsection (1) of section fourteen, section sixteen, and subsection (1) of section seventeen of that Act, and by the following provisions of the Military Lands Act, 1900, that is to say, the proviso to subsection (2) of section two and subsection (3) of section two of that Act, are hereby suspended, and the powers of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State to make byelaws under the said Acts shall extend to the making of byelaws with respect to land of which possession has been taken under these regulations.

Byelaws.
[3B.]

Provisions respecting the collection and communication of information, &c.

18. No person shall without lawful authority collect, record, publish or communicate, or attempt to elicit, any information with respect to the movement, numbers, description, condition, or disposition of any of the forces, ships, or war materials of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's allies, or with respect to the plans or conduct, or supposed plans or conduct, of any naval or military operations by any such forces or ships, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with, or

Prohibition against obtaining and communicating naval and military information.
[14.]

(a) "The Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903," which (*see* 63 & 64 Vict. c. 56, s. 6; 3 Edw. 7. c. 47, s. 2) comprise the Military Lands Acts, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 43); 1897 (60 & 61 Vict. c. 6); 1890 (63 & 64 Vict. c. 56); and 1903 (3 Edw. 7. c. 47) have been adapted in their application to County Associations by Regulations of the Army Council under s. 4 of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907 (7 Edw. 7. c. 9) ("Appendix XVI. of the 'Territorial' Force Regulations, 1912"), printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912, pp. 1211-1220.

intended for the fortification or defence of any place, or any other information intended to be communicated to the enemy or of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation, or without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any document containing any such information as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition
against
photograph-
ing, &c.,
naval and
military
works.
[15.]

19. No person shall without the permission of the competent naval or military authority make any photograph, sketch, plan, model, or other representation of any naval or military work, or of any dock or harbour work or, with intent to assist the enemy, of any other place or thing, and no person in the vicinity of any such work shall without lawful authority or excuse have in his possession any photographic or other apparatus or other material or thing suitable for use in making any such representation, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation or without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any representation of any such work of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purpose of this Regulation the expression "harbour work" includes lights, buoys, beacons, marks, and other things for the purpose of facilitating navigation in or into a harbour.

Prohibition
against
tampering
with
telegraphic
apparatus,
&c.
[16.]

20. No person without lawful authority shall injure, or tamper or interfere with, any wire or other apparatus for transmitting telegraphic or telephonic messages, or any apparatus or contrivance intended for or capable of being used for a signalling apparatus, either visual or otherwise, or prevent or obstruct or in any manner whatsoever interfere with the sending, conveyance or delivery of any communication by means of telegraph, telephone, or otherwise, or be in possession of any apparatus intended for or capable of being used for tapping messages sent by wireless telegraphy or otherwise, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition
against pos-
session of
carrier
pigeons.
[3. O. in C.
17th Sept.]

21. No person shall keep or have in his possession or carry or liberate or bring into the United Kingdom any carrier or homing pigeons, unless he has obtained from the chief officer of police of the district a permit for the purpose,^(a) and if any person without lawful authority contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the chief officer of police or any officer of customs and excise may, if he considers it necessary or expedient to do so, cause any pigeons kept or brought into the United Kingdom in contravention of this regulation to be liberated detained or destroyed, or, in the case of pigeons brought into the United Kingdom, to be immediately returned in the ship in which they came.

(a) The earlier Regulation (Reg. 3 of Sept. 17th) was restricted to areas prescribed by Order of the Secretary of State, and this new Regulation supersedes the Order of September 21st, printed at p. 157 of the Manual.

Any person found in possession of or found carrying or liberating any carrier pigeons shall, if so required by any naval or military officer or by any sailor or soldier engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by any officer of police, produce his permit, and if he fails to do so, may be arrested.

22. No person shall, without the written permission of the Postmaster-General, buy, sell, or have in his possession or under his control any apparatus for the sending or receiving of messages by wireless telegraphy, or any apparatus intended to be used as a component part of such apparatus; and no person shall sell any such apparatus to any person who has not obtained such permission as aforesaid; and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition against possession of wireless telegraphic apparatus, &c.

[16A.]

If the competent naval or military authority has reason to suspect that any person having in his possession any apparatus for sending or receiving messages by telegraphy, telephony, or other electrical or mechanical means is using or about to use the same for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the realm, he may, by order, prohibit that person from having any such apparatus in his possession, and may take such steps as are necessary for enforcing the order, and if that person subsequently has in his possession any apparatus in contravention of the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation any apparatus ordinarily used as a distinctive component part of apparatus for the sending or receiving of messages by wireless telegraphy shall be deemed to be intended to be so used unless the contrary is proved.

23. Where the competent naval or military authority or any person duly authorised by him or an aliens officer has reason to suspect that any person who is about to embark on any ship, vessel, or aircraft is attempting to leave the United Kingdom for the purpose of communicating directly or indirectly with the enemy or with any subject of any sovereign or state at war with His Majesty, he may prevent the embarkation of that person.

Power to prevent embarkation of persons suspected of communicating with the enemy.

[16B.]

Where the embarkation of any person has been so prevented the case shall be reported to a Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State may if he thinks fit by order prohibit that person at any time subsequently from leaving the United Kingdom so long as the order is in force, and if any person leaves the United Kingdom in contravention of such an order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

24. No person shall without lawful authority transmit, otherwise than through the post, or convey to or from the United Kingdom, or receive or have in his possession for such transmission or conveyance, any letter or written message from or originating with, or to or intended for—

Prohibition against non-postal communications to or from the enemy.

[16C.]

(a) any person or body of persons, of whatever nationality, resident or carrying on business in any country for the time being at war with His Majesty, or acting on behalf or in the interests of any person or body of persons so resident or carrying on business; or

(b) any person or body of persons whose sovereign or state is at war with His Majesty, and who resides or carries on business in the United Kingdom;

and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations:

Provided that a person shall not be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this regulation if he proves that he did not know, and had no reason to suspect, that the letter or message in question was such a letter or message as aforesaid.

This regulation is in addition to and not in derogation of any provisions contained in the enactments relating to the Post Office, and shall not prejudice any right to take proceedings under those enactments in respect of any transaction which is an offence against those enactments.

Prohibition
against
signalling.

25. No person shall without lawful authority be in possession of any searchlight, semaphore, or other apparatus intended for signalling, whether visual or otherwise, or display, erect, or use any signal, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations; and the competent naval or military authority may require any flagstaff or other erection capable of being used as a means of signalling to be removed, and if the owner thereof fails to comply with the requirement, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations and the competent naval or military authority may cause the flagstaff or other erection to be removed.

Prohibition
against the
use of fire-
works, &c.
[22 & 22A.]

26. No person shall without the permission of the competent naval or military authority, or some person authorised by him, display any light or ignite or otherwise make use of any fire-works or other similar device or any fire in such a manner as could serve as a signal, guide, or landmark, and if he does so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition
against the
spread of
alarming
reports.
[21.]

27. No person shall by word of mouth or in writing or in any newspaper, periodical, book, circular, or other printed publication, (a) spread false reports or make false statements or reports or statements likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces by land or sea or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers, or spread reports or make statements likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline, or administration of any of His Majesty's forces, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Provisions against injury to railways, military works, &c.

Prohibition
against
trespass on
and injury
to railways
&c.
[9 & 18.]

28. No person shall trespass on any railway, or loiter on under or near any tunnel bridge viaduct or culvert, or on or in any road path or other place, being a road path or place to which access has been forbidden by order of the competent naval or military authority, and if he does so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) As to powers of search and seizure of type and plant see Regulation 51.

If any person does any injury to any railway, or is upon any railway, or on under or near any tunnel bridge viaduct or culvert, or loiters on or in any road or path or other place near a railway tunnel bridge viaduct or culvert, with intent to do injury thereto, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

29. The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit any person from approaching within such distance as may be specified in the order of any camp, work of defence or other defended military work, or any work to which it is deemed necessary in the interest of the public safety or the defence of the Realm, to afford military protection, and if any person contravenes any such order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition against approaching defence works, &c.

Provisions as to arms and explosives.

30. The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit the manufacture or sale of firearms, ammunition, or explosive substances or any class thereof, within the area specified in the order, either absolutely or except subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, and if any person without a permit from the competent naval or military authority manufactures, sells, or has in his possession for sale within the area so specified any arms, ammunition, or explosive substance in contravention of the order or fails to comply with the conditions imposed by the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to prohibit sale of firearms, &c.

31. No person shall bring into the United Kingdom any firearms, military arms, or ammunition or any explosive substance without a permit from the competent naval or military authority, and if he does so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and any person authorised for the purpose by the competent naval or military authority, and any police constable or officer of customs and excise, may examine search and investigate any ship or vessel for the purpose of the enforcement of this provision, and may seize any arms or ammunition or any explosive substance which are being or have been brought into the United Kingdom without such permit as aforesaid.

Prohibition of importation of arms &c.

[12A. O. in C. 17th Sept.]

32. If any person by the discharge of firearms or otherwise endangers the safety of any member of any of His Majesty's forces he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition against discharging firearms.

[19]

33. No person, without the written permission of the competent naval or military authority, shall, on or in the vicinity of any railway, or in or in the vicinity of any dock harbour or in or in the vicinity of any area which may be specified in an order made by the competent naval or military authority, be in possession of any explosive substance or any highly inflammable liquid, in quantities exceeding the immediate requirements of his business or occupation, or of any firearms or ammunition (except such

Prohibition against the possession of firearms, &c.

[20.]

shotguns, and ammunition therefor, as are ordinarily used for sporting purposes in the United Kingdom), and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Provisions
as to the
storage of
petroleum,
&c.

[20A.]

34. Every place used for the storage of petroleum, turpentine, methylated spirit, wood naphtha, or any other highly inflammable liquid, exceeding in the aggregate one hundred gallons shall be surrounded by a retaining wall or embankment so designed and constructed as to form an enclosure which will prevent in any circumstances the escape of any part of the petroleum or other inflammable liquid.

This requirement shall not apply to any storage place sunk below the level of the ground so as to form a pit, nor to any storage place so situated that the overflow of the petroleum or liquid from the vessel or vessels in which it is contained could not in case of fire seriously endanger life or cause material damage to property.

If any person uses or permits to be used, for the storage of petroleum or other such inflammable liquid, any premises which do not comply with the requirements of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation "petroleum" means petroleum as defined in section three of the Petroleum Act, 1871,^(a) having a flashpoint below 150° F. (Abel).

Nothing in this regulation shall prejudice the effect of any requirements as to the storage of petroleum or other inflammable liquid lawfully imposed by any local authority, or the taking of any proceedings in respect of the violation of such requirements.

Provisions as
to celluloid
and cinema-
tograph
films

[9A.]

35. No person shall, in any prescribed area, have in his possession or in premises in his occupation or under his control any celluloid or any cinematograph film exceeding the prescribed amount, unless he has obtained the prescribed permit and observes all the prescribed requirements, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Any police constable or any person authorised in writing by the Chief Officer of Police of the district, may enter, if need be by force, and search any premises in which he has reasonable cause to believe that celluloid or cinematograph film is kept or stored; and, if the prescribed permit has not been obtained or if any of the prescribed requirements are not complied with, may remove and destroy any such celluloid or film.

For the purpose of this Regulation "celluloid" includes the substances known as celluloid or xylonite and other similar substances containing nitro-cellulose or other nitrated product, but does not include celluloid which has been subjected to any manufacturing process: and "cinematograph film" means any film which is intended for use in cinematograph or similar apparatus and contains nitro-cellulose or other nitrated product: and "prescribed" means prescribed by order made by a Secretary of State, or, in Scotland, by the Secretary for Scotland.

(a) 34 & 35 Vict. c. 105.

Provisions as to Navigation.

36. If the master of a ship, or any other person, disobeys or neglects to observe any regulations relating to the navigation or mooring of ships in a harbour or the approaches thereto, or any signals from, or any orders, whether verbal or written, of the competent naval or military authority of the harbour, or any examining or other officer acting under his authority, relating to such navigation or mooring, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Duty of complying with navigation regulations in harbours.

37. Every vessel shall comply with such regulations as to the navigation of vessels as may be issued by the Admiralty or Army Council, and shall obey any orders given, whether by way of signal or otherwise, by any officer in command of any of His Majesty's ships, or by any naval or military officer engaged in the defence of the coast.

Duty of vessels to comply with navigation regulations and orders.

If any vessel fails to comply with any such regulations or to obey any such orders, the master or other person in command or charge of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and if the vessel is at any time subsequently found at a port of, or within the territorial waters adjacent to, the United Kingdom, the competent naval or military authority may cause the vessel to be seized and detained.

This Regulation shall not apply to a vessel not being a British vessel where the non-compliance with the regulations or disobedience to the orders takes place on the high seas outside the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom.

38. The Admiralty or Army Council may by order prohibit any vessel, or any vessel of any class or description specified in the order, from entering any area which they may consider it is necessary to keep clear of vessels, or vessels of that class or description, in the interests of the public safety or the defence of the realm, and if any vessel, or any vessel of that specified class or description, enters any such area, the master or other person in command or charge of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to prohibit vessels entering dangerous areas.

This regulation shall not apply to a vessel not being a British vessel so far as the area specified in the order extends beyonds the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom.

39. The Admiralty or Army Council, or any pilotage authority acting under their instructions, may make orders as to the pilotage of vessels entering, leaving or making use of any port or navigating within any part of the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom, and any such order may provide for pilotage being compulsory for all or any class of such vessels within such limits as may be specified in the order, for the granting of special pilotage licences and the suspension of existing pilotage licences and certificates, and for the supply, employment, and payment of pilots.

Provision as to the pilotage of vessels.

Any enactment, order, charter, custom, byelaw, regulation or provision in force for the time being in any area to which any such order relates shall have effect subject to the provisions of the order.

If any person fails to comply with the provisions of any such order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Miscellaneous offences.

Prohibition
against
supplying
intoxicants
to members
of His
Majesty's
forces.

[17.]

40. If any person with the intent of eliciting information for the purpose of communicating it to the enemy or for any purpose calculated to assist the enemy, gives or sells to a member of any of His Majesty's forces any intoxicant, or gives or sells to a member of any of His Majesty's forces any intoxicant when not on duty, with intent to make him drunk or less capable of the efficient discharge of his duties, or when on sentry or other duty, either with or without any such intent, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purpose of this Regulation the expression "intoxicant" includes any intoxicant liquor, and any sedative, narcotic, or stimulant drug or preparation.

Prohibition
against
unauthorised
use of naval
and military
uniforms, &c.

41. If any unauthorised person wears any naval, military, police, or other official uniform, or any uniform so nearly resembling any such uniform as aforesaid as to be calculated to deceive, or if any person without lawful authority supplies a naval or military uniform to any person not being a member of His Majesty's forces, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition
against
causing
mutiny, &c.

42. If any person attempts to cause mutiny, sedition, or disaffection among any of His Majesty's forces or among the civilian population he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Obstruction
of officers,
&c., in
performance
of duties.

[8.]

43. No person shall obstruct or otherwise interfere with or impede, or withhold any information in his possession which he may reasonably be required to furnish from, any officer or other person who is carrying out the orders of the competent naval or military authority, or who is otherwise acting in accordance with his duty under these regulations, and if he does so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Falsification
of reports,
&c.

44. If any person, verbally or in writing, in any report, return, declaration, or application, or in any document signed by him or on his behalf of which it is his duty to ascertain the accuracy, knowingly makes or connives at the making of any false statement or any omission, with intent to mislead any officer, or other person acting under the orders of any officer, in the execution of his duties, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Forging and
personation.
[25.]

45. If any person forges alters or tampers with any naval military or police pass, permit or other document, or uses or has in his possession any such forged altered or irregular naval, military, or police pass permit or document, or personates any person to whom such a pass permit or other document has been duly issued, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

46. If any person is found in possession of a false passport or, being a subject of a Sovereign or State at war with His Majesty, passes under an assumed name, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. False passports, &c.

47. It shall be the duty of every person affected by any order issued by the competent naval or military authority or other person in pursuance of these regulations to comply with that order, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. Duty of compliance with orders.

48. Any person who attempts to commit, or procures aids or abets, or does any act preparatory to, the commission of, any act prohibited by these regulations, or harbours any person whom he knows, or has reasonable grounds for supposing, to have acted in contravention of these regulations, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. Aiding and abetting. [26].

49. It shall be the duty of any person who knows that some other person is acting in contravention of any provisions of these regulations to inform the competent naval or military authority of the fact, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. Duty of disclosing contravention of Regulations. [cf. 10.]

50. If any person does any act of such a nature as to be calculated to be prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm and not specifically provided for in the foregoing regulations, with the intention or for the purpose of assisting the enemy, he shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against these regulations. General prohibition against assisting enemy.

Powers of Search Arrest, &c.

51. The competent naval or military authority, or any person duly authorised by him may, if he has reason to suspect that any house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or other premises or any things therein are being or have been constructed used or kept for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, or that an offence against these regulations is being or has been committed thereon or therein, enter, if need be by force, the house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or premises at any time of the day or night, and examine, search, and inspect the same or any part thereof, and may seize anything found therein which he has reason to suspect is being used or intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid, or is being kept or used in contravention of these regulations (including, where a report or statement in contravention of regulation 27 has appeared in any newspaper or other printed publication, any type or other plant used or capable of being used for the printing or production of the newspaper or other publication), and the competent naval or military authority may order anything so seized to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of. Power to search premises, &c. [12.]

Power to
stop and
search
vehicles.

[12A. O. in
C. 1st
Sept.]

52. Any officer, or any soldier or sailor engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, and any police officer, may stop any vehicle travelling along any public highway, and, if he has reason to suspect that the vehicle is being used for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, may search and seize the vehicle and seize anything found therein which he has reason to suspect is being used or intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid.

Powers of
questioning.

53. It shall be the duty of any person, if so required by an officer, or by a soldier or sailor engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by a police constable, to stop and answer to the best of his ability and knowledge any questions which may be reasonably addressed to him, and if he refuses or fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

The competent naval or military authority may by order require any person or persons of any class or description to furnish him, either verbally or in writing, with such information as may be specified in the order, and the order may require any person to attend at such time and such place as may be specified in the order for the purpose of furnishing such information, and if any person fails to comply with the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prevention
of convey-
ance of
letters, &c.,
out of or into
the United
Kingdom.
[13A.]

54. Any person landing or embarking at any place in the United Kingdom shall, on being required to do so by the competent naval or military authority or any person authorised by him, or by an aliens officer or officer of police, make a declaration as to whether or not he is carrying or conveying any letters or other written messages intended to be transmitted by post or otherwise delivered, and, if so required, shall produce to the person making the requisition any such letters or messages; and the competent naval or military authority or person authorised by him or aliens or police officer may search any such person and any baggage with a view to ascertaining whether such person or the person to whom the baggage belongs is carrying or conveying any such letters or messages.

The competent naval or military authority or persons authorised by him or aliens or police officer may examine any letters or other messages so produced to him or found on such search, and unless satisfied that they are of an innocent nature, may transmit them to an officer appointed to censor postal correspondence.

Any person who knowingly makes any false declaration under this regulation, or on being required to produce any such letters or messages as aforesaid refuses or neglects to do so, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Powers of
arrest.

[13.]

55. Any person authorised for the purpose by the competent naval or military authority, ^(a) or any police constable or officer of customs and excise or aliens officer, may arrest without warrant any person whose behaviour is of such a nature as to give reasonable grounds for suspecting that he has acted or is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the

(a) See Army Order 310 of 1914, par. 5, printed at p. 82 above.

defence of the Realm, or upon whom may be found any article, book, letter, or other document, the possession of which gives grounds for such a suspicion, or who is suspected of having committed an offence against these regulations.

If any person assists or connives at the escape of any person who may be in custody under this regulation, or knowingly harbours or assists any person who has so escaped, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Trial and Punishment of Offences.

56. A person alleged to be guilty of an offence against these regulations may be tried either by a court-martial or before a court of summary jurisdiction : Trial of offences.

Provided that in the case of any offence against these regulations declared to be a summary offence the alleged offender shall not be liable to be tried otherwise than before a court of summary jurisdiction.

Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence against these regulations (other than offence declared by these regulations to be a summary offence) the case shall be referred to the competent naval or military authority who shall investigate the case and determine whether it shall be tried by court-martial or summarily or shall not be proceeded with, and if the alleged offender is in custody he shall if he is to be tried by court-martial be kept in or handed over to military custody, and if he is to be tried summarily be handed over to or kept in civil custody.

(a) 57. A person found guilty of an offence against these regulations by a court-martial shall be liable to be sentenced to penal servitude for life or any less punishment, or if the court finds that the offence was committed with the intention of assisting the enemy to suffer death or any less punishment, and the court may in addition to any other sentence imposed order that any goods in respect of which the offence has been committed be forfeited :

Trial and punishment by courts-martial.

[27.]

Provided that a sentence of detention in detention barracks shall not be awarded for an offence under these regulations and that no sentence exceeding six months' imprisonment with hard labour shall be imposed in respect of any contravention of regulations 12, 13, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28 (first paragraph), 35, 53, 60, and 61 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy or, in the case of regulation 27, of causing disaffection or alarm or prejudicing the recruiting, training, discipline, and administration of any force.

A court-martial having jurisdiction to try offences under these Regulations shall be a general or district court-martial convened by an officer authorised to convene such description of court-martial within the limits of whose command the offender may for the time being be; but nothing in this regulation shall be construed as authorising a district court-martial to impose a sentence of penal servitude.

(a) As to trial by military courts-martial see Army Order 310 of 1914, para. 2, 3, 9, printed at pp. 80, 81, 83 above.

Any person tried by court-martial under these regulations shall, for the purposes of the provisions of the Army Act^(a) relating to offences, be treated as if he belonged to the unit in whose charge he may be; but no such person shall be liable to summary punishment by a commanding officer.

Trial and
punishment
by a court of
summary
jurisdiction.

58. A person convicted of an offence against these regulations by a court of summary jurisdiction shall be liable to be sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine, and the court may, in addition to any other sentence which may be imposed, order that any goods in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be forfeited.

For the purpose of the trial of a person for such an offence the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed, or at any place in which the offender may be, and the court in Scotland shall be the sheriff court.

Section seventeen of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879.^(b) shall not apply to the charge of offences against these regulations.

Any person aggrieved by a conviction of a court of summary jurisdiction under these regulations may appeal in England to a court of quarter sessions, and in Scotland under and in terms of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts,^(c) and in Ireland in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts.^(d)

Supplemental.

Saving
of other
powers.

[28.]

59. The powers conferred by these regulations are in addition to and not in derogation of any powers exercisable by members of His Majesty's naval and military forces and other persons to take such steps as may be necessary for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, and nothing in these regulations shall affect the liability of any person to trial and punishment for any offence or war crime otherwise than in accordance with these regulations.

Notices.
[11.]

60. The competent naval or military authority, or any other person by whom an order is made in pursuance of these Regulations, shall publish notice of the order in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing persons affected by the order,

(a) The Army Act (44 & 45 Vict. c. 58) has been repeatedly amended and has in accordance with s. 8 (2) of the Army Annual Act, 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. c. 8), been printed with the amendments made down to the passing of the Army (Annual) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 2), and such print has been put on sale.

(b) S. 17 relates to the right to claim trial by jury in case of certain offences otherwise triable summarily.

(c) *i.e.*, The Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7. c. 65), and the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908, Amendment Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 28) (*see* 9 Edw. 7. c. 28, s. 1).

(d) *i.e.*, so far as respects the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace or of the police of that district, and as respects any other part of Ireland, the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851 (14 & 15 Vict. c. 93) and any Act, past or future, amending the same. (*See* Interp. Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63), s. 13 (9).)

and no person shall without lawful authority deface or otherwise tamper with any notice posted up in pursuance of these regulations, and if he does so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

61. Any person claiming to act under any permit or permission granted under or for the purposes of these Regulations shall, if at any time he is required to do so by the competent naval or military authority or any person authorised by him, or by any naval or military officer, or by any sailor or soldier engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by any officer of customs and excise, officer of police or aliens' officer, produce the permit or permission for inspection, and if he refuses to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

Provisions as to permits.

Any permit or permission granted under or for the purposes of any provision of these regulations may at any time be revoked.

62. The Admiralty or Army Council may appoint any commissioned officer of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, not below the rank of lieutenant-commander in the Navy or field officer in the Army, to be a competent naval or military authority^(a) and may authorise any competent naval or military authority thus appointed to delegate, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, all or any of his powers under these regulations to any officer qualified to be appointed a competent naval or military authority, and an officer so appointed, or to whom the powers of the competent naval or military authority are so delegated, is in these Regulations referred to as a competent naval or military authority.

Interpretation.
[29.]

For the purposes of these regulations the expression "aliens officer" shall have the same meaning as in the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914.^(b)

63. These regulations may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

Short title, construction, and revocation.
[30 and 31.]

The Interpretation Act, 1889,^(c) applies for the purpose of the interpretation of these regulations in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

The said Orders in Council of the 12th of August, the 1st and 17th of September,^(d) and the 14th of October,^(e) 1914, are hereby revoked:

Provided that the revocation of any such Order shall not—

(a) affect the previous operation of any Order so revoked or anything duly done or suffered under any Order so revoked; or

(a) See Army Order 310 of 1914, par. 4 (printed at p. 82, above), and Army Order 397 of 1914, par. 2 (printed at p. 83, above), appointing certain officers "competent military authorities."

(b) See Article 15 of that Order printed at p. 72 of the Manual.

(c) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(d) Printed at pp. 146-155 of the Manual.

(e) Printed at pp. 99-102 of this Supplement.

- (b) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under any Order so revoked; or
 - (c) affect any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any Order so revoked; or
 - (d) affect any proceedings or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid;
- and any permission or direction given, or order, requirement, or appointment made, authority issued or other action taken under any Order so revoked shall be deemed to have been given, made, issued, or taken under the corresponding provision of this Order.

• *Almeric FitzRoy.*

ENEMY RESERVISTS.

NOTICE AS TO ARREST OF ENEMY RESERVISTS.(a)

In view of the action taken by the German forces in Belgium and France of removing, as prisoners of war, all persons who are liable to military service, His Majesty's Government have given instructions that all enemy reservists on board neutral vessels should be made prisoners of war.

Foreign Office,
November 1, 1914.

ENEMY SHIPS.

NOTIFICATION BY H.M.'S GOVERNMENT AS TO ENEMY SHIPS IN THE SUEZ CANAL.(b)

His Majesty's Government have issued a notification in the following terms to the Representatives of Foreign Maritime Powers in London, and have asked them to communicate it to their Governments:—

Since the outbreak of war certain ships of enemy countries have remained in the Suez Canal.

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of November 3rd, 1914; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of November 6th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of November 6th, 1914.

(b) This Notification was published in the "London Gazette" of October 27th, 1914; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of October 30th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of October 30th, 1914.

Some of these vessels were detained by the Egyptian Government on account of hostile acts committed in the Canal; some because there was reason to apprehend that they contemplated hostile acts; others, though perfectly free, have refused to leave the Canal in spite of the offer of a free pass, thus disclosing their intention to use the ports of the Canal merely as ports of refuge, a measure which is not contemplated by the Suez Canal Convention.

His Majesty's Government do not admit that the conventional right of free access to and use of the Canal enjoyed by merchant vessels implies any right to make use of the Canal and its ports of access for an indefinite time to escape capture, since the obvious result of permitting any such course must be greatly to incommode and even to block the use of the ports and Canal by other ships, and they are consequently of opinion that the Egyptian Government are fully justified in the steps which they are taking to remove from the Canal all enemy ships which have been long enough in the Canal ports to show clearly that they have no intention of departing in the ordinary way, and that they are putting the Canal and its ports to a use which is inconsistent with the use of the Canal in the ordinary way by other shipping.

Foreign Office.

October 23, 1914.

**NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AS TO THE DETENTION DURING THE WAR OR REQUISITIONING
SUBJECT TO INDEMNITY OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MERCHANT
SHIPS WHICH CLEARED FROM THEIR LAST PORT BEFORE THE
DECLARATION OF WAR AND ARE CAPTURED AFTER THE OUTBREAK
OF HOSTILITIES. (a) (b)**

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received information to satisfy him that British merchant ships, which cleared from their last port of departure before the outbreak of hostilities with Austria-Hungary, but have been, or may be, met with at sea by Austro-Hungarian ships of war after the outbreak of such hostilities, are to be detained during the war, or requisitioned in lieu of condemnation as prize, and he has accordingly addressed the undermentioned notification to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Foreign Office.

October 31, 1914.

(a) This Notification was issued in accordance with the provisions of Article X. of the Order in Council of August 4th, 1914, printed at pp. 138-141 of the Manual.

(b) This Notification was published in the "London Gazette" of October 31st, 1914, being a Supplement to the Gazette of October 30th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of November 2nd, 1914, being a Supplement to the Gazette of October 30th; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of November 3rd, 1914.

Sir Edward Grey to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Foreign Office,

MY LORDS,

October 31, 1914.

I have the honour to state that information has reached me of a nature to satisfy me that British merchant ships, which cleared from their last port before the outbreak of hostilities with Austria-Hungary, but have been, or may be, met with at sea by Austro-Hungarian ships of war after the outbreak of such hostilities, are to be detained during the war, or requisitioned in lieu of condemnation as prize.

Austro-Hungarian merchant vessels therefore, which cleared from their last port before the declaration of war, and are captured after the outbreak of hostilities with Austria-Hungary and brought before British Prize Courts for adjudication, will be detained during the war, or requisitioned subject to indemnity.

I have, &c.,
E. GREY.

EXPORTATION AND CARRIAGE COASTWISE.

ORDER, DATED AUGUST 5, 1914, MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE UNDER SECTION 139 OF THE CUSTOMS CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1876 (39 & 40 VICT. C. 36) AS TO PRE-ENTRY OF GOODS.(a)(b)

1914. No. 1709.

The Board, acting under the powers conferred upon them by Section 139 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, hereby make an order requiring due entry and clearance before shipment of all goods of whatsoever description intended for exportation or carriage coastwise from any port in the United Kingdom.

As regards goods intended to be exported to a foreign destination, the entry in the case of bonded and drawback goods and goods the exportation of which is prohibited or restricted by

(a) Section 131 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 36) provides as follows: "If any goods for which entry before shipment is required shall be shipped, put off, or water-borne to be shipped, without being duly cleared, or otherwise contrary to the provisions of this or any other Act relating to the Customs, the same shall be liable to forfeiture."

Section 11 of the Finance Act, 1914 (Session 2) (5 Geo. 5, c. 7), provides as follows: "If any person who is required by any order of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise under section one hundred and thirty-nine of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, to make entry and obtain clearance of any goods before shipment fails to comply with the order, he shall be liable in respect of each offence to a penalty of one hundred pounds, without prejudice to the operation of any other provisions of that section, or any other provisions contained in that Act."

(b) This Order is superseded by that of November 30th, printed at p. 125 below.

Proclamation under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(a) or Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(b) is to be by delivery to the Collector or other proper officer of Customs and Excise of a Shipping Bill such as is mentioned in Section 105 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, and in the case of other goods by delivery to the Collector or other proper officer of Customs and Excise of a Specification in the form prescribed for the Specification required by Section 11 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881.(c)

As regards goods intended to be carried coastwise, the entry is to be by delivery to the Collector or other proper officer of Customs and Excise of an account of the goods such as is mentioned in Section 145 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, such account to be delivered in triplicate.

Clearance shall be granted, upon security being given by bond if required for the due shipment, exportation, or carriage coastwise, and landing at the port of destination of the goods, by the signature of the proper officer of Customs and Excise on the form on which the entry is delivered.

ORDER, DATED DECEMBER 1, 1914, MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE UNDER SECTION 139 OF THE CUSTOMS CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1876 (39 & 40 VICT. C. 36), AS TO PRE-ENTRY OF GOODS.(d)

1914. No. 1740.

The Board, acting under the powers conferred upon them by Section 139 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, hereby make

(a) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21. This Act is extended by the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64), printed at p. 23 of the Manual. See Proclamations and Orders of Council, printed at pp. 160-176, 520 of the Manual, and the Order of Council of October 19th, 1914, printed at p. 127 below. All these Proclamations and Orders of Council were revoked by the Proclamation of November 10th, 1914, printed at pp. 129-136 below, which has been amended by Orders of Council of November 20th and December 5th, printed at pp. 136, 137 below.

(b) 43 & 64 Vict. c. 44. This Act is extended by the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914 (5 Geo. 5. c. 2), printed at p. 3 above.

(c) 44 & 45 Vict. c. 12.

(d) Section 131 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 36) provides as follows: "If any goods for which entry before shipment is required shall be shipped, put off, or water-borne to be shipped, without being duly cleared, or otherwise contrary to the provisions of this or any other Act relating to the Customs, the same shall be liable to forfeiture."

Section 11 of the Finance Act, 1914 (Session 2) (5 Geo. 5. c. 7) provides as follows: "If any person who is required by any order of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise under section one hundred and thirty-nine of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, to make entry and obtain clearance of any goods before shipment fails to comply with the order, he shall be liable in respect of each offence to a penalty of one hundred pounds, without prejudice to the operation of any other provisions of that section, or any other provisions contained in that Act."

an order requiring the exporter or shipper of any goods of whatever description intended to be exported or carried coastwise from any port in the United Kingdom to make due entry and obtain clearance of the goods before shipment.

As regards goods intended to be exported to a foreign destination, the entry in the case of bonded and drawback goods and goods the exportation of which is prohibited or restricted by Proclamation under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,^(a) or Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,^(b) is to be by delivery to the Collector or other proper officer of Customs and Excise of a Shipping Bill such as is mentioned in Section 105 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, and in the case of other goods by delivery to the Collector or other proper officer of Customs and Excise of a Specification in the form prescribed for the Specification required by Section 11 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881.^(c)

As regards goods intended to be carried coastwise, the entry is to be by delivery to the Collector or other proper officer of Customs and Excise of an account of the goods such as is mentioned in Section 145 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, such account to be delivered in triplicate.

Clearance shall be granted upon production, if required, of a declaration as to the ultimate destination of the goods, and upon security being given by bond, if required, for the due shipment, exportation, or carriage coastwise, and landing at the port of destination of the goods, by the Signature of the proper officer of Customs and Excise on the form on which the entry is delivered.

Custom House, London,
1st December, 1914.

(a) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21. This Act is extended by the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64), printed at p. 23 of the Manual. See Proclamations and Orders of Council, printed at pp. 160-176, 520 of the Manual, and the Order of Council of October 19th, 1914, printed at p. 127 below. All these Proclamations and Orders of Council were revoked by the Proclamation of November 10th, 1914, printed at pp. 129-136 below, which has been amended by Orders of Council of November 20th and December 5th, printed at pp. 136, 137 below.

(b) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44. This Act is extended by the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914 (5 Geo. 5. c. 2), printed at p. 3 above.

(c) 44 & 45 Vict. c. 12.

EXPORTATION OF WARLIKE STORES, PROVISIONS AND VICTUAL.

ORDER OF COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914 (4 & 5 GEO. 5, C. 64), VARYING PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDERS OF COUNCIL PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF VARIOUS ARTICLES.(a) (b)

1914. No. 1548.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 19th day of October, 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(c) that any Proclamations or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(d) as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade in the following words:—

(1) That the prohibition of the export of the undermentioned articles from the United Kingdom, established by the Order of Council of the 11th September, 1914,(e) be withdrawn from this date:—

Molasses, invert sugar, and all sugar and extracts from sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope.

(2) That the prohibition of the export to all destinations of sugar, unrefined, and of sugar, refined and candy, established by the same Order of Council, be withdrawn so far as regards exports to the following destinations:—

The Channel Islands;

Malta;

Gibraltar;

Falkland Islands;

St. Helena;

The East Africa Protectorate;

British West African Colonies and Protectorates.

(a) This Order of Council was revoked by Proclamation dated November 10th, 1914, printed at pp. 129–136 below.

(b) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of October 19th, 1914, being the 3rd Supplement to the Gazette of October 16th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of October 20th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of October 20th, 1914.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual

(d) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(e) Printed at pp. 174, 175 of the Manual.

(3) That the following articles be deleted from the list of articles prohibited from being exported to foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas with the exception of those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, established by His Majesty's Proclamations of the 5th and 20th August, 1914,^(a) and by the Order of Council of the 25th September, 1914^(b):—

Uniform clothing;
Men's marching and shooting boots;
Heliographs;
Horse and pony shoes;
Graphite.

(4) That the export of the following articles to foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas with the exception of those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal be prohibited, viz.:—

Undressed goat skins;
Sheep skins, woolled (i.e., with the wool left on);
Graphite, suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.

(5) That the export of the following articles be prohibited to all foreign ports other than those situated in His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies not possessing Responsible Government, Possessions and Protectorates:—

Woollen and worsted yarns;
All woollen and worsted cloth, without pattern (except women's dress stuffs and cloth manufactured from merino wool) if suitable for uniform clothing;
Uniform clothing;
Cardigan jackets, woollen jerseys, woollen gloves, woollen socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds.

(6) That the export of the following articles be prohibited to all destinations:—

Compasses other than ships' compasses;
Signalling lamps operated by electricity, and capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code;
Men's heavy boots;
Horse shoes;
Heliographs;
Woollen waste;
Woollen rags applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not;
Woollen tops;
Woollen noils.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) Printed at pp. 162-164 and 168-170 of the Manual.

(b) Printed at pp. 175, 176 of the Manual.

PROCLAMATION, DATED NOVEMBER 10, 1914, UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1879 (42 & 43 VICT., c. 21), SECTION 1 OF THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS ACT, 1900 (63 & 64 VICT., c. 44), AND SECTION 1 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914 (4 & 5 GEO. 5, c. 64), PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF CERTAIN WARLIKE STORES, PROVISIONS, AND VICTUAL.(a)(b)

1914. No. 1637.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation prohibiting under Section 8 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," and Section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," and Section 1 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," the Exportation from the United Kingdom of Warlike Stores.

George R.I.

Whereas by Section 8 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879." it is enacted that the exportation of arms, ammunition, and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for man may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas by Section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900."(c) it is enacted that We may by proclamation prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces :

And whereas by Section 1 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,"(d) it is enacted that Section 8 of the aforesaid Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if in addition to the articles therein mentioned there were included all other articles of every description :

(a) This Proclamation was amended by Order of Council of November 20th, and December 5th, 1914, printed at pp. 136, 137 below.

(b) This Proclamation was published in the "London Gazette" of November 10th, 1914, being a Supplement to the Gazette of November 10th ; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of November 11th, 1914, being the Supplement to the Gazette of November 10th ; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of November 11th, 1914, being the Supplement to the Gazette of November 10th.

(c) This Act (63 & 64 Vict. c. 44) has now been extended by the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914 (5 Geo. 5. c. 2), printed at p. 3 above.

(d) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

And whereas it is further enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8, as so amended, of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, may whilst a state of war exists be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas various Proclamations and Orders dated respectively the 3rd, 5th, 10th, 20th, and 28th August, the 1st, 8th, 11th, and 25th September,^(a) and the 6th^(b) and 19th October,^(c) prohibiting the exportation of certain articles therein referred to from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations, have been issued in pursuance of the aforesaid powers:

And whereas it is expedient that these various Proclamations and Orders should be consolidated, with amendments and additions, and that such Proclamations and Orders should be revoked:

And whereas the articles, other than arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores hereinafter enumerated are articles which We judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores:

And whereas in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces, We have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter enumerated:

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, declaring, and it is hereby declared, that the above-mentioned Proclamations and Orders be and the same are hereby revoked:

And We have further thought fit, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, to further declare, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations:—

- Acetanilide;
- Acetone;
- Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin);
- Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids;
- Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts;
- Alcohol, methylic;
- Ammonium sulphocyanide;
- Animals, pack, saddle, and draught, suitable for use in war;
- Antimony;
- Antipyrine (phenazone);
- Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids;
- Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates;

(a) These Proclamations and Orders of Council are printed at pp. 160–176 of the Manual.

(b) The Order of Council of October 6th is printed at p. 520 of the Manual.

(c) The Order of Council of October 19th is printed at p. 127 above.

- Benzol;
- Blankets, coloured, exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in weight, known as "woollen" blankets;
- Boots, heavy, for men;
- Bromine and alkaline bromides;
- Cantharides and its preparations;
- Carbolic acid;
- Carbons suitable for searchlights;
- Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, other than sporting cartridges, charges and their component parts;
- Caustic potash;
- Chloral and its preparations, including chloramid;
- Chrome and ferro-chrome;
- Cloth, hempen;
- Coal sacks;
- Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, except aniline oil and aniline salt;
- Coca and its preparations and alkaloids;
- Collodion;
- Compasses, other than ships' compasses;
- Cotton waste of all descriptions;
- Cresol and all preparations thereof (including cresylic acid) and nitrocresol;
- Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium;
- Dimethylaniline;
- Dyes and dyestuffs obtained from coal tar;
- Emetin hydrochlor;
- Ergot of rye, not including liquid extract or other medicinal preparations of ergot;
- (●) Eucaïne hydrochlor;
- Field glasses and telescopes;
- Fire-arms, rifled, of all kinds, and their component parts;
- Forage and food of all kinds for animals;
- Formic aldehyde;
- Fulminate of mercury;
- Gentian and its preparations;
- Glycerine, crude and refined;
- Goldbeaters' skin;
- Guncotton;
- Gunpowder;
- Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes;
- Heliographs;
- Hemp cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of manila hemp or reaper or binder twine;
- Henbane and its preparations;
- Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its preparations;
- Hides of all kinds, dry or wet;
- Horse shoes;
- Hydrobromic acid;

(●) The Order of Council of December 5th, 1914, printed at p. 137 below, adds "Extracts for use in tanning" to this list.

Hydroquinone;
 Indigo, natural;
 Ipecacuanha;
 Khaki woollen cloth;
 Lead, pig, sheet or pipe;
 Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness,
 or military boots;
 Manganese, including ferro-manganese;
 Mercury;
 Neo-salvarsan;
 Nets, torpedo;
 Nickle ore, nickel, and ferro-nickel;
 Nitrate of sodium;
 Nitrate of thorium;
 Nitrotoluol;
 Novocain;
 Oil, blast furnace;
 Oil, coal tar;
 Oil fuel, shale;
 Oil, mineral, lubricating;
 Oil, olive;
 Oil of turpentine;
 Opium and its preparations and alkaloids;
 Paraffin, liquid medicinal;
 Paraffin, soft;
 Paraldehyde;
 "Peptone Witte";
 Peroxide of manganese;
 Petroleum, fuel oil;
 Petroleum, gas oil;
 Petroleum spirit and motor spirit (including Shell spirit);
 Phenacetin;
 Pigskins, dressed or undressed;
 Potash salts, namely:—
 Bicarbonate;
 Bichromate;
 Carbonate;
 Chlorate;
 Chloride;
 Nitrate (saltpetre);
 Permanganate;
 Prussiate;
 Sulphate;
 Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts;
 (a) Protargol, not including silver proteinate;
 Saccharin (including "saxin");
 Salicylic acid and salicylate of soda;
 Salol;
 Salvarsan;
 Santonin and its preparations;

(a) The Order of Council of November 20th, printed at p. 136 below, adds
 "Rubber, raw," to this list.

Signalling lamps operated by electricity and capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code;
Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges;
Silk noils;
Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof;
Sulphate of zinc;
Sulphonal;
Surgical bandages and dressings;
Tartaric acid and alkaline tartrates;
Thymol and its preparations;
Toluol;
Trional;
Tungsten;
Wolfram ore;
Zinc.

That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal:—

Accoutrements;
Aluminium;
Aluminium alloys;
Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material;
Asbestos;
Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including paper bags);
Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same;
Bauxite;
Bismuth and its salts;
Bladders, casings, and sausage skins;
Cables, telegraph and telephone;
Camp equipment, articles of;
Camphor;
Cannon and other ordnance, and parts thereof;
Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and for machine guns, and parts thereof;
Castor oil;
Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments;
Compasses for ships, and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles;
Copper ore;
Copper, unwrought or part wrought, all kinds, including unwrought brass, gunmetal, naval brass, and delta metal;
Engine and boiler packings;
Explosives of all kinds;
Farriers', carpenters', wheelers', and saddlers' tools;
Ferro-silicon;
Fire arms, unrifled, for sporting purposes;
Flaxen canvas, namely:—
 Hammock canvas;
 Kitbag canvas;
 Merchant Navy canvas;
 Royal Navy canvas;
Four-wheeled wagons, capable of carrying 1 ton and over;

Goat skins, undressed;
 Graphite, suitable for the manufacture of crucibles;
 Herrings, cured or salted;
 Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land and sea;
 Indiarubber sheet, vulcanised;
 Intrenching tools, intrenching implements, picks and grubbers, whether of combination pattern or otherwise, and helves and handles for the same;
 Iodine and its preparations and compounds;
 Iron ore;
 Iron, hæmatite pig;
 Iron pyrites;
 Jute, raw;
 Jute, yarns;
 Jute piece goods;
 Linen close canvas;
 Linen duck cloth;
 Material for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones;
 Mercury, salts and preparations of;
 Mica;
 Military equipment;
 Mineral jellies;
 Mines, and parts thereof;
 Molybdenum and ferro-molybdenum;
 Nitrate of ammonia;
 Nitric acid;
 Nux vomica and its alkaloids and preparations;
 Pickaxes, shovels, and spades of all descriptions, and helves and handles for the same;
 Picric acid and its components;
 Portable forges;
 Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock;
 Range finders, and parts thereof;
 Rope (steel wire) and hawsers;
 Rubber, raw;
 Shantung silk in the piece;
 Sheep skins, woolled, *i.e.*, with the wool left on;
 Shipbuilding materials, namely:—
 Boiler tubes;
 Condenser tubes;
 Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships;
 Iron and steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding;
 Marine engines, and parts thereof;
 Ships' auxiliary machinery;
 Sounding machines and gear;
 Steam vessels, lighters, barges, and boats of all descriptions;
 Sulphur;
 Sulphuric acid;

(a) Swords, bayonets, and other arms (not being firearms), and parts thereof;
Torpedo tubes;
Torpedoes, and parts thereof;
Two-wheeled carts, capable of carrying 15 cwt. and over;
Tyres for motor vehicles;
Vanadium and ferro-vanadium;
Walnut wood of scantling which could be made into rifle butts or fore-ends.

That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than His Majesty's Dominions, Colonies not possessing Responsible Government, British India, Territories under His Majesty's Protection, Cyprus, (b) the Channel Islands, and Egypt:—

Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, for sporting purposes;
Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—

Animals, living, for food;
Barley and oats;
Butter;
Cheese;
Eggs;
Margarine;
Wheat and wheat flour;

Wool, raw (sheep and lambs');
Wool tops;
Wool noils;
Wool waste;

Woollen rags, applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not;

Woollen and worsted yarns;

All woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern;

Uniform clothing;

Cardigan jackets, woollen jerseys, woollen gloves, woollen socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds.

That the exportation of—

Sugar, refined and candy,

Sugar, unrefined,

be prohibited to all destinations other than—

The Channel Islands;

Malta;

Gibraltar;

Falkland Islands;

St. Helena;

East Africa Protectorate;

British West African Colonies and Protectorates.

(a) The Order of Council of December 5th, printed at p. 137 below, adds "Tea" to this list and prohibits the export of "Tinned meats" and "Tin-plates" to the ports of Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands.

(b) Cyprus is now a British Possession, and a "Colony" within the meaning of s. 18 (3) of the Interpretation Act, 1889, see the Cyprus (Annexation) Order in Council printed at p. 76 above.

That the carriage coastwise of "Animals, pack, saddle, and draught, suitable for use in war" be prohibited.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

ORDER OF COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914 (4 & 5 GEO. 5, c. 64), ADDING RAW RUBBER TO LIST CONTAINED IN PROCLAMATION OF NOVEMBER 10TH, 1914, OF PROHIBITIONS OF EXPORT TO ALL DESTINATIONS.(a)

1914. No. 1681.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 20th day of November, 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(b) that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(c) as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the effect:—

That there should be added to the list of prohibitions of export to all destinations, contained in the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November, 1914, the following article:—

Rubber, raw.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved:

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of November 20th, 1914; and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of November 23rd, 1914, being a Supplement to the Gazette of November 20th.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

(c) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

ORDER OF COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914 (4 & 5 GEO. 5, C. 64), AND SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914 (5 GEO. 5, C. 2) VARYING PROCLAMATION OF NOVEMBER 10TH, 1914.(a)

1914. No. 1741.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 5th day of December, 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(b) that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(c) as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,(d) that any Proclamation made under section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(e) may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November, 1914,(f) and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November, 1914, should be amended by making the following additions to and alterations in the same:—

(1) That the export of the following articles to the ports of Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands be prohibited, namely:—

Tinned meats.

Tinplates.

(2) That the export of the following article be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except the Baltic Ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal:—

Tea.

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of December 5th, 1914, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of December 4th; and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of December 7th, 1914, being a Supplement to the Gazette of December 4th.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

(c) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(d) 5 Geo. 5. c. 2, printed at p. 3 of this Supplement.

(e) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

(f) Printed at pp. 129-136 above.

(3) That the export of the following articles be prohibited to all destinations:—

Extracts for use in tanning.

Now, therefore, their Lordships having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved:

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

BOARD OF TRADE NOTICE, DATED NOVEMBER 7, 1914, TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.(a)(b)

1. The attention of importers and exporters is directed to the provisions of His Majesty's Proclamation dated the 9th September, relating to Trading with the Enemy(c). By paragraph 5 (7), of this Proclamation all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in His Majesty's Dominions are warned "not directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from an enemy country or an enemy any goods, wares, or merchandise; nor directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from any person any goods, wares, or merchandise, for or by way of transmission to or from an enemy country or an enemy; nor directly or indirectly to trade in or carry any goods, wares, or merchandise destined for or coming from an enemy country or an enemy." It is further provided by paragraph 3 that the expression "enemy" in the Proclamation means "any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country."

2. With a view to preventing breaches of this Proclamation it is hereby notified that the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise have been authorized by His Majesty's Government to require Certificates of Origin or Declarations of Ultimate Destination respectively to be presented in respect of all goods, wares, or merchandise imported into or exported from

(a) This Notice supersedes that of October 9th, 1914, printed at p. 521 of the Manual.

(b) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of November 7th, 1914, being the 1st Supplement to the Gazette of November 6th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of November 10th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of November 10th, 1914.

(c) The Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, printed at p. 378 of the Manual.

the United Kingdom in trade with any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black Seas, with the exception of those situated in Russia, Belgium, France, Spain, and Portugal.

3. Declarations of Ultimate Destination will consequently be required until further notice in respect of all exports, without regard to value of consignments, to all the foreign places referred to above.

4. For the present, however, Certificates of Origin will not be required in respect of imports of foodstuffs, of timber of any kind (including pit-props), strawboard, wood pulp, iron ore, granite, ice, tar, or carbide of calcium, or in respect of any imports from places other than those situated in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy, or in respect of individual consignments not exceeding £25 in value. The Certificates and Declarations referred to must be in the form prescribed by the Schedules I and II hereto.

5. Any goods, wares, or merchandise imported from the above-mentioned foreign places, except as provided in paragraph 4, unaccompanied by Certificates of Origin will be detained by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise until the requisite certificates are produced. The Commissioners, are, however, authorized in such cases, and at their discretion, to allow delivery of the goods on the security of a deposit or of a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods with a view to the production of the necessary certificates within a prescribed period, provided that they see no reason for suspecting that the goods emanate from an enemy country.

6. Goods, wares, or merchandise sought to be exported to any foreign places in Europe or on the Mediterranean or Black Seas, with the exception of those situated in Russia, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal will not be allowed to be shipped until Declarations of Ultimate Destination in the form prescribed have been lodged with the proper Customs authority.

7. A single Declaration of Ultimate Destination may be used to cover any number of consignments by the same exporter from the same port by the same ship at the same time.

8. Declarations of Ultimate Destination must be made by the actual exporter or by some responsible representative of the actual exporter (or in the case of a Limited Company by a Director, Secretary, Manager, or other responsible officer) having a personal and first-hand knowledge of the enquiries made and of the facts stated in the Declaration. Carrying Agents are not regarded as competent to make the Declaration.

9. The following goods will be exempt from these requirements:—

- (a) Goods imported under licence;
- (b) Goods shipped for the United Kingdom on or before the 19th November and hitherto exempted;
- (c) Goods in respect of which Customs export entries have been accepted before the publication of this Notice.

Board of Trade,
7th November, 1914.

SCHEDULE I.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

I, _____, hereby certify that Mr. _____
 (Producer, Manufacturer, Merchant, Trader, &c.), residing at _____
 in this town has declared before me that
 the merchandise designated below, which is to be shipped from
 this town to _____, consigned to
 (Merchant, Manufacturer, &c.) in the United Kingdom, has not
 been produced or manufactured in enemy territory, and that he
 has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy
 documents in proof thereof.

Number and description of cases.	Marks.	Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.

This certificate is valid only for a period of not more than
 from the date hereof.

(Signature of person
 declaring.)

(Signature of Consular Authority
 issuing Certificate, and date.)

SCHEDULE II.

FORM OF STATUTORY DECLARATION.

I, _____ of _____ do solemnly
 and sincerely declare as follows:—

I have made all necessary inquiries in order to satisfy myself
 as to the ultimate destination of the goods, particulars of which
 are set out in the Schedule below, to be exported by me, or on
 my behalf, on board _____ to _____ and
 consigned to _____ of _____, and do
 hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief none
 of such goods are intended for consumption in, or for transit
 through, any State at present at war with His Majesty, and I
 make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be
 true and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

SCHEDULE.

Number and description of cases.	Marks.	Numbers.	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value.	Contents.

Declared before me this day of .

(Signature of Commissioner of Oaths or Justice of the Peace.) (Signature of Declarant.)

INDIAN MARINE SERVICE.

ORDER IN COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 6 OF THE INDIAN MARINE SERVICE ACT, 1884 (47 & 48 VICT. C. 38), DIRECTING THAT THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE VESSEL "LAWRENCE" AND THE MEN AND OFFICERS FROM TIME TO TIME SERVING THEREON SHALL BE UNDER THE COMMAND OF THE SENIOR NAVAL OFFICER OF THE STATION WHERE FOR THE TIME BEING SUCH SHIP MAY BE.(a)(b)

1914. No. 1630.

At the Court of Buckingham Palace, the 5th day of November,
1914.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 29th day of October, 1914, in the words following, viz.:—

“Whereas it is provided in Section 6 of the Indian Marine Service Act, 1884, that in case a state of War exists between

(a) See similar Orders as to other ships printed at pp. 178-181 of the Manual.

(b) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of November 6th, 1914.

Your Majesty and any foreign power, it shall be lawful for Your Majesty by Proclamation or Order in Council to direct that any vessel belonging to Your Majesty's Indian Marine Service and the Men and Officers from time to time serving thereon shall be under the command of the Senior Naval Officer of the Station where for the time being such ships may be :

“ And whereas it is provided that while any such vessel is under such command, such vessel shall be deemed to all intents a vessel of war of the Royal Navy, and the Men and Officers from time to time serving in such vessels shall be under such Naval Discipline Act or Acts as may be in force for the time being, and subject to such Regulations as may be issued by Us with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council :

“ And whereas a state of War exists between Your Majesty and the German Emperor : (a)

“ And whereas the Government of Your Majesty in India has agreed to place unreservedly at the disposal of the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies Station Your Majesty's Indian Marine Service Vessel “ Lawrence ” :

“ Now, therefore, we beg leave to recommend that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased, by Your Order in Council, to direct that Your Majesty's Indian Marine Service Vessel “ Lawrence ” and the Men and Officers from time to time serving thereon shall be under the command of the Senior Naval Officer of the Station where for the time being such ship may be.

“ The Secretary of State for India in Council has signified his concurrence in these proposals.”

His Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) See Notification printed at p. 1 of the Manual.

ISLE OF MAN.

1. Aliens Restriction.

**THE ALIENS RESTRICTION (CHANGE OF NAME) ISLE OF MAN
ORDER, 1914.(a)**

1914. No. 1651.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 10th day of November,
1914.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty

Lord President

Lord Chamberlain

Viscount Allendale

Mr. Samuel.

Whereas by the Aliens Restriction (Isle of Man) Order, 1914,(b) (hereinafter referred to as the "Principal Order"), His Majesty has been pleased to impose restrictions on aliens resident in the Isle of Man, and to make various provisions for carrying those restrictions into effect:

And whereas it is desirable to extend and amend the said Order in manner hereinafter provided:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. The following Article shall be inserted after Article 10 of the Principal Order:—

(c) " 10A. An alien enemy shall not, after the 12th day of November, 1914, for any purpose assume or use, or purport to assume or use, or continue the assumption or use of any name other than that by which he was ordinarily known at the date of the commencement of the War.

" Where an alien enemy carries on, or purports or continues to carry on, or is a member of a partnership or firm which carries on, or purports or continues to carry on, any trade or business under any name other than that under which the trade or business was carried on at the date of the commencement of the War, he shall, for the purposes of this Order, be deemed to be using, or purporting or continuing to use, a name other than that by which he was ordinarily known at the date of the commencement of the War.

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of November 13th, 1914: and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of November 17th, 1914.

(b) Printed at pp. 186–189 of the Manual.

(c) This Article is in identical terms with Article 25A inserted by the Aliens Restriction (Change of Name) Order, 1914 (printed at p. 515 of the Manual) in the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914 (printed at pp. 68–85 of the Manual).

"Nothing in this Article shall affect the right of a woman who, after the commencement of the War, marries an alien enemy to use the name which she acquires on her marriage.

"A Secretary of State may, if it appears desirable, in any particular case, grant an exemption from the provisions of this Article."

2. This Order may be cited as "The Aliens Restriction (Change of Name) Isle of Man Order, 1914."

Almeric FitzRoy.

2. Courts (Emergency Powers).

ORDER IN COUNCIL UNDER THE ISLE OF MAN (WAR LEGISLATION) ACT, 1914 (4 & 5 GEO. 5, c. 62), EXTENDING THE COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS) ACT, 1914 (4 & 5 GEO. 5, c. 78), WITH ADAPTATIONS TO THE ISLE OF MAN.(a)

1914. No. 1544.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 14th day of October, 1914.

PRESENT

The King's Most Excellent Majesty

Lord Chancellor
Lord President

Lord Wimborne
Lord Islington.

Whereas by the Isle of Man (War Legislation) Act, 1914,(b) His Majesty has power to extend to the Isle of Man any Act which, in the opinion of His Majesty, was passed for the purpose of meeting any emergency created by the present War, subject to adaptations for the purpose of making the Act applicable to the Isle of Man:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914,(c) shall extend to the Isle of Man, adapted as set out in the Schedule hereto.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) This order was published in the "London Gazette" of October 23rd, 1914; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of October 27th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of October 27th, 1914. The Order in Council as thus gazetted is in substitution for the Order in Council as published in the London Gazette of October 15th, and in the Edinburgh, and Dublin, Gazettes of October 16th 1914.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 62 printed at p. 22 of the Manual.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 78 printed at p. 35 of the Manual.

Schedule.

1.—(1) From and after the passing of this Act no person shall—

- (a) proceed to execution on, or otherwise to the enforcement of any judgment or order of any court (whether entered or made before or after the passing of this Act) for the payment or recovery of a sum of money to which this subsection applies, except after such application to such court and such notice as may be provided for by rules or directions under this Act; or
- (b) levy any distress, take out any arrest for rent, sue out any action of arrest, take, resume, or enter into possession of any property, exercise any right of re-entry, foreclose, realise any security (except by way of sale by a mortgagee in possession), forfeit any deposit, or enforce the lapse of any policy of insurance to which this subsection applies, for the purpose of enforcing the payment or recovery or any sum of money to which this subsection applies, or, in default of the payment or recovery of any such sum of money, except after such application to such court and such notice as may be provided for by rules or directions under this Act.

This subsection shall apply to all sums of money except sums (other than rent at a rate not exceeding £50 per annum) due and payable in pursuance of a contract made after the beginning of the 4th day of August, 1914.

This subsection shall not apply in the case of any proceedings for recovery or enforcement of any fine, or for the enforcement of the payment of any sum due under a recognisance, or for the enforcement of any order of affiliation, or any order enforceable in the same way as an order of affiliation.

This subsection applies to life or endowment policies for an amount not exceeding £25, or payments equivalent thereto, the premiums in respect of which are payable at not longer than monthly intervals, and have been paid for at least the two years preceeding the 4th day of August, 1914.

(2) If, on any such application, the court to which the application is made is of opinion that time should be given to the person . . . to make the payment on the ground that he is unable immediately to make the payment by reason of circumstances attributable, directly or indirectly, to the present war, the court may, in its absolute discretion, after considering all the circumstances of the case and the position of all the parties, by order, stay execution or defer the operation of any such remedies as aforesaid, for such time and subject to such conditions as the court thinks fit.

(3) Where a bankruptcy petition has been presented against any debtor, and the debtor proves to the satisfaction of the court having jurisdiction in bankruptcy that his inability to pay his debts is due to circumstances attributable, directly or indirectly, to the present war, the court may, in its absolute discretion, after considering all the circumstances of the case and the position of all the parties, at any time stay the proceedings under the petition for such time and subject to such conditions as the court thinks fit.

(4) The Judges of the High Court of Justice of the Isle of Man may make such rules and give such directions as they think fit for the purpose of giving full effect to this Act, and may, by those rules or directions, provide for any proceedings for the purposes of this Act being conducted, so far as desirable, in private, and for the remission of any fees.

(5) The powers given under this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other powers of any court.

(6) Nothing in this Act shall affect any right or power of pawn-brokers to deal with pledges, or give any power to stay execution or defer the operation of any remedies of a creditor in the case of a sum of money payable by, or recoverable from, the subject of a Sovereign or State at war with His Majesty.

(7) Any stay of execution or of other proceedings, and any postponement of the operation of the remedies of a creditor, which has been granted or ordered by any court since the commencement of the present war and before the extension of this Act to the Isle of Man shall be as valid as if this Act had been in operation in the said Island when the stay or postponement was granted or ordered.

2.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914.

(2) His Majesty may, by Order in Council, at any time determine the operation of this Act, or provide that this Act shall have effect subject to such limitations as may be contained in the Order; but, subject to the operation of any such Order in Council, this Act shall have effect during the continuance of the present war, and for a period of six months thereafter.

3. Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction).

ORDER IN COUNCIL UNDER THE ISLE OF MAN (WAR LEGISLATION) ACT, 1914 (4 & 5 GEO. 5, c. 62), EXTENDING THE INTOXICATING LIQUOR (TEMPORARY RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914 (4 & 5 GEO. 5, c. 77), WITH ADAPTATIONS TO THE ISLE OF MAN.(a)

1914. No. 1703.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of
November, 1914.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President

Lord Chamberlain

Viscount Knollys

Sir Edward Goschen

Sir Frederick Ponsonby.

Whereas by the Isle of Man (War Legislation) Act, 1914,(b) His Majesty has power to extend to the Isle of Man any Act which, in

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of December 1st, 1914; and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of December 4th, 1914.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 62, printed at p. 22 of the Manual.

the opinion of His Majesty, was passed for the purpose of meeting any Emergency created by the present War, subject to adaptations for the purpose of making the Act applicable to the Isle of Man :

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act, 1914,(a) shall extend to the Isle of Man, adapted as set out in the Schedule hereto.

Almeric FitzRoy.

Schedule.

1.—(1) The District Licensing Court for any Licensing District may, if they think fit, upon the recommendation of the Chief Officer of Police that it is desirable for the maintenance of order or the suppression of drunkenness in any area, by Order direct that the sale or consumption of intoxicating liquor on the premises of any persons holding any retailers' licence in the area, and the supply or consumption of intoxicating liquor in any club in the area, shall be suspended while the Order is in operation, during such hours and subject to such conditions and exceptions (if any) as may be specified in the Order.

Restriction of sale or consumption of intoxicating liquor.

Provided that, if any such Order suspends the sale, supply, or consumption of intoxicating liquor at an hour earlier than nine at night, the Order shall not have effect until approved by the Lieutenant Governor.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any Order under this section, he shall be liable on conviction before a High Bailiff or two Justices of the Peace in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds. If any person feels aggrieved by a conviction under this section, he may appeal therefrom to the Staff of Government Division of the High Court of Justice in manner provided by section 14 of the Petty Sessions Act, 1864.

(3) The District Licensing Court shall have power to make an Order under this section at their yearly Session or at any special Sessions held by them for the purpose of their duties under the Licensing Acts, 1876 to 1909, or at any Meeting specially called for the purpose under this Act.

The Clerk to the District Licensing Court shall specially call such a Meeting if an application in writing is made to him for the purpose either by the High Bailiff of the District or by the Chief Officer of Police for the District.

2.—(1) In this Act the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them :—

Interpretation.

"Club" means any club which occupies a house or part of a house or any other premises habitually used for the purposes of a club, and in which any intoxicating liquor is supplied to members or their guests.

“Retailers’ licence” means a public house licence, a retail liquor licence, or a transfer licence as defined by the Licensing Act, 1876, or a short term licence as defined by the Licensing Act, 1895.

“Chief Officer of Police” means the Chief Constable of the Isle of Man, and, in the case of his absence from duty on the ground of illness, absence from the Island, or otherwise, the Superintendent of Police of the Isle of Man.

(2) This Act may be cited as the Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act, 1914.

(3) This Act shall remain in force during the continuance of the present War, and for a period of one month after the close thereof.

LOANS AND GUARANTEES.^(a)

PRESS NOTICE ISSUED BY THE TREASURY RELATIVE TO THE
ARRANGEMENTS UNDER WHICH FUNDS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED
BY THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT IN LONDON.

His Majesty’s Government agreed with the Russian Government in consideration of the shipment of £8,000,000 in gold from Russia to London which took place a few weeks ago to arrange with the Bank of England to discount under a guarantee of His Majesty’s Government Russian Treasury Bills to the further amount of £12,000,000, the rate of discount to be on the basis of the rate at which the British Government has been from time to time able to borrow for its own needs.

By this means the Russian Government obtains funds in England to the total amount of £20,000,000.

Out of this £20,000,000, £8,000,000 is to be applied by the Russian Government for the purpose of providing exchange for Anglo Russian trade. This exchange will be available for new transactions as well as for the discharge of existing indebtedness.

The balance of £12,000,000 is to be used for paying the coupons of the Russian external debt and the interest upon other external obligations of the Russian Government which are payable in London and for financing Russian Government purchases in the United Kingdom. It will not be applied to financing purchases outside the United Kingdom except after consultation with His Majesty’s Government in cases where the British market is unable to supply the article required and orders have consequently to be placed in the United States or Canada.

Treasury Chambers,

Whitehall, S.W.

December 4, 1914.

(a) See the Government War Obligations Act, 1914 (5 Geo. 5. c. 11), printed at pp. 7, 8 above. As to the WAR LOAN see documents printed at pp. 199-202 below under that heading.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE (OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, AND SOLDIERS) REGULATIONS (IRELAND), 1914, DATED OCTOBER 9, 1914, BEING PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS MADE BY THE IRISH INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS UNDER SECTION 46 (7) OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911 (1 & 2 GEO. 5, C. 55), AS AMENDED BY THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (NAVY AND ARMY) ACT, 1914, WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, AND SOLDIERS.(a)

The Irish Insurance Commissioners hereby certify under Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893,(b) that on account of urgency the following Regulations should come into operation immediately, and in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sub-section (7) of Section 46 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, as amended by the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914,(c) and Section 81 of the former Act, hereby make the following Regulations to come into operation forthwith as Provisional Regulations.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the National Health Insurance (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Soldiers) Regulations (Ireland), 1914, and shall have effect as from the 1st day of August, 1914.

2.—(1) In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires the following expressions have the respective meanings hereby assigned to them:—

“The Act” means the National Insurance Act, 1911, as amended by the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914;

“Officer” means any person who, being previously insured, serves during the present war as a commissioned or warrant officer of the Naval Reserve, or an officer of the Reserve or of the Territorial Force, or is granted a temporary commission in the regular forces during the continuance of the present war;

“Soldier” means any soldier specially enlisted for the purposes of the present war;

“Commencement of service” means, in the case of an officer, the date on which he begins to serve as an officer for the purposes of the present war, and in the case of a soldier, the date of his enlistment;

“Discharge” includes any termination of service.

(a) The corresponding Regulations of the Insurance Commissioners and the Welsh Insurance Commissioners are printed at pp. 193–197 of the Manual, and those of the Scottish Insurance Commissioners at p. 525 thereof.

(b) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 66.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 81, printed at p. 39 of the Manual. Section 46 of the Act of 1911 is further amended by the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914 (Session 2) (5 Geo. 5. c. 15), printed at p. 29 above.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889,^(a) applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

3. In the application of Section 46 of the Act as amended by the National Insurance Act, 1913,^(b) and of any Regulations^(c) made thereunder and for the time being in force (other than these Regulations), to soldiers after the commencement of service, the following adaptations and modifications shall have effect:—

The provisions of Section 46 shall not apply to any soldier who was not immediately before enlistment an insured person and who within such time as the Army Council may determine elects not to become insured during the period of his service.

4. In the application of the aforesaid Section and Regulations to officers and soldiers after the commencement of service, the following adaptations and modifications shall have effect:—

(1) The commencement of service shall, in the case of officers, be treated as if it were the date of enlistment mentioned in Section 46 of the Act, and, notwithstanding anything in sub-section (2) of Section 46, the provisions of sub-section (3) of that section, as modified by these Regulations, shall, in the case of an officer or soldier who has not joined an approved society before the commencement of service, apply immediately after that date.

(2)—(a) The provisions of paragraph (d) of sub-section (3) of Section 46 of the Act shall not apply to an officer or soldier who was immediately before the commencement of service a deposit contributor, but any sum standing to his credit in the Deposit Contributors Fund shall be retained in that fund until the date of discharge.

(b) Upon his discharge, paragraph (g) of sub-section (3) of Section 46 shall not apply, but if he does not become a member of the Navy and Army Insurance Fund under the provisions of paragraph (h) of sub-section (3) of Section 46, the value of the contributions paid by or in respect of him between the commencement of service and the date of discharge shall be carried to his credit in the Deposit Contributors Fund.

(c) If after the date of discharge he becomes entitled to benefits out of the Navy and Army Insurance Fund, he shall be treated as if the Navy and Army Insurance Fund were an approved society and he had become a member of that Fund at the commencement of service, and any sum standing to his credit in the Deposit Contributors Fund shall be dealt with accordingly.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Irish Insurance Commissioners this ninth day of October in the year one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

(L.S.)

John Houlihan,
Secretary to the Irish Insurance Commissioners.

^(a) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

^(b) 3 & 4 Geo. 5. c. 37.

^(c) As to Regulations made previously to, or not in direct consequence of, the War, see footnote (c), p. 194 of the Manual.

NAVY AND NAVAL RESERVES.

1. Conveyance of Treasure in H.M.'s Ships.

ORDER IN COUNCIL ANNULLING ORDER IN COUNCIL AND PROCLAMATION OF AUGUST 10, 1888, AS TO THE CONVEYANCE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TREASURE IN H.M.'S SHIPS.(a)

1914. No. 1612.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 26th day of October, 1914.

PRESENT.

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 17th day of October, 1914, in the words following, viz. :—

“Whereas by Order in Council, dated the 10th day of August, 1888, approval was given to the terms of the Proclamation annexed thereto respecting the conveyance of Public and Private Treasure : (b)

“And whereas we consider it desirable that the system of payment for the conveyance of treasure in Your Majesty's Ships therein prescribed should be terminated :

“We beg leave humbly to recommend that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased, by Your Order in Council, to annul the aforesaid Order in Council of the 10th day of August, 1888, and the Proclamation annexed thereto.”

His Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) This Order was published in the “London Gazette” of October 27th, 1914, in the “Edinburgh Gazette” of October 30th, 1914, and in the “Dublin Gazette” of November, 1914.

(b) The Order in Council and Proclamation of August 10th, 1888, are printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Revised (1904), Vol. IX., “Navy,” pp. 78–83.

2. Pension and Allowances.

ORDER IN COUNCIL GRANTING TO ALL SEAMEN AND MARINES RE-ENTERING DURING THE WAR, THE PRIVILEGE OF COUNTING FORMER SERVICE TOWARDS PENSION, IRRESPECTIVE OF PERIOD DURING WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN OUT OF THE SERVICE.(a)

1914. No. 1570.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 26th day of October, 1914.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 16th day of October, 1914, in the words following, viz. :—

“Whereas by Section 3 of the Naval and Marine Pay and Pensions Act, 1865,(b) it is enacted, *inter alia*, that all pay, pensions, or other allowances in the nature thereof, payable in respect of services in Your Majesty's Naval or Marine Force to a person being or having been an Officer, Seaman, or Marine therein, shall be paid in such manner, and subject to such restrictions, conditions, and provisions, as are from time to time directed by Order in Council:

“And whereas by the Regulations for the government of Your Majesty's Naval Service, Men who have been discharged from the Royal Navy or Royal Marines for reasons other than that of medical disability may, in the event of re-entry therein, count all former service with character not inferior to ‘Fair’ towards pension, only ‘provided that a break of five years did not take place between the two services’:

“And whereas we consider that it is desirable that this condition should be modified in the case of suitable men whom it is deemed expedient specially to allow to re-enter during the period of the War:

“We beg leave humbly to recommend that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased, by Your Order in Council, to authorize us to grant to all Seamen and Marines who are allowed to re-enter during the period of the War the privilege of counting their former service towards pension irrespective of the period they have been out of the Service.

“The Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury have signified their concurrence in this proposal.”

(a) This Order was published in the “London Gazette” of October 27th, 1914; and in the “Edinburgh Gazette” of October 30th, 1914.

(b) 28 & 29 Vict. c. 73.

His Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

ORDER IN COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE NAVAL AND MARINE PAY AND PENSIONS ACT, 1865 (28 & 29 VICT. C. 73) SANCTIONING THE PAYMENT DURING THE WAR OF SEPARATION ALLOWANCES TO WIVES, &C., OF SEAMEN, MARINES, AND RESERVISTS.(a)

1914. No. 1615.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of October, 1914.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 20th day of October, 1914, in the words following, viz.:—

“Whereas by Section 3 of the Naval and Marine Pay and Pensions Act 1865,(b) it is enacted, *inter alia*, that all pay, pensions, or other allowances in the nature thereof, payable in respect of services in Your Majesty's Naval or Marine Force to a person being or having been an Officer, Seaman, or Marine therein, shall be paid in such manner, and subject to such restrictions, conditions, and provisions, as are from time to time directed by Order in Council:

“And whereas we consider it desirable that Separation Allowances should be paid during the period of the present War to the wives and in respect of the children of Seamen, Marines, and Reservists borne on the books of Your Majesty's Ships, and to other persons who are in fact dependent upon them:

“We beg leave humbly to recommend that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased, by Your Order in Council, to

(a) This Order was published in the “London Gazette” of October 30th, 1914: and in the “Edinburgh Gazette” of November 6th, 1914.

(b) 28 & 29 Vict. c. 73.

*Separation Allowance to Wives and Children of Sailors,
Marines, and Reservists.*

sanction payment of such allowances at rates not exceeding those set forth in the following Schedule, to take effect from the 1st day of October, 1914.

“The Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty’s Treasury have signified their concurrence in this proposal.

Schedule.

“SCALE OF NAVY SEPARATION ALLOWANCES.

Sailor.	Marine on Ship's Books.	Wife. per Week	Children per Week.	Motherless Children. Per Week.
Class I :—				
Ordinary Seaman ...	Private	6s.	1st child, 2s.	3s. each.
Able Seaman.	Corporal.		2nd child, 2s.	
Leading Seaman.	Sergeant and		Subsequent	
2nd Class Petty Officer	equivalent ranks.		children,	
and equivalent ratings.			1s. each.	
Class II. :—				
Petty Officer	Colour Sergeant	7s.	Do. ...	Do.
Petty Officer, 1st Class,	and equivalent			
and equivalent ratings.	ranks.			
Class III. :—				
Chief Petty Officer and	Quartermaster Ser-	8s.	Do. ...	Do.
equivalent ratings.	geant and Staff			
	Sergeant.			
Class IV. :—				
—	Warrant Officer ...	9s.	Do. ...	Do.

“Payment in respect of children to be made for boys under 14 and girls under 16 years of age.

“Families now residing within the London Postal area to receive an additional allowance of 3s. 6d. a week.”

His Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Almeric Fitzroy.

ORDER IN COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE NAVAL AND MARINE PAY AND PENSIONS ACT, 1865 (28 & 29 VICT., c. 73), ALTERING REGULATIONS AS TO PENSIONS AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES TO WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF OFFICERS OF THE NAVY, NAVAL RESERVE, AND NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.(a)

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of November, 1914.

1914. No. 1708.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 26th day of November, 1914, in the words following, viz.:—

“Whereas by Section 3 of the Naval and Marine Pay and Pensions Act, 1865, it is enacted that all pay, wages, pensions, bounty money, grant, or other allowances in the nature thereof, payable in respect of services in Your Majesty's Naval or Marine force to a person being or having been an Officer, Seaman, or Marine, or to the Widow or any relative of a deceased Officer, Seaman, or Marine, shall be paid in such manner, and subject to such restrictions, conditions, and provisions, as are from time to time directed by Order in Council:

“And whereas we have had under our consideration the Regulations governing the award of pensions and compassionate allowances to the Widows and Children of Officers of Your Majesty's Navy, Naval Reserve, and Naval Volunteer Reserve:

“And whereas we are of opinion that certain alterations are desirable in those Regulations:

“We, therefore, beg leave humbly to recommend that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased, by Your Order in Council, to authorize the alterations of Regulations specified in the attached Schedule.

“The Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury have signified their concurrence in the proposal.

“Schedule.

“1. The period within which death must have resulted (in cases where it is attributable to the service) in order to render the Widow and Children eligible for the higher rates of pension and compassionate allowances, to be extended from 2 years to 7 years.

“2. The pensions and compassionate allowances at present approved for Assistant Paymasters of 6 years' seniority to be

(a) This Order was published in the “London Gazette” of December 1st, 1914; and in the “Edinburgh Gazette” of December 4th, 1914.

granted in future to Widows and Children of Assistant Paymasters of 4 years' seniority.

"3. Compassionate allowances on the following scale to be provided for the Widows of Sub-Lieutenants, Assistant Paymasters of under 4 years' seniority, and Engineer Sub-Lieutenants, viz.:—

"(a) If the Officer be killed in action or die from wounds received in action, scale £12-£14.

"(b) If the Officer be drowned or suffer other violent death in an immediate act of duty, scale £9-£12.

"4. Widows, Children, and other relatives of Officers who may have been granted temporary Commissions, or have held acting appointments, to be eligible for pensions and allowances on the same scales as are prescribed for Officers of similar ranks holding permanent Commissions in the Royal Navy."

His Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

PENSION AND HALF-PAY.

TREASURY WARRANT, DATED AUGUST 14, 1914, PRESCRIBING FORM OF DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY OFFICERS AND MEN CLAIMING RETIRED PAY, PENSIONS OR OTHER NON-EFFECTIVE ALLOWANCES PAYABLE FROM ARMY VOTES WHILE ON SERVICE WITH THE ARMY IN THE FIELD, AND ATTESTATION OF LIFE CERTIFICATES RELATING THERETO.(a)

1914. No. 1706.

To all whom it may concern, after our hearty commendations.

Whereas it is provided by Section 6 of the Appropriation Act, 1914,(b) and corresponding Sections in the Appropriation Acts of previous years that "a person shall not receive any part of a grant for half-pay or Army, Navy, or Civil non-effective services until he has subscribed such declaration as may from time to time be prescribed by a warrant of the Treasury before one of the persons prescribed by such Warrant"; and whereas by our

(a) This Warrant is superseded by the Treasury Warrant of October 10th, 1914, printed below.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 24.

Warrant of 13th July, 1894,(a) (with which is incorporated our Warrant of 18th October, 1893)(b), and subsequent Warrants we prescribed the forms in which such declarations are to be made and the persons authorised to attest them; and whereas it is now desirable to alter the form of declaration in the case of officers and men on service with the Army in the field and to extend the number of persons authorised to attest such declarations.

Now therefore, We, being two of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, hereby prescribe that the declaration to be subscribed under the above Section of the annual Appropriation Act may, in the case of officers, non-commissioned officers and men employed on service with the Army in the field, be in the form of a statement signed by the claimant that he is entitled to a specified rate of retired pay or pension from Army Votes or of words to that effect, and that this declaration may be subscribed before any commissioned officer of His Majesty's Army or before any of the persons specified in our Warrant of the 18th October, 1893.

Witness our hands this 14th day of August, 1914.

Wedgwood Benn,
William Jones.

Treasury Chambers,
Whitehall.

TREASURY WARRANT, DATED OCTOBER 10, 1914, PRESCRIBING FORM OF DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY OFFICERS AND MEN CLAIMING RETIRED PAY, PENSIONS, OR OTHER NON-EFFECTIVE ALLOWANCES WHILE ON SERVICE WITH THE NAVY OR ARMY DURING THE PRESENT NATIONAL EMERGENCY, AND ATTESTATION OF LIFE CERTIFICATES RELATING THERETO.

1914. No. 1483.

To all whom it may concern, after our hearty commendations.

Whereas it is provided by Section 6 of the Appropriation Act, 1914,(c) and corresponding sections in the Appropriation Acts of previous years that "a person shall not receive any part of a grant for half-pay or Army, Navy, or Civil non-effective services until he has subscribed such declaration as may from time to time be prescribed by a Warrant of the Treasury before one of the persons prescribed by such Warrant"; and Whereas by our Warrant of 13th July, 1894(d) (with which is incorporated our

(a) Printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Revised (1904), Vol. IX., "PENSION AND HALF-PAY," p. 33.

(b) Printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Revised (1904), Vol. IX., "PENSION AND HALF-PAY," p. 29.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 24.

(d) Printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Revised (1904), Vol. IX. "Pension and Half-Pay," p. 33.

Warrant of 18th October, 1893^(a)), and subsequent Warrants we prescribed the forms in which such declarations are to be made and the persons authorised to attest them; and Whereas it is now desirable to alter the form of declaration in the case of officers and men on service with the Navy or Army during the present national emergency and to extend the number of persons authorised to attest such declarations.

Now therefore, We, being two of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury hereby prescribe that the declaration to be subscribed under the above section of the annual Appropriation Act may, in the case of officers, warrant officers, petty officers, and non-commissioned officers and men employed on service with the Navy or Army during the present national emergency, be in the form of a statement signed by the claimant that he is entitled to a specified rate of retired pay or pension from Votes of Parliament or of words to that effect and that this declaration may be subscribed before any commissioned officer of His Majesty's Navy or Army or before any of the persons specified in our Warrant of the 18th October, 1893, or in any subsequent Warrant.

Witness our hands this 10th day of October, 1914.

*Henry Webb.
Wedgwood Benn.*

Treasury Chambers,
Whitehall.

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES IN RESPECT OF SEAMEN, MARINES, AND SOLDIERS AND THEIR WIVES, WIDOWS AND DEPENDANTS.

- A.—Pensions and Allowances to Widows and Dependants, p. 159.
 - B.—Pensions and Allowances to Disabled Seamen, Marines, and Soldiers, p. 161.
 - C.—Separation Allowances to Wives, Children and Dependants of Seamen, Marines, and Soldiers, p. 162.
 - D.—General Comparison between the old Scale and the new Scale, p. 166.
 - E.—Actuarial Report, p. 168.
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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The following Memorandum is intended to set out in general terms the decisions which have been arrived at by the Govern-

^(a) Printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Revised (1904), Vol. IX, "Pension and Half-Pay," p. 29.

ment in respect of Allowances and Pensions for Seamen, Marines and Soldiers, and their Wives, Widows and Dependants, for the purposes of the present War. It must be clearly understood that the Admiralty Orders and Army Orders and the Regulations, made or to be made, will alone be the documents that will be decisive as to any points that may arise in particular cases, this Memorandum being no more than a presentation to Parliament of the main lines of the scheme.

T. J. MACNAMARA.
H. T. BAKER.

November 9th, 1914.

A.—Pensions and Allowances to Widows and Dependants.

1. The following will be the minimum weekly scale of pensions for the widows and children of Seamen, Marines and Soldiers who in the present war are killed while in the performance of naval or military duty, who die of wounds or injuries received in the performance of such duty within seven years after the receipt of the wound or injury, or who die of disease, medically certified as contracted or commencing while on active service, within seven years of their removal from duty on account of such disease:—

Navy	...	...	...	{	Class (a).	Class (b).	Class (c).	Class (d).	—									
Army	...	...	...		{	Class V.	Class IV.	Class III.	Class II.	Class I.								
<div>Widow with four children ...</div> <div>Widow with three children ...</div> <div>Widow with two children ...</div> <div>Widow with one child ...</div> <div>Widow without children ...</div> <div>Additional for each child in excess of four ...</div>					Subject to increase in cases of necessity, see para. 7 below.	{	}	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
								20	0	20	6	21	0	21	6	22	6	
								17	6	18	0	18	6	19	0	20	0	
								15	0	15	6	16	0	16	6	17	6	
								12	6	13	0	13	6	14	0	15	0	

2. The above classes are as follows:—

Navy—

Class (a).—All naval ratings below those described in (b) and Marines below corporals.

Class (b).—Second Class Petty Officers, leading rates with over three years' service as such and passed for Petty Officers, and Corporals of Marines.

Class (c).—First Class Petty Officers, Petty Officers (N.S.), and Sergeants of Marines.

Class (d).—Chief Petty Officers and Colour and Staff Sergeants of Marines.

Army—

Class V.—Private, &c.

Class IV.—Corporal, &c.

Class III.—Sergeant, &c.

Class II.—Colour Sergeant, &c.

Class I.—Quartermaster Sergeant, &c.

3. The payments for children included in the above scale will be continued in the case of girls until the age of 16, and in the case of boys until the age of 14. If the boy attends at a State-aided school (not being an evening school), the pension will be continued until he leaves school, up to the age of 16. In the case of any child unable to maintain himself or herself, owing to mental or physical infirmity, the payment may be continued up to the age of 21.

4. In the case of motherless children the payment will be 5s. a week for each of the first three children, and 4s. a week for each child in excess of three, under the same conditions as above.

5. The pension of a widow will cease upon her re-marriage. But she will be eligible for a gratuity of an amount equal to two years' payment of the pension, viz.:—

Navy.			Army.			£	s.	d.
Class (a)	...	...	Class V.	...	...	39	0	0
„ (b)	...	...	„ IV.	...	...	41	12	0
„ (c)	...	...	„ III.	...	...	44	4	0
„ (d)	...	...	„ II.	...	...	46	16	0
			„ I.	...	...	52	0	0

The gratuity in each case will be given either in a lump sum or by instalments according to conditions laid down by Regulations.

The payments in respect of children will continue until the children reach the age-limit, irrespective of the re-marriage of the mother and of the gratuity then paid to her.

6. The widow and children of any Seaman, Marine, or Soldier who at the date of his death were in receipt of Separation Allowance will continue, for 26 weeks after the notification of his death, to receive the amount which was paid to them during his lifetime as Separation Allowance. If an Allotment was in force at the time, they will also receive an amount equivalent to that Allotment for the same period. The pensions commence at the expiration of this period.

7. Additional allowances will be given to widows (with or without children) in cases of necessity by the Admiralty or War Office, after considering the recommendations of the local Old Age Pension Committee acting under Regulations to be made for the purpose; for example, in the case of a private's widow without children who is incapacitated for work, up to a possible total pension of 12s. 6d. a week.

8. Dependants of unmarried men will continue for 26 weeks after the notification of death to receive the amount which was paid to them as Separation Allowance and Allotment.

9. Gratuities or Allowances to dependants of unmarried men, commencing after the expiry of the 26 weeks referred to in paragraph 8 above, may also be made by the Admiralty or War Office after considering the recommendations of the local Old Age Pension Committee in accordance with Regulations made as in paragraph 7.

10. All payments will be made weekly.

11. In order to ensure that all allowances made for children are properly expended, Local Education Authorities will be requested to make such arrangements, in the case of both Separation Allowances and Pensions, as will enable them to report to the War Office or the Admiralty any case in which they may have reason to believe that the children are being neglected. The Department concerned will then use its discretion as to the measures to be taken to secure the proper treatment of the children in question.

12. The foregoing arrangements will be applicable as from the outbreak of the War, but not to cases which originated before that date.

B.—Pensions and Allowances to Disabled Seamen, Marines, and Soldiers.

13. In the case of the lowest grades in the Navy and Army, as defined in paragraph 15 below, the minimum total disablement allowance will be 16s. 6d. a week for married men without children and 14s. a week for unmarried men. These amounts may be increased at the discretion of the Authorities according to the number of dependants and other circumstances up to a maximum of 23s. (The higher grades will receive corresponding improvements on the existing scales.) These allowances will be in addition to the moneys received as sickness or disablement benefit under National Health Insurance. Soldiers and sailors who are insured under the Insurance Act will receive, either through Approved Societies or from the Navy and Army Insurance Fund, in normal cases 10s. a week for 26 weeks and 5s. a week thereafter so long as totally disabled, up to the age of 70 (see footnote on page 167).

14. The allowances for partial disablement, in the lowest grades, will vary from 17s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. a week, the amount being determined with regard to reduction of wage-earning capacity, number of dependants, and other circumstances.

15. The term "lowest grades" in the above paragraphs means, in the case of the Navy, (i) all Naval Ratings below Second Class Petty Officers and below leading rates with over three years' service as such and passed for Petty Officer, and (ii) all Marines below Corporals; and, in the case of the Army, all grades within Class V. of the Classification for Pension in the Army Pay Warrant.

16. Payments in respect of these allowances will be made weekly, and the administration will continue to be in the hands

*Separation Allowances to Wives and Children of Seamen
and Marines.*

of the Admiralty in the case of the Navy, and of the Chelsea Hospital Authorities in the case of the Army.

17. These allowances will be applicable as from the outbreak of the War, but not to cases which originated before that date.

**C.—Separation Allowances to Wives, Children, and
Dependants, of Seamen, Marines, and Soldiers.**

**I.—SEAMEN AND MARINES BORNE ON THE BOOKS OF HIS MAJESTY'S
SHIPS.**

(i) *Wives and Children.*(a)

18. For the period of the present war Separation Allowance is to be paid to the wives and families of all Seamen, Marines, and Reservists borne on the books of His Majesty's Ships who allot at least 20s. a month to their wives.

19. The scale is as follows:—

Sailor.	Marine on Ship's Books.	Wife.	Children.	Motherless children.
Class IV. :— —	Warrant Officer.	Per week. 9s.	Per week. 1st child, 2s. 2nd child, 2s. Subsequent children, 1s. each.	Per week. 3s. each.
Class III. :— Chief Petty Officer and equivalent ratings.	Quartermaster- Sergeant and Staff Sergeant.	8s.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Class II. :— Petty Officer. Petty Officer 1st Class, and equivalent ra- tings.	Colour Sergeant and equivalent ranks.	7s.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Class I. :— Ordinary Seamen. Able Seamen. Leading Seamen. 2nd Class Petty Officer, { and equivalent ra- --- tings.	Private. Corporal. Sergeant and equivalent ranks.	6s.	Ditto.	Ditto.

20. The payment in respect of children will be made for girls until the age of 16, and for boys until the age of 14, or, if the boy attends a State-aided school (not being an Evening School), until he leaves school up to the age of 16. In cases of mental or physical infirmity the allowance may be continued up to the age of 21.

21. London families will receive an additional allowance of 3s. 6d. a week.

(a) See also the Memorandum of September 22nd, 1914, printed at pp. 209-211 of the Manual and Order in Council of October 29th, 1914, under s. 3, of the Naval and Marine Pay and Pensions Act, 1865, printed under the heading "NAVY AND NAVAL RESERVES" at pp. 153, 154, of this Supplement.

(ii) *Dependants.*

NOTE.—In all cases under this head allowances are given by the Admiralty, only after considering recommendations made by the local Old Age Pension Committee.

22. If an unmarried Seaman, Marine, or Reservist, actually supported, or helped to support, a father, mother, sister, or other member of his family before the war, and if he is willing to continue his support in whole or in part by making an allotment, the Government will assist by making a grant of Separation Allowance.

23. The maximum Allowance payable will ordinarily be the rate set out above for a wife. When more than one relation is dependent on the same man, this Allowance may be increased to the amount which would have been payable if the first dependant had been a wife and the others had been children.

24. Within these limits (including the London Allowance where it is applicable) the Allowance will be determined in the following manner:—

(a) In the case of Active Service men, provided they allot a sum equal to the amount which they were in the habit of contributing before the war, an Allowance of half that sum will be paid so long as it does not exceed the maximum defined in paragraph 23 above. If the allotment is reduced below that sum, the Allowance will be proportionately reduced, and if no allotment is made no Allowance will be payable. If the allotment is increased no reduction will be made in the Allowance.

(b) In the case of Reservists, provided they allot half the amount which they were in the habit of contributing prior to mobilisation, the Allowance will be equal to the allotment so long as it does not exceed the maximum defined in paragraph 23 above. If the allotment is reduced below half the amount which they were in the habit of contributing the Allowance will be proportionately reduced, and if no allotment is made no Allowance will be payable. If the allotment is increased no reduction will be made in the Allowance.

25. Where a Seaman or Marine was the sole support of a woman who would otherwise be destitute, the minimum allotment for a wife must be made by the Seaman or Marine if he wishes any payment to be made from the Government to her and to any children of his in her charge. In cases where such minimum allotment is made, the Government will contribute the full Separation Allowance, provided that the Old Age Pension Committee of the district where she lives is satisfied that the woman was entirely dependent for her maintenance upon him for a reasonable period prior to mobilisation or entry.

NOTE.—The Allowances payable in respect of Marines not borne on the Books of His Majesty's Ships will be according to the Army Scales which follow.

II.—SOLDIERS.

(i) *Wives and Children.*(a)

26. The rates per week of Army Separation Allowances to wives and children of Soldiers serving outside India, and of Soldiers who went to India after the outbreak of the war, will be on the following scales during the war.

27. The Table also shows the weekly payment to the family, if the Soldier makes the usual allotment from his pay. Any allotment above the usual rate which a Soldier may make will be paid in addition.

	Corporal and Private ^o		
	Government Allowance.	Allotment.	Minimum Income of Wife and Children.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wife and four children ...	18 6	3 6	22 0
Wife and three children ...	16 6		20 0
Wife and two children ...	14 0		17 6
Wife and one child ...	11 6		15 0
Wife without children ...	9 0		12 6
Additional for each child in excess of four.	2 0	Nil	2 0
<i>Deduction if in public quarters with fuel and light.</i>	6 0	—	6 0
Motherless child ...	3 0	0 7	3 7

* The rates for higher grades will be found in the Army Order.(a)

28. The above allotment (3s. 6d.) is compulsory in the case of Soldiers serving abroad. In the case of the Soldier serving at home, the allotment may be less than 3s. 6d., or there may be no allotment, provided only that the income of the wife and children (including the Separation Allowances) is equal to the income set out in the above scale.

29. Separation Allowance for children is admissible for girls until the age of 16, and for boys until the age of 14, or, if the boy attends a State-aided school (not being an Evening School), until he leaves school up to age of 16. In cases of mental or physical infirmity the allowance may be continued up to the age of 21.

30. An extra 3s. 6d. a week will be payable to London families in certain circumstances. A special compensation allowance to families on the married establishment will be paid as granted in September, 1914.(a)

(a) See the Statement printed at p. 94 of the Manual.

(ii) *Dependants.*

NOTE.—In all cases under this head, allowances are given by the War Office, only after considering recommendations made by the local Old Age Pension Committee.

31. In the case of an unmarried Soldier serving outside India (or who went to India after the War began) who actually supported, or helped to support a father, mother, sister, or other member of his family, before the war began (or before he enlisted, if that happened after the outbreak of war), and who is willing to give part of his pay while the war lasts, the Government will make a Separation allowance to that dependant.

32. The amount which the Government will thus contribute as a Separation Allowance to the dependant, for example, the Soldier's mother, is to a certain extent proportionate to what the Soldier himself is willing to pay to her, provided that she does not receive in all a greater sum than the Soldier contributed to her support before the war began. The amount which the Government will contribute is determined by reference to the weekly payment of the Soldier, as set out in the Table below.

If the Soldier contributes 1s. 9d. a week, the Government will contribute 5s. 9d., so that she will receive 7s. 6d. a week, always provided that she received 7s. 6d. a week or more from the Soldier before the war began, or before his enlistment if he enlisted after the outbreak of war.

If he used to contribute as much as 12s. 6d. a week and he wishes his mother to receive that amount in future, he will be required to contribute 3s. 6d. a week and the Government will pay 9s.

33. The following Table shows how much of his pay a Private Soldier or Corporal must allot if he wishes the dependant to receive what he gave in peace, or part of it:—

If he gave weekly a sum not exceeding 3s. 0d. he must allot 1d. a day from his pay.
If he gave weekly a sum over 3s. 0d. but not exceeding 5s. 0d. he must allot 2d. a day from his pay.
If he gave weekly a sum over 5s. 0d. but not exceeding 7s. 6d. he must allot 3d. a day from his pay.
If he gave weekly a sum over 7s. 6d. but not exceeding 9s. 6d. he must allot 4d. a day from his pay.
If he gave weekly a sum over 9s. 6d. but not exceeding 11s. 6d. he must allot 5d. a day from his pay.
If he gave weekly a sum over 11s. 6d. but not exceeding 13s. 6d. he must allot 6d. a day from his pay.
If he gave weekly a sum over 13s. 6d. but not exceeding 15s. 6d. he must allot 7d. a day from his pay.
If he gave weekly a sum over 15s. 6d. but not exceeding 17s. 6d. he must allot 8d. a day from his pay.
If he gave weekly a sum over 17s. 6d. but not exceeding 20s. 0d.* he must allot 9d. a day from his pay.

The corresponding rates for the higher grades in the Service will be found in the Army Order.

34. Ordinarily the Government will not pay more than 9s. in the case of any dependant, but if a Soldier is willing to pay

* Maximum.

more than 3*s.* 6*d.* a week towards the support of a dependant for whom he formerly contributed more than 12*s.* 6*d.* a week, he can pay any sum greater than 3*s.* 6*d.* a week that he likes and the Government will add 9*s.* but no larger sum. If there are children of the Soldier in the care of the dependant, a higher amount may be issued up to the limit of 20*s.* 0*d.* for a Private or Corporal and 25*s.* 0*d.* for higher ranks.

35. If there are children of the Soldier to be cared for elsewhere, for whom Separation Allowance at the motherless rate of 3*s.* 0*d.* a week is being issued, any Separation Allowance which might have been issued to the dependant if there were no children will be reduced by 6*d.* a week for each child.

36. Where a Soldier was the sole support of a woman who would otherwise be destitute, the *full* allotment as for a wife must be made by the Soldier if he wishes any payment to be made from the Government to her and to any children of his in her charge. In cases where such full allotment is made, the Government will contribute the full Separation Allowances, provided that the Old Age Pension Committee of the district where she lives is satisfied that the woman was entirely dependent for her maintenance upon the Soldier for a reasonable period prior to mobilisation or to his enlistment.

D.—General Comparison between the old Scale and the new Scale.

The figures in respect of the lowest grade only in each Service are set out.

—	Old Scale.	New Scale.
1.—PENSIONS, &c.		
(a) Widow with 4 children.	11 <i>s.</i>	20 <i>s.</i>
(b) Widow with 3 children.	9 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
(c) Widow with 2 children.	8 <i>s.</i>	15 <i>s.</i>
(d) Widow with 1 child.	6 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
(e) Widow without children.	5 <i>s.</i>	7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
(f) Motherless children.	3 <i>s.</i> each child.	5 <i>s.</i> each child up to three children, and 4 <i>s.</i> each additional child.
(g) Extra amounts in cases of necessity.	Nothing from Public funds.	Additional allowances will be given to widows (with or without children) in cases of necessity by the Admiralty or War Office, after considering the recommendations of the local Old Age Pension Committee acting under regulations to be made for the purpose; for example, in the case of a widow without children who is incapacitated for work, up to a possible total pension of 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a week.

	Old Scale.	New Scale.
(h) Dependants of unmarried men.	Nothing from Public funds.	Additional grants or allowances on the recommendation of the Old Age Pension Committee.
(j) Gratuity on re-marriage.	13 <i>l.</i> (being the equivalent of one year's Allowance at the (e) rate).	39 <i>l.</i> (being the equivalent of two years' Allowance at the (e) rate).
(k) Duration of pension for children.	Pension until— Age 14 ... Boys. Age 16 ... Girls. (Continued up to 21 if physically or mentally unfit.)	Pension until— Age 14 ... Boys, or age 16 if at school. Age 16 ... Girls. (Continued up to 21 if physically or mentally unfit.)
(l) Continuance after husband's death, of Separation Allowance to wife and children.	Separation Allowance until end of month following death.	Separation Allowance, together with amount of allotment at the rate received before death, given for 26 weeks after notification of death.
(m) Continuance of Separation allowance for other dependants.	No allowance.	If dependant has been in receipt of Separation Allowance before death, that amount, together with amount of allotment (if any) received before death, given for 26 weeks after notification of death.

II.—DISABLEMENT.

(n) Allowance to Seaman, Marine, or Soldier in case of total disablement.	17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Minimum of 16 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> married with no children, and 14 <i>s.</i> unmarried, increasing to 23 <i>s.</i> according to dependants and other circumstances. (See paragraph 13 on page 4.) If insured under the National Insurance Act, the man will receive in addition a payment at the rate of 10 <i>s.</i> a week for 26 weeks in normal cases, and thereafter at 5 <i>s.</i> a week, so long as totally disabled, up to the age of 70.*
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* To obtain the insurance benefit of 10*s.* for the first 26 weeks, he must have been insured for 26 weeks and have paid 26 contributions, and in order to receive the 5*s.* a week till 70, he must have been insured for 104 weeks and have paid 104 contributions. Contributions paid before and during service will count for this purpose, and persons incapacitated before they have been insured for the requisite number of weeks may continue to pay contributions to make up the necessary number.

—	Old Scale.	New Scale.
(o) Allowance to Seaman, Marine, or Soldier in case of partial disablement.	10s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., amount determined with regard to reduction of wage-earning capacity and other circumstances.	17s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., amount determined with regard to reduction of wage-earning capacity, number of dependants, and other circumstances.

III.—SEPARATION ALLOWANCES.

(p)	In the case of Soldiers. Separation Allowance only to wives married "on the Strength."	Separation Allowance, irrespective of being "on the Strength" or not, to wives and children of Soldiers and (contingent upon certain Allotments being made) to wives and children of Seamen and Marines.	
	In the case of Seamen and Marines, no Separation Allowance.		
(q)	For dependants, no Separation Allowances, other than to wives and children.	Separation Allowances given to dependants other than wives and children under certain conditions.	
Amounts of Separation Allowances.			
	<i>Soldiers.</i> <i>Sailors.</i>	<i>Soldiers.</i> <i>Sailors.</i>	
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i> <i>s. d.</i>	
(r) Wife with 4 children.	12 3	18 6 12 0	Contingent upon allotment of 20s. a month.
(s) Wife with 3 children.	11 1	16 6 11 0	
(t) Wife with 2 children.	9 11	14 0 10 0	
(u) Wife with 1 child.	8 9	11 6 8 0	
(v) Wife without children.	7 7	9 0 6 0	

E.—Actuarial Report.

PREPARED BY MR. A. W. WATSON, F.I.A.

(Chief Actuary to the National Health Insurance Joint Committee.)

BASES OF ESTIMATES.

1. As desired, I have made an investigation as to the cost of the Pensions and Allowances enumerated in the foregoing Statements.

2. The initial process was to estimate, as closely as the circumstances permitted, the proportion of married men in the Navy and Army respectively. In view of the fact that the Army constitutes, numerically, much the larger proportion of the combatant forces of the nation, and that the payments in respect of soldiers represent a preponderating part of the expenditure under the schemes, it will be convenient to examine the case of the Army first in this connection.

3. Each division of the forces, namely, the regular Army, the Army Reserve, the Territorial Force, and the new Army enlisted for the duration of the War, had to be separately considered. As to the first of these, it is, of course, common knowledge that the proportion of married men in the Army is much lower than the corresponding proportion among civilians of like ages, but while some general statistics have been furnished to me, no very definite information as to the conjugal status of the men serving appears to be available. The problem of accurately estimating the proportion of married soldiers in these circumstances is complicated by the fact that the relative proportions of married and single men must vary considerably as between non-commissioned officers and privates. In view of the rates of pay and of the relative permanence of the service of non-commissioned officers of the rank of sergeant and upwards, it would appear reasonable to expect that the proportion of married men and the average number of children among this class would be fully as high as it is among the civil population, and I have assumed that such is the case. In the case of private soldiers and corporals, on the other hand, I have assumed that the married are only one-half of the corresponding proportion among civilians of the same age, and have estimated accordingly. General average figures supplied by the War Office, while not distinguishing between non-commissioned officers and privates or between men of different ages, confirm the collective results of these assumptions.

4. Among the men of the Army Reserve the conditions probably differ but little from those of the civil population, and for the purpose of my estimates I have assumed that there is no difference. The important point, in this connection, in respect of men in the Army Reserve and in the Special Reserve is that the average age is considerably greater than that of the men in the regular Army. On this ground, and for the further reason that the men in the Reserves have been in civil life for, in many cases, considerable periods since discharge, it is evident that the proportion of married men among this class must be substantially greater than is the case with the regular Army.

5. In regard to the Territorial Force, it has been assumed that practically the same conditions obtain as among the men in the regular Army. In making the estimates as to the New Army, *i.e.*, men who have been specially enlisted for the term of the War, due regard has been paid to the classes from which the men have been, and are being, drawn and the alterations which have been made from time to time, as recruiting has developed, in the conditions of eligibility for enlistment.

6. In preparing the estimates as to the Navy, separate consideration has similarly been given to the case of the men on the Active List and the men in the several classes of Reserves. Among the men on the active list under the rank of petty officer, it has been assumed that the proportion of married is 80 per cent. of that found among men of the same age in the civil population; while for men of higher rank it has been assumed that the normal conditions as found among the civil population exist. In respect of men in the Reserves, also, it has been assumed that the conditions as regards marriage are the same as those existing among the civil population.

7. In respect of the numbers and ages of the children in the families of soldiers and seamen recourse has been had to various collections of relevant statistics which it is unnecessary to enumerate. It may be mentioned, however, that considerable importance has been attached to the particulars as to families obtained from the Greenwich Hospital records of pensions granted during a series of years to the widows and children of seamen who have been killed or drowned in the performance of duty. These records of actual cases have been found to conform closely the results obtained by calculations based upon more general data.

8. In estimating the proportion of widows and children of soldiers to the total number of deaths, and in making calculations involving the number of the dependants of soldiers who are totally disabled, it is necessary to consider the composition of the forces which may be engaged from time to time in actual hostilities, the strain upon the regular Army and the Army Reserves being obviously greater than upon the other branches of the service. After making such adjustments to give effect to this feature as the circumstances permit, the conclusion is reached that the constitution, in respect of family responsibilities, of each thousand men who are killed or die, or who are totally disabled, as the result of active service, will be as follows:—

—				Army.	Navy.
Unmarried	...	...	...	714	607
Married, no children	...	...	...	94	110
" 1 child...	...	...	...	94	118
" 2 children	...	...	...	50	79
" 3 children	...	...	...	26	43
" 4 or more children	...	...	...	22	43
				1,000	1,000

("Children" in this table means children within the ages of eligibility for allowances under the scale; the number of unmarried men includes a very small proportion of widowers with children.)

9. In regard to disablement pensions the only relevant data are those obtainable from the general records of pensions granted by Chelsea Hospital in the years following the Transvaal War.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the differences between the circumstances, and the features, of that war and the present one which tend to limit the value of these statistics for the purpose now in view. It is indeed obvious that no estimate such as that which I have been requested to prepare can be of other than the most general character, and that figures drawn from the experiences of former struggles cannot supply anything more than a loose index to the present probabilities. Such as the figures are, they lead me to estimate that for each 1,000 deaths there will correspond 200 cases of permanent total disablement, 400 cases of permanent partial disablement, and 600 cases of temporary disablement. In valuing the pensions in these cases due consideration has been given to the probability that serious injury or disease will materially shorten the duration of life in many cases.

10. For the purpose of estimating the probable proportionate cost of Separation Allowances to Dependants recourse has been had to certain figures relating to the Transvaal War Fund, supplied by the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation. These figures have been checked by actuarial calculations as to the probable number of dependent widowed mothers of unmarried sons, appropriate additions being made for other classes of dependents. In the result it has been estimated that the cost of separation allowances to dependants other than wives and children will be $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the cost of separation allowances to wives in the case of the Army and 25 per cent. in the case of the Navy. The difference between the services in this respect is due to the fact that the Navy has a markedly greater proportion of married men than the Army. One-sixth of the dependent relatives in the case of both services have been assumed to reside in the London postal area, and to be entitled therefore to the additional allowance of 3s. 6d. a week.

ESTIMATES OF COST.

11. It is, of course, quite impossible to foresee the total casualties of the war, in view of the obvious uncertainties both as to its duration and as to the proportion which the number of deaths and disablements will bear to the total number of men engaged. For this reason it has been thought advisable that calculations should be made on several different bases in these respects. In each of these different calculations, one and the same figure has been taken for the total number of men engaged, namely 2,000,000, counting here the Navy (with its Reserves), the Regular Army, the Army Reserve, the New Army, and the Territorial Force; whilst as regards the duration of the war, two bases have been taken, one of two years and the other of one year; in regard to mortality, a basis of 5 per cent. is taken in one set of calculations, and of 10 per cent. in another. These percentages relate to the total number of men who will have been enrolled, and not to the number actually engaged in hostilities.

12. The ultimate results of each of the calculations above indicated are set out, in summarised form, in the Statements I. to IV. following paragraph 20 below. The details of the calculations

necessarily vary with each particular case, but in order that the relation of the several items of liability to each other may be clearly comprehended, it will be most convenient to set out the liabilities (so far as these relate to pensions and allowances to widows and orphans, and to pensions to disabled men) resulting from each ten thousand deaths (90 per cent. of which are assumed to occur in the Army and 10 per cent. in the Navy) with the corresponding number of disablement cases obtained as indicated in paragraph 9. This form of statement is accordingly adopted in the following paragraphs.

A.—Relative Cost of Pensions and Allowances to Widows and Dependants.

13. On a basis of 10,000 deaths, the maximum annual cost of pensions to widows and orphans, beginning after 26 weeks from the notification of the death of the soldier or seaman, and including gratuities on remarriage, is estimated at 94,000*l.*, representing a total aggregate expenditure until death or remarriage in the case of widows, and until death or attainment of the limiting age in the case of children, of about 1,956,000*l.* The "capitalised value" of this amount, being the sum which, invested at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., would produce the instalments of pensions, and the gratuities, as required, is 1,215,000*l.*

14. The provisions as to extra grants for widows in cases of necessity and as to grants for dependants other than widows and children do not admit of formal calculation; a general review of the probabilities in respect of such cases leads to the supposition that for each 10,000 deaths a sum of 300,000*l.* may be required, and estimates of expenditure on this basis are accordingly included in the summary of the commitments under the schemes.

15. On the same basis, the continuance for 26 weeks after the notification of the death of a seaman or soldier, of the amount paid as Separation Allowance and Allotment to his wife and children, or other dependants, is estimated to involve an additional expenditure of 82,500*l.*

16. It should be added, in order to complete this group of estimates, that the average value of the pension to be granted in the ordinary case to a widow and children, and including the marriage gratuity, is about 410*l.* in the case of a private soldier, and 450*l.* in the case of a seaman, where the average family is larger than that of the soldier. It may be proper to compare these amounts with the capital sum which would be payable under the Workmen's Compensation Act. This sum is, subject to certain limits, an amount equal to three years' wages, and it is perhaps more just to assume for the purpose of comparison that compensation should be based upon the average wage which the soldier or seaman might be expected to obtain in civil employment rather than upon the amount of his military or naval pay and emoluments while serving.

Statistics issued by the Home Office under the Workmen's Compensation Act show that the average sum paid under that Act as compensation in cases of death where there are persons wholly

dependent is about 230*l.*,* and this figure apparently does not include the relatively low wage earners in any of the agricultural employments.

Thus it would seem that the average value of the payments to be made under the present scheme to the widows and children of private soldiers will be about 80 per cent. in excess of the average of the allowances shown to have been paid under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and that in the case of seamen the excess is 95 per cent.

But it is to be noted that this is not the whole extent of the difference in favour of the Government scale. For the sum representing the value of the pension payable to the widow and children of a soldier or seaman is not subject to deduction of any amount which he may have received by way of disablement pension before he died, whereas under the Workmen's Compensation Act anything paid to an injured workman who subsequently succumbs to his injuries is treated as part of the lump sum, and the payment to his dependants is reduced accordingly. Where a married soldier with children who has been granted a disablement pension of, say, 1*l.* a week survives his injury for say two years† and then dies, his death being attributable to war service, the total amount received by him and by his dependants will represent, in the case of the average family, a capital sum of fully 500*l.* Moreover, in such a case the sickness and disablement benefit under the Insurance Acts (a further sum of 32*l.*) would have been paid in addition if the man had contributed under the Acts, while in the case of the workman in respect of whom compensation was paid under the Workmen's Compensation Act no corresponding addition to the compensation would be forthcoming. Taking all allowances together it is quite clear that in many cases the value of the total sum received will be considerably more than double the amount which could be claimed under the Workmen's Compensation Act in the case of a comparatively well-paid workman, while even in the class of cases involving the minimum cost, namely a pension of 7*s.* 6*d.* a week (with a remarriage gratuity of 39*l.*) to a widow, without children, of a soldier who is killed in action, and who therefore receives no disablement allowance or insurance benefits, the value of the liability undertaken by the Government under the new scheme is nearly 25 per cent. in excess of the average of the lump-sum payments that have been made under the Workmen's Compensation Acts.

B.—Relative Cost of Pensions and Allowances for Disabled Seamen and Soldiers.

17. On the basis of 6,000 cases of permanent disablement, corresponding to the 10,000 deaths taken as the basis in paragraphs 13, 14, and 15 above, the yearly cost of permanent allowances for disablements (total or partial) is estimated to reach a

* The actual average shown by the Home Office returns is slightly less than this sum: the higher figure is taken to provide an adjustment for those occasional cases in which the workman, having survived his injuries for some months, had himself received compensation in the year prior to that in which the lump sum was paid.

† The maximum period during which the widow's pension rights are kept alive in such cases is seven years.

maximum of 190,000*l.*, the aggregate payment, extending over the lifetime of the men concerned, being assessed at 4,650,000*l.* and the capitalised value, being the sum which invested at 3½ per cent. would produce this sum in instalments as required, at 2,950,000*l.*

Cases of temporary disablement on a corresponding basis will, it is estimated, involve a charge of 165,000*l.*, representing a present value of 155,000*l.*

C.—Separation Allowances.

18. It is estimated that the cost of separation allowances (apart from allotments from the pay of the seaman or soldier) will amount to 12,100,000*l.* in respect of each million men enrolled for a full year. Assuming that the ultimate strength be two million men, counting here the Navy (with its Reserves), the Regular Army, the Army Reserve, the New Army, and the Territorial Force, and that the forces remain embodied for two years from the outbreak of war, the total charge, taking into consideration the fact that the allowances to the dependants of newly recruited men begin, in each case, from the date of enlistment, would be 44,500,000*l.*

Relative Cost of National Health Insurance Benefits.

19. It is estimated that the benefits payable under the National Insurance Acts to men who have been required, or who have elected, to contribute under the Acts will, on the relative basis taken in paragraph 17, amount to 80,000*l.* for sickness benefit, and to 25,000*l.* a year for disablement benefit, the latter representing 600,000*l.* in aggregate payments extending during life (to age 70), and 385,000*l.* in capitalised value as above defined. These payments will be made partly by the Approved Societies and partly by the Navy and Army Insurance Fund.

SUMMARIES.

20. For the reasons explained in paragraph 11, it is wholly impossible to present a summary in the form of a definite forecast of the liabilities expected to fall upon the State under the scales of pensions and allowances set out in Parts A, B and C of this Paper. But, as previously explained, it is possible by combining the financial results of various hypotheses to obtain such estimates of the effect of the scales in the aggregate, under different aspects, as will afford some index to the possible extent of their claims upon public funds.

The results of the calculations on the several bases are set out below (Statements I. to IV.), these being prefixed by a statement of the assumptions made in each case as to—

- (a) the eventual total number of men who will have been on active service,
- (b) the duration of the war,
- (c) the percentage of deaths,
- (d) the percentage of disablements.

21. The four Series are as follows:—

—	I.	II.	III.	IV.
(a) Number of Men	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
(b) Duration of War	1 year	1 year	2 years	2 years
(c) Deaths	5 per cent.	10 per cent.	5 per cent.	10 per cent.
(d) Disablements, total and partial.	6 per cent.	12 per cent.	6 per cent.	12 per cent.

I.

	£
Expenditure during the First Year (being the maximum)	22,650,000
Maximum Yearly Expenditure after the War	4,630,000
Amount which, if invested at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., would meet the Expenditure when and as it arises	71,850,000
Total amount to be disbursed during the currency of the Pensions and Allowances ...	99,000,000

II.

Expenditure during the First Year (being the maximum)	25,100,000
Maximum Yearly Expenditure after the War	9,260,000
Amount which, if invested at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., would meet the Expenditure when and as it arises	123,500,000
Total amount to be disbursed during the currency of the Pensions and Allowances ...	178,000,000

III.

Maximum Expenditure in One Year (1915-16)	28,340,000
Expenditure during the First Two Years (1914-16)	50,120,000
Maximum Yearly Expenditure after the War	4,120,000
Amount which, if invested at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., would meet the Expenditure when and as it arises	94,600,000
Total amount to be disbursed during the currency of the Pensions and Allowances ...	123,000,000

IV.

Maximum Expenditure in One Year (1915-16)	32,350,000
Expenditure during the First Two Years (1914-16)	55,740,000
Maximum Yearly Expenditure after the War	8,240,000
Amount which, if invested at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., would meet the Expenditure when and as it arises	146,200,000
Total amount to be disbursed during the currency of the Pensions and Allowances ...	202,000,000

PRIZE COURTS.

1. Constitution of Courts.

NOTIFICATION DATED OCTOBER 26, 1914, BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE AS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRITISH PRIZE COURT IN EGYPT.(a)

With reference to the notification on page 8037 of the London Gazette of October 9th, 1914,(b) the following particulars have now been received in regard to the establishment of a British Prize Court in Egypt. The officer named in the last column has been authorised to conduct prize proceedings on behalf of the Crown within the jurisdiction of this Court, and enquiries with regard to the release of cargoes, other than enemy cargoes, laden on enemy ships should be made to such officer.

—	Name of Court.	Where located.	Officer.
Egypt ...	His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for the Dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte in Egypt.	Alexandria	Crown Prosecutor, 17, Rue Nebi Daniel, Alexandria.

Foreign Office,
October 26, 1914.

2. Procedure.

ORDER IN COUNCIL ("PROVISIONAL") MAKING A FURTHER AMENDMENT IN THE PRIZE COURT RULES, 1914.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of November, 1914.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by Section three of the Prize Courts Act, 1894,(c) His Majesty in Council is authorized to make Rules of Court for regulating, subject to the provisions of the Naval Prize Act, 1864.(d) and the said Act, the procedure and practice of Prize

(a) This Notification was published in the "London Gazette" of October 27th, 1914; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of October 30th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of October 30th, 1914.

(b) The Notification referred to is printed at pp. 527-529 of the Manual.

(c) 57 & 58 Vict. c. 39.

(d) 27 & 28 Vict. c. 25; see also footnote (a) p. 177 below.

Courts, within the meaning of the Naval Prize Act, 1864, and the duties and conduct of the Officers thereof and of the Practitioners therein, and for regulating the fees to be taken by the Officers of the Courts, and the costs, charges, and expenses to be allowed to the Practitioners therein :

And whereas in pursuance of the Prize Courts Act, 1894, certain Rules were made by His Majesty's Order in Council dated the 5th day of August, 1914,(a) and amended by His Majesty's Order in Council of the 30th day of September, 1914,(b) which said Rules, and amended Rules, were by the said Orders in Council directed to take effect provisionally in accordance with the provisions of Section two of the Rules Publication Act, 1893,(c) from the dates of the said Orders in Council respectively :

And whereas the provisions of Section one of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with in respect of the said Rules, and amended Rules, and the same were finally made by His Majesty's Orders in Council dated respectively the 17th day of September, 1914,(d) and the 28th day of November, 1914(e) :

And whereas it is expedient that the said Rules should be further amended :

And whereas on account of urgency this Order should come into immediate operation :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the said Act or otherwise in Him vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. That in Order XXVII. (Enforcement and Execution of Decrees and Orders) of the said Rules the following shall be added to Rule 1 (1):—

“ Provided that on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown the Court shall order delivery of the property to the Crown in lieu of sale, and if at the time of such application an Order for sale has already been made but no sale has taken place, the Order for sale shall be rescinded for the purpose of giving effect to such application, but the Order for delivery to the Crown may, if the Court thinks fit, be made subject to payment by the Crown of such costs, expenses, or other sums, as might have been ordered to be paid out of the proceeds of sale if the property had been sold under Order of the Court.”

2. This Order shall take effect provisionally in accordance with the provisions of section two of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, from the date hereof.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) This Order in Council is printed at pp. 256–364 of the Manual. The Prize Courts Procedure Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 13, printed at p. 8 of the Manual), provides that as from the date when Prize Court Rules made after the passing of that Act under s 3 of the 1894 Act come into operation, certain procedure provisions of the Naval Prize Act, 1864, shall be repealed.

(b) This Order in Council is printed at p. 366 of the Manual.

(c) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 66.

(d) Printed at p. 365 of the Manual.

(e) Printed at pp. 178, 179 below.

ORDER IN COUNCIL PRESCRIBING THE AMENDMENTS MADE BY
 "PROVISIONAL" ORDER IN COUNCIL OF SEPTEMBER 30TH,
 1914, IN THE PRIZE COURT RULES, 1914, AS "STATUTORY
 RULES."

1914. No. 1701.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of
 November, 1914.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by Section three of the Prize Courts Acts, 1894,^(a) His Majesty in Council is authorized to make rules of court for regulating, subject to the provisions of the Naval Prize Act, 1864,^(b) and the said Act, the procedure and practice of prize courts, within the meaning of the Naval Prize Act, 1864, and the duties and conduct of the officers thereof and of the practitioners therein, and for regulating the fees to be taken by the officers of the courts, and the costs, charges, and expenses to be allowed to the practitioners therein:

And whereas in pursuance of the Prize Courts Act, 1894, certain rules were made by His Majesty's Order in Council dated the 5th day of August, 1914:^(c)

And whereas His Majesty was pleased by His Order in Council dated the 30th day of September, 1914,^(d) to amend the said rules in the manner hereinafter appearing, and to direct that the said Order in Council should take effect provisionally in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893,^(e) from the date thereof:

And whereas the provisions of Section 1 of the last recited Act have been complied with in respect of such amendments.

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the Prize Courts Act, 1894, or otherwise in Him vested, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. That in Order XXVIII. (Detention) of the said Rules, Rules 3 shall be omitted and this omission shall be retrospective

(a) 57 & 58 Vict., c. 39.

(b) 27 & 28 Vict., c. 25; see also footnote (c), below.

(c) This Order in Council is printed at pp. 256-364 of the Manual. The Prize Courts Procedure Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 13, printed at p. 8 of the Manual), provides that as from the date when Prize Court Rules made after the passing of that Act under s. 3 of the 1894 Act came into operation, certain procedure provisions of the Naval Prize Act, 1864, shall be repealed.

(d) This Order in Council is printed at p. 366 of the Manual.

(e) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 66,

and shall take effect as if the said Rule had never been inserted in the said Rules.

2. That in Order XXIX. (Requisition by Admiralty) of the said Rules the following words shall be omitted:—

In Rules 1 and 3, the words "on motion."

In Rule 1, the words "Form of notice of motion will be found in Appendix A, No. 54."

In Rule 4, the words "by motion."

3. That the following Rules shall be added to the aforesaid Order XXIX., after Rule 4 thereof:—

4A. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Order, the Court shall on the request of the proper Officer of the Crown accept in lieu of payment into Court an undertaking in writing signed by the proper Officer of the Crown for payment into Court on behalf of the Crown for the appraised value of the ship, or of the amount fixed under Rule 4 of this Order, as the case may be, at such time or times as the Court shall declare by Order that the same or any part thereof is required for the purpose of payment out of Court.

4B. Where in any case of requisition under this Order it is made to appear to the Judge on behalf of the Crown that the Lords of the Admiralty desire to requisition the ship temporarily, the Court may, in lieu of an Order of Release, make an Order for the temporary delivery of the ship to the Lords of the Admiralty, and subject as aforesaid the provisions of this Order shall apply to such a requisition; provided that, in the event of the return of the ship to the custody of the Court, the Court may make such Order as it thinks fit for the return to the Crown of the money paid into Court, or some or any part thereof, or the release of the undertaking given on behalf of the Crown or the reduction of the amount undertaken to be paid thereby, as the case may be; and provided also that, where the ship so requisitioned is subject to the provisions of Order XXVIII. Rule 1, relating to detention, the amount for which the Crown shall be considered liable in respect of such requisition shall be the amount of the damage, if any, which the ship has suffered during such temporary delivery as aforesaid.

4. That Form No. 54 in Appendix A to the said Rules shall be omitted.

Almeric FitzRoy.

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL TO SUBMIT THE PROVISIONAL RULES
(APPROVED AS SUCH BY ORDER IN COUNCIL OF NOVEMBER 28TH,
1914(a)) FURTHER AMENDING THE PRIZE COURT RULES, 1914,
FOR MAKING AS "STATUTORY RULES."(b)

Privy Council Office, 1st December, 1914.

Prize Courts Act, 1894.

Notice is hereby given that, after the expiration of forty days from the date hereof, it is proposed to submit to His Majesty in Council the Draft of an Order in Council for the amendment of the Rules of Court regulating the procedure and practice of Prize Courts, approved as *provisional* Rules under Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893(c), by Order in Council of the 5th August, 1914(d), and confirmed by Order in Council of the 17th September, 1914(e).

The said amending Rules were approved as *provisional* Rules under Section 2 of the last-named Act by Order in Council of the 28th November, 1914(a).

Notice is hereby further given that, in accordance with the provisions of the last-named Act, copies of the proposed Rules can be obtained by any public body within forty days of the date of this Notice, at the Privy Council Office, Whitehall.

PRIZE SHIPS, THIRD PARTY CLAIMS AGAINST.

STATEMENT APPEARING IN THE PRESS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH,
1914.

A Committee has been appointed by His Majesty's Government to receive and consider claims made by British Allied or Neutral Third Parties against Ships or Cargoes which have been condemned, or detained by order of Prize Courts, and to recommend to what extent in what manner and on what terms such claims should be met or provided for out of the prize funds.

The only claims which the Committee are authorised to consider are claims against ships and cargoes on which sentence has been passed by the Prize Courts. Any grant made in respect of them will be made as of grace and out of the bounty of the Crown.

(a) This Order in Council is printed at pp. 178, 179 above.

(b) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of December 1st, 1914; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of December 4th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of December 4th, 1914.

(c) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 66.

(d) Printed at pp. 261-352 of the Manual.

(e) Printed at p. 365 of the Manual.

Any person desiring to submit claims for the consideration of the Committee should forward them to the Secretary, Prize Claims Committee, at the Board of Trade.

Announcements will be made in the press as to the latest date on which claims against particular ships and cargoes should be made.

STOCK EXCHANGE LOAN SCHEME.

(1) SCHEME FOR PROVIDING GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE IN DEALING WITH ACCOUNT TO ACCOUNT LOANS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

With a view to avoiding the necessity for the forced realisation on a large scale of securities held as cover for Account to Account Loans, His Majesty's Government has agreed to arrange with the Bank of England to make advances to certain classes of lenders in order to enable them to continue their loans until after the end of the war. The arrangements agreed upon are as follows:—

1. The application of the scheme will be confined to Account to Account Loans made to members of the Stock Exchange by lenders other than banks to which currency facilities are open. It will not apply to lenders who are themselves members of the Stock Exchange.

2. All banks to which currency facilities are open, whether clearing banks or not, have agreed not to press for repayment of such loans, or require the deposit of further margin, until after the expiry of a period of twelve months from the conclusion of peace, or after the expiry of "The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914,"^(a) whichever shall happen first, provided that this agreement shall not prejudice the right to immediate repayment if and when a receiving order in bankruptcy (or the corresponding order in Scotland) is made against the borrower. The rate of interest to be charged on loans continued under this arrangement shall not exceed the rate chargeable by the Bank of England to other lenders under paragraph 4.

3. Subject to the following conditions, the Government will arrange with the Bank of England to advance to lenders to whom the Scheme is applicable 60 per cent. of the value of the securities at present held by the lenders against any loans which they had outstanding on the 29th July, 1914, such securities to be valued for the purpose of the advance at the making-up prices of the 29th July settlement^(b):—

(a) The Bank of England may at their discretion refuse any application. But in the exercise of this discretion due regard shall be had to the object of the Scheme, viz., to prevent as far as possible the forced realisation

(a) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 78, printed at p. 35 of the Manual.

(b) In the case of Consols and other securities settling at the Consols Account the mean price of the Official List of July 27th will be taken.

- of securities, and before a final decision is arrived at in regard to any application, the Bank will, if the applicant so desires, submit it to the Treasury.
- (b) Both the lender and the immediate borrower from the lender shall be jointly and severally responsible to the Bank of England for the repayment of the advance and interest thereon.
- (c) All applications for loans under the Scheme giving the particulars required by the Bank of England shall be made on or before the 31st January, 1915, and no application will be entertained which is received after that date.

4. Loans by the Bank of England under the Scheme are to bear interest at 1 per cent. above Bank rate varying, with a minimum of 5 per cent. in all. Interest will be payable fortnightly or, when the Stock Exchange is reopened, at each settlement, and the borrowers will be entitled to coupons and dividends, provided that such interest is duly paid.

5. The Bank of England will not press for the repayment of advances made under the Scheme until after the expiry of a period of twelve months from the conclusion of peace or after the expiry of "The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914,"(a) whichever shall happen first, nor will the Bank in the meantime require the deposit of further margin, provided that this agreement shall not prejudice the right to immediate repayment if and when a receiving order in bankruptcy is made against the borrower.

6. The borrower may at any time repay the advance in whole or in part. In the case of part repayment the securities to be released will be settled by agreement between the borrower and the Bank of England, or, in default of agreement, will be such proportion of each security as the amount of the repayment bears to the whole advance, provided that where any of the securities are securities held by the borrower against a loan made by him, the Bank of England will release those particular securities upon repayment of an amount equal to the value of the securities at the prices of the 29th July settlement, less the amount of the margin (if any) deposited with such borrower.

7. When any of the securities against which advances are outstanding, either under paragraph 2 or under paragraph 3, reaches the above-mentioned prices of the 29th July settlement, the bank concerned or the Bank of England, as the case may be, shall have the right of calling from the borrowers for the repayment of their loans to the extent of the value of such securities, and should such request not be complied with, the bank shall have the right of selling such securities for account of the borrowers, but not under the above-mentioned prices.

8. Lenders taking advantage of the Scheme shall be bound by the same conditions as the banks under paragraph 2. In the event of any lender who might take advantage of the Scheme not doing so, but seeking to realise his securities, the Stock Exchange

as a body shall oppose his application on the borrower's behalf under "The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914." (a)

The Stock Exchange Committee undertakes to make rules to secure that, where any loans have been used for the purpose of making other loans on the Stock Exchange, or for the purpose of carrying over stock, the advantages of the scheme shall extend, so far as practicable, to the clients and other parties concerned.

9. The Stock Exchange Committee will not reopen the Stock Exchange without submitting the proposed date and conditions of such reopening to the Treasury and obtaining their consent.

Treasury Chambers, S.W.

October 31, 1914.

(2) LETTER FROM THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER TO THE
BANK OF ENGLAND, DATED 6TH NOVEMBER, 1914.

Treasury Chambers,

6th November, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy* of a notice which His Majesty's Government caused to be published on the 2nd instant, explaining the nature of the arrangement reached after consultation with you for providing Government assistance in dealing with Account to Account Stock Exchange Loans.

I have the honour to convey to you the authority of His Majesty's Government to take action on their behalf in accordance with the Scheme and an assurance that they will in due course ask Parliament to give statutory authority for the arrangements adopted and for the charge against the Exchequer of any loss which may be incurred by the Bank as the result of their operations in the matter.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) D. LLOYD GEORGE.

The Governor and Deputy Governor,
Bank of England.

(3) LETTER FROM THE TREASURY TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
DATED 7TH NOVEMBER, 1914.

Treasury Chambers,

7th November, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH reference to the letter addressed to you by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 6th instant, on the subject of the Scheme for providing Government assistance in dealing with Account to Account Loans on the Stock Exchange, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you for formal record, a copy† of a Memorandum in which the Scheme is explained.

(a) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 78, printed at p. 35 of the Manual.

* Printed above as (1).

† This is the same as the notice referred to in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's letter of 6th November and printed above as (1).

The Scheme will apply to Account to Account Loans on any Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom which is prepared to accept the conditions laid down in paragraph 8 and 9, and the banks to which currency facilities are open have agreed to deal with such loans in the same way as loans upon the London Stock Exchange.

In accordance with the undertaking given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his letter of the 6th instant, Parliament will be asked in due course to give statutory authority for the charge against the Exchequer of any loss which may be incurred by the Bank as the result of the operations under the Scheme.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN BRADBURY.

The Governor and Deputy Governor,
Bank of England.

SUPREME COURT, ENGLAND.

Procedure.

ORDER OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR, DATED NOVEMBER 26, 1914,
DIRECTING THAT ORDER XI., RULE 8, OF THE RULES OF THE
SUPREME COURT SHALL CEASE TO APPLY TO THE GERMAN
EMPIRE.(a)

1914. No. 1696.

I, Richard Burdon, Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, by virtue of Order XI., Rule 8, of the Rules of the Supreme Court, 1883, and all other powers enabling me in this behalf hereby order as follows:—

Order XI., Rule 8, of the Rules of the Supreme Court shall, until further order, cease to apply to the German Empire.

The 26th day of November, 1914.

Haldane, C.

(a) Order XI. r. 8 (which was added to the Supreme Court Rules by Rules of July, 1903, printed Statutory Rules and Orders, 1903, p. 1334), relates to Service of Notice of a Writ of Summons in any Foreign Country to which the Rule may be from time to time applied by Order of the Lord Chancellor.

The Rule has been so applied to the Russian Empire by Order of March 21st, 1906 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1906, No. 230, p. 599); to France, Spain and Belgium by Order of August 2nd, 1910 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1910, No. 818, p. 704); to Portugal by Order of March, 22nd, 1912 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912, No. 283), p. 1205; and to Japan by Order of April 29th, 1912, (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912, No. 421, p. 1205).

The Order of July 4th, 1904, applying the Rule to the German Empire, which the present Order supersedes, is printed Statutory Rules and Orders, 1904, p. 652.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

PROCLAMATION, DATED OCTOBER 26, 1914, EXTENDING THE PROHIBITIONS CONTAINED IN THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY PROCLAMATION, No. 2.(a)

1914. No. 1569.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation extending the Prohibitions contained in the Proclamation of the 9th September, 1914, relating to Trading with the Enemy.

George R.I.

Whereas by Our Proclamation dated the 9th day of September, 1914, called the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2,(b) certain prohibitions, as therein more specifically set forth, were imposed upon all persons therein referred to:

And whereas by Our Proclamation dated the 30th day of September, 1914,(c) the prohibitions contained in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, were extended, and the importation of sugar was prohibited as therein more specifically set forth:

And whereas by Our Proclamation dated the 8th day of October, 1914,(d) Our Proclamation of the 9th September, 1914, called the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, was amended as therein more specifically set forth:

And whereas it is desirable to revoke Our Proclamation dated the 30th day of September, 1914:

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

1. The aforesaid Proclamation of the 30th day of September is hereby as from the date hereof revoked, and from and after the date hereof this present Proclamation is substituted therefor.

2. The importation into the United Kingdom of all sugar is hereby prohibited, provided that the foregoing prohibition shall not extend to sugar (not being raw or refined sugar made or produced by an enemy or in an enemy country, or refined sugar made or produced from raw sugar made or produced by an enemy or in an enemy country)—

(a) cleared from the port of shipment to this country on or before the 26th October, 1914;

(b) imported under contract made prior to the 4th August, 1914.

(a) This Proclamation was published in the "London Gazette" of October 26th, 1914, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of October 23rd; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of October 27th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of October 27th, 1914.

(b) Printed at pp. 378-381 of the Manual.

(c) Printed at pp. 384, 385 of the Manual.

(d) Printed at pp. 530, 531 of the Manual.

*Licence under Trading with Enemy Proclamation No. 2
as amended permitting payment of certain Patent
Office Fees.*

3. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by Our licence, or by the licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade, whether such licence be granted especially to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

4. The words "enemy" and "enemy country" and "person" shall have the same meaning in this Our Proclamation as in Our said Proclamation of the 9th day of September, 1914.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

God Save the King.

LICENCE GRANTED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE, NOVEMBER 4, 1914,
UNDER THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY PROCLAMATION NO. 2,
AS AMENDED BY PROCLAMATION OF OCTOBER 8TH, 1914, PERMIT-
TING PAYMENT OF CERTAIN FEES IN RESPECT OF PATENTS,
DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS.(a)

Board of Trade, Whitehall.

Whereas by Royal Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy, dated the 9th day of September, 1914,(b) it was, amongst other things, declared as follows:—

“The expression ‘enemy country’ in this Proclamation means the territories of the German Empire and of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, together with all the Colonies and Dependencies thereof.

“The expression ‘enemy’ in this Proclamation means any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country.”

And whereas it was also declared by the said Proclamation that from and after the date of the said Proclamation the persons therein referred to were prohibited from doing certain acts therein more specifically mentioned:

(a) This licence was published in the "London Gazette" of November 6th, 1914; and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of November 10th, 1914.

(b) The Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, printed at p. 378 of the Manual.

*Licence under Trading with Enemy Proclamation No. 2
as amended permitting payment of certain Patent
Office Fees.*

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And whereas it was further declared by the said Proclamation as follows:—

“ Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by Our licence or by the licence given on our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade whether such licences be specially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.”

And whereas in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 the Board of Trade, acting on behalf of His Majesty by licence dated the 23rd day of September, 1914,(a) granted licence to the persons therein referred to to pay the fees therein more specifically mentioned :

And whereas by Proclamation dated the 8th day of October, 1914,(b) the said Proclamation dated the 9th day of September, 1914, called the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, was amended as therein more specifically set forth, and the said Proclamation of the 8th day of October, 1914, was to be read as one with the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2:

And whereas in consequence of the provisions of the said Proclamation dated the 8th day of October, 1914, it is desirable to restate and modify the provisions contained in the before-recited licence dated the 23rd day of September, 1914.

Now, therefore, the Board of Trade, acting on behalf of His Majesty, and in pursuance of the power reserved in the said Proclamation and all other powers thereunto them enabling, do hereby revoke the said licence dated the 23rd day of September, 1914, and do hereby give and grant licence to all persons resident, carrying on business or being in the United Kingdom

To pay any fees necessary for obtaining the grant or for obtaining the renewal of patents or for obtaining the registration of Designs or Trade Marks or the renewal of such registration in an “ enemy country ”;

And also to pay on behalf of an “ enemy ” any fees payable in the United Kingdom on application for or renewal of the grant of a patent or on application for the registration of Designs or Trade Marks or the renewal of such registration.

Dated this 4th day of November, 1914.

H. Llewellyn Smith,
Secretary to the said Board.

(a) Printed at p. 381 of the Manual.

(b) Printed at p. 530 of the Manual.

TURKEY.

PROCLAMATION, DATED NOVEMBER 5, 1914, EXTENDING TO THE WAR WITH TURKEY THE PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL (OTHER THAN AN ORDER IN COUNCIL OF AUGUST 4, 1914, AS TO ENEMY SHIPS) RELATING TO THE WAR.(a)

1914. No. 1628.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation extending to the war with Turkey the Proclamations and Orders in Council now in force relating to the War.

George R.I.

Whereas, owing to hostile acts committed by Turkish forces under German officers, a state of war now exists between Us and the Sultan of Turkey;(b)

And whereas on the 4th day of August, 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the German Emperor;(c)

And whereas We did on the same date and on certain other dates subsequent thereto issue certain Proclamations and Orders in Council connected with such state of war;(d)

And whereas on the 12th day of August, 1914, a state of war came into existence between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary;(e)

And whereas certain of the aforesaid Proclamations and Orders in Council have since been extended so as to cover the state of war between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary;(f)

And whereas it is desirable now to provide for the state of war between Us and the Sultan of Turkey;

And whereas the Convention relating to the status of enemy merchant vessels at the outbreak of hostilities, signed at The

(a) This Proclamation was published in the "London Gazette" of November 5th, 1914, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of November 3rd; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of November 6th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of November 6th, 1914.

(b) See Notification of November 5th (printed at p. 1 above) of a State of War with Turkey.

(c) See Notification of August 4th (printed at p. 1 of the Manual) of a State of War with the German Empire.

(d) These Proclamations and Orders in Council are all printed in the Manual or this Supplement, and references to them are afforded by the Chronological Tables at the beginning and by the Indexes at the end of the Manual and Supplement respectively.

(e) See Notification of August 12th (printed at p. 1 of the Manual) of a State of War with Austria-Hungary.

(f) See Proclamation of August 12th, printed at pp. 97, 98 of the Manual.

Hague on the 18th October, 1907,(a) has not been ratified by the Sultan of Turkey, and therefore We do not think fit to extend to Turkish ships the Order in Council issued on the 4th day of August, 1914,(b) with reference to the departure from Our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such port or which subsequently entered the same:

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

1. The Proclamations and Orders in Council issued with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor, or with reference to the state of war between Us and the German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, other than the Order in Council issued on the 4th day of August, 1914,(b) with reference to the departure from Our ports of enemy vessels, which at the outbreak of hostilities were in any such ports, or which subsequently entered the same, shall, if still in force, apply to the state of war between Us and the Sultan of Turkey as from this 5th day of November, 1914.

2. The Proclamation issued on the 5th day of August, 1914,(c) warning all Our subjects, and all persons resident or being in Our Dominions, from contributing to or participating in, or assisting in the floating of, any loan raised on behalf of the German Government, or from advancing money to or entering into any contract or dealings whatsoever with the said Government, or otherwise aiding, abetting, or assisting the said Government, shall be deemed as from this 5th day of November, 1914, to apply to all loans raised on behalf of, or contracts or dealings entered into with, or to aiding, abetting, or assisting the Ottoman Government.

3. The words “enemy country” in any of the Proclamations or Orders in Council referred to in Article 1 of this Proclamation shall include the Dominions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey other than Egypt, Cyprus,(d) and any territory in the occupation of Us or Our allies.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

(a) This Convention is printed at pp. 442–445 of the Manual.

(b) This Order in Council is printed at pp. 138–141 of the Manual. As to the application of that Order to German and Austro-Hungarian ships, see Notifications printed at pp. 141–143 of the Manual, and at pp. 122, 123 of this Supplement.

(c) This Proclamation is printed at p. 177 of the Manual.

(d) Cyprus is now a British Possession. See “The Cyprus (Annexation) Order in Council, 1914,” printed at pp. 76, 77 above under the heading “CYPRUS.”

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

EMERGENCY GRANTS TO ASSOCIATIONS QUALIFIED FOR REFUNDS UNDER SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911 (1 & 2 GEO. 5, C. 55), AND SECTION 14 OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (PART II. AMENDMENT) ACT, 1914 (4 & 5 GEO. 5, C. 57).

I.—The Board of Trade are prepared to receive applications from Associations, the rules of which provide for payments to persons whilst unemployed, for emergency grants in aid of the exceptional expenditure on unemployment benefit owing to the war.

II.—Emergency grants will be in addition to any repayments to the Association under Section 106 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, and such grants will only be given to those Associations which have satisfied, or are prepared to satisfy, the conditions for a repayment under that Section.

III.—Full particulars as to repayments under Section 106, and of the regulations made thereunder in pursuance of which a repayment may be obtained are set out in the Leaflet U.I. 103 issued by the Board of Trade. Copies of this may be obtained on application. The officials of all Associations which have not already qualified for a repayment under the Section should, before making application for an emergency grant obtain a copy of this leaflet, and make themselves familiar with the conditions for a repayment.

IV.—Associations in order to receive emergency grants will be required to fulfil certain special conditions as follows:—

- (1.) To reduce all unemployment benefit payments to 17s. per week or less if the maximum rate of benefit payable under the rules of the Association exceeds 17s. per week.
- (2.) To satisfy the Board of Trade that the rate of unemployment among the members is abnormal.
- (3.) To levy their members in full employment as set out below, and from time to time supply particulars of the financial results of the levy.
- (4.) To furnish the Board of Trade with full information as to the unemployment of their members at agreed intervals during the period for which an emergency grant is paid.

Conditions (1), (2) and (3) will be considered in turn.

Rate of Benefit.

V.—In considering the maximum rate of benefit paid by the Association, sums paid by way of State unemployment benefit will be included; thus an Association paying 10s. per week from its own funds, and 7s. State benefit in accordance with the terms of its arrangement with the Board of Trade under Section 105, will be considered to be paying a maximum of 17s. per week. An

Association paying 12*s.* in addition to the 7*s.* will not be able to obtain an emergency grant until the rate of 12*s.* is reduced by at least 2*s.* per week.

It is an absolute condition of any emergency grant that not more than 17*s.* per week is paid by the Association to any one member.

Rate of Unemployment.

VI.—Emergency grants will not in general be made unless the Association can prove to the satisfaction of the Board that the rate of unemployment among the members is at least double the normal over a period of years. For this purpose the Association will be required to furnish the Board periodically with particulars of the unemployment experienced by the members, and may be required to furnish information as to unemployment experienced by them in past years if they have not already furnished such information to the Board of Trade.

Levy on Members in Full Employment.

VII.—The Association will be required to satisfy the Board that it has authorised a levy to be made on its members in full employment without any reduction in the ordinary rate of contribution prescribed by the rules.

The levy need not be imposed on members below the age of 21 years, or upon those members who do not contribute to the funds of the Association for the purpose of receiving unemployment benefit when unemployed.

The Board will take such steps as they may consider necessary to satisfy themselves that the levy is duly enforced, and the Association will be required to furnish periodically detailed statements showing the sums which have been received as the result of the levy. Such sums must be exclusively used for the purpose of paying unemployment benefit.

Amount of Emergency Grant.

VIII.—The amount of emergency grant will vary having regard to the rate of levy, and the rate of levy will vary having regard to the maximum benefit paid, as set out in the following table:—

Maximum rate of benefit paid.	Rate of levy to obtain an emergency grant of one-sixth.	Rate of levy to obtain an emergency grant of one-third.
Exceeding 15 <i>s.</i> but not exceeding 17 <i>s.</i>	d. 3	d. 6
„ 13 <i>s.</i> „ „ 15 <i>s.</i>	2	4
Not exceeding 13 <i>s.</i>	1	2

Thus an Association paying a maximum benefit of 17*s.* and levying the members in full employment 6*d.* per week, will,

subject to its fulfilling the other conditions, obtain an emergency grant of one-third of its expenditure on unemployment benefit, which together with the payment of one-sixth ordinarily obtainable under Section 106, will equal a total of one-half of the Association's expenditure. If such an Association decides to levy 3*d.* per week only, it will obtain an emergency grant of one-sixth, which with the repayment ordinarily obtainable under the Section, will equal a total of one-third of the expenditure.

An Association paying a rate of 10*s.* which decides to levy its members 2*d.* per week will be able to obtain a total repayment under Section 106 and by way of Emergency Grant of half of its expenditure; if the levy is 1*d.* per week, it will be able to obtain altogether one-third of its expenditure.

When the Association has an arrangement with the Board of Trade under Section 105 in respect of its members compulsorily insured under Part II. of the Act, the whole sum repaid to it in accordance with the terms of the arrangement will be excluded from the total sum in respect of which the emergency grant will be paid.

If the rate of benefit paid by the Association depends in part upon the number of children in the family of the member, the Board propose to assume for the purpose of the above table a family of four children. In cases where in addition to a cash payment an allowance is made, *e.g.*, for rent, the Board propose to assume that the allowance is made in every case.

Date from which Emergency Grant will be payable.

IX.—The emergency grants above referred to will ordinarily be made in respect of expenditure incurred after the application for a grant has been made and the necessary conditions have been fulfilled.

2. In addition, special emergency grants may also be made in respect of expenditure incurred between the 4th August, 1914, or any subsequent date, and the date when all the conditions for an emergency grant are fulfilled. Such retrospective grants will be subject to special conditions, and the sum paid and the period in respect of which it is paid will depend on the circumstances in each case.

Payment of Claims.

X.—Associations will be permitted to claim both the ordinary repayments and the emergency grants monthly, and payments in respect of such claims will be made about the middle of the month following that to which they relate.

All other conditions applicable to the payment of emergency grants, *e.g.*, financial requirements, audit, &c., will be found in the Leaflet U.I. 103 referred to in paragraph III. which, together with forms of application for an emergency grant, U.I. 351, can be obtained on application to the General Manager, Board of Trade Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Department, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

October, 1914

VESSELS DETAINED, OR CAPTURED, BY THE ALLIES.

FOREIGN OFFICE NOTICE OF AUGUST 29, 1914, AS TO VESSELS
DETAINED IN BRITISH PORTS OR CAPTURED BY HIS
MAJESTY'S ARMED FORCES.(a)

In order to furnish information to British and other traders who may be interested in cargoes carried on merchant vessels which have been either detained in British ports on the outbreak of war or have been captured by His Majesty's armed forces, it has been decided to publish lists of these vessels. A list is accordingly appended containing such information as is at present available. This list cannot be taken as necessarily complete, and is subject to correction. Supplementary lists will be published from time to time as further particulars are received.

These lists will also be communicated to Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, to the undermentioned Shipping Associations, etc.,

Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange, Ltd., 24, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

Central News, 5, New Bridge Street, E.C.

Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, 5, Whittington Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

"Fairplay," Billiter House, Billiter Street, E.C.

"Journal of Commerce," Liverpool.

Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association, 10, Water Street, Liverpool.

Liverpool Underwriters' Association, Liverpool.

Lloyd's, Royal Exchange, E.C.

Lloyd's List, 37, Royal Exchange, E.C.

North of England Protecting and Indemnity Association, 24, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

Press Association, Ltd., 14, New Bridge Street, E.C.

Shipping Federation, Ltd., Exchange Chambers, 24, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

"Shipping Gazette," 5, New Street Square, E.C.

"Shipping World," Effingham House, Arundel Street, W.C.

"Syren and Shipping," 93, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

and to any other similar bodies who may intimate to the Foreign Office that they wish to receive them.

All persons having any claims in respect of cargoes which are the subject of proceedings in the British Prize Courts should take steps to have their interests represented in accordance with the

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of August 29th, 1914, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of August 28th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of August 31st, 1914, being a Supplement to the Gazette of August 28th, and in the "Dublin Gazette" of September 4th, 1914.

Prize Court Rules, copies of which may be procured, either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman and Sons, 29, Breems Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C.(a).

With respect to vessels which may be in the custody of the Prize Courts established in the United Kingdom, attention is called to the following notice issued by the Prize Court:—

“PRIZE COURTS,
“Admiralty Marshal's Office,
“Royal Courts of Justice,
“London, W.C.

“(Registry of the Prize Court in Great Britain and Ireland).

“August 14, 1914.

“All persons having any interest in cargoes other than enemy cargoes laden on enemy ships captured as prizes, and requiring a release of such cargoes or portion of cargoes, should make enquiries in London at the offices of His Majesty's Procurator-General, Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, and in the case of the outports of the United Kingdom, at the offices of the agents for His Majesty's Procurator-General, whose addresses can be obtained from the Collectors of Customs at such outports.

“His Majesty's Procurator-General will require proof of ownership and particulars as to freight, whether paid or unpaid.”

In cases where the title of British subjects or of persons domiciled in allied or neutral States, or of friendly aliens domiciled in this country, who are interested in such cargoes, is clear and established without doubt to the satisfaction of the Procurator-General, such cargoes or portions of cargoes will be released with as little delay as possible, provided that no question of contraband arises, and subject to the adjustment of any matters relating to freight or other charges falling on the cargo. In more doubtful cases recourse to the ordinary Prize Court procedure will be necessary. It will in most cases be convenient that the parties should communicate with the agent of the Procurator-General at the port where the ship is, rather than with the Procurator-General himself.

Due notice will be given of the institution of proceedings in cases in which vessels are in the custody of the Prize Courts in the United Kingdom. Vessels which have been detained in or brought into British ports outside the United Kingdom will be brought before the Prize Courts established in His Majesty's dominions overseas, and interested parties should take steps to have their interests represented before those Courts.

(a) The Prize Court Rules, 1914, are printed at pp. 261-352 of the Manual. They were amended by “Provisional” Order in Council, printed at p. 366 of the Manual, which was made as a Statutory Order by Order in Council of November 28th, 1914, printed at p. 178 above. By a further “Provisional” Order in Council of November 28th, 1914, printed at p. 176 above, certain further amendments were made in the Rules.

It is hoped that arrangements may shortly be made for the publication of similar notice in respect of proceedings in those Prize Courts.

His Majesty's Government are endeavouring to obtain from the Governments of France, Russia, and Japan lists of merchant vessels which may be similarly detained or captured by the armed forces of those States. All such information as soon as received will be published in the same way.(a)

A separate notification is being published as regards German vessels detained in Belgian ports on the outbreak of hostilities.

All the information in the possession of His Majesty's Government will in this way be made public, and it is hoped that the necessity of applying to Government Departments for information in particular cases will be eliminated.

Foreign Office,

August 29, 1914.

List of Vessels.(b)

FOREIGN OFFICE NOTICE OF SEPTEMBER 11, 1914, AS TO VESSELS
DETAINED OR CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH NAVAL AUTHORITIES.(c)

His Majesty's Government have received from the French Government the following list of vessels which have been detained or captured by the French Naval Authorities.(b) Any further information of this nature which may be furnished by the French Government will be published in due course.

FOREIGN OFFICE NOTICE AS TO VESSELS DETAINED OR CAPTURED
BY THE JAPANESE NAVAL AUTHORITIES.(c)

Nil.

(August 28th(b).)

By Imperial Ordinance dated the 28th ultimo, a Prize Court has been established at Sasebo.

According to information received by His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokio from the Japanese Government, innocent cargoes owned by British subjects on vessels which may henceforth be captured will be released as soon as possible in cases where the Prize Court considers there is no objection to this course.

(a) See Notices printed below.

(b) The Lists of these Vessels which are published from time to time in the "London Gazette" are not reprinted in the present Work.

(c) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of September 12th, 1914, being a Supplement to the Gazette of September 11th, in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of September 15th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of September 15th, 1914.

*Appointment of Committee as to Prize Ships Captured or Detained
at British Oversea Ports.*

**FOREIGN OFFICE NOTICE AS TO VESSELS DETAINED OR CAPTURED
BY THE RUSSIAN NAVAL AUTHORITIES.(a)**

It is hoped shortly to publish a complete list of these vessels in the London Gazette.(b)

According to information received by His Majesty's Ambassador at Petrograd from the Russian Government, British owners of cargoes on such vessels should make application to the General Staff, Ministry of Marine, Petrograd. Restitution of British owned cargoes in vessels seized in port will be made administratively without previous judicial decision. The intervention of His Majesty's Consular Officers in these cases is permitted, and His Majesty's Consular Officers have been so advised by His Majesty's Ambassador at Petrograd.

ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARING IN THE PRESS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2ND 1914, OF APPOINTMENT BY THE TREASURY OF A COMMITTEE AS TO PRIZE SHIPS CAPTURED OR DETAINED AT BRITISH OVERSEA PORTS.

It is announced that the Treasury have appointed a Committee to report in what classes of case it is expedient that Prize Ships captured or detained at Ports outside the United Kingdom should be moved for sale or disposal to other ports or should be chartered for purposes of trade, and to make the necessary arrangements in such cases as are remitted to them by the departments concerned in the administration of the territories where the prize ships are detained.

The Committee is constituted as follows:—

Vice-Admiral Sir E. J. W. Slade, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.,
Chairman.

Mr. G. L. Barstow, C.B., of the Treasury.

Mr. W. J. Evans, of the Admiralty.

Mr. Garnham Roper, of the Board of Trade.

Mr. C. B. L. Tennyson, of the Colonial Office.

Mr. H. W. Malkin, of the Foreign Office.

Mr. L. D. Wakeley, of the India Office.

Mr. T. H. Holt, Head of the Shipping Department of the
Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Mr. R. A. Wiseman of the Colonial Office is acting as Secretary to the Committee.

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of September 12th, 1914, being a Supplement to the Gazette of September 11th, in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of September 15th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of September 15th, 1914.

(b) The Lists of these Vessels which are published from time to time in the London Gazette are not reprinted in the present Work.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

Naval and Military Operations and other Expenditure arising out of the War.

ESTIMATE OF AUGUST 5TH, 1914, OF THE SUM REQUIRED
TO BE VOTED.

1914-15.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

(£100,000,000.)

ESTIMATE of the SUM required to be Voted, beyond the ordinary Grants of Parliament, towards defraying the Expenses which may be incurred during the Year ending the 31st March, 1915, for all measures which may be taken for the SECURITY of the COUNTRY; for the conduct of NAVAL and MILITARY OPERATIONS; for assisting the FOOD SUPPLY; for promoting the CONTINUANCE of TRADE, INDUSTRY, BUSINESS and COMMUNICATIONS, whether by means of insurance or indemnity against risk or otherwise; for RELIEF of DISTRESS; and generally for all expenses arising out of the existence of a state of war.

One Hundred Million Pounds.(a)

E. S. MONTAGU.

Treasury Chambers,
5 August, 1914.

(a) This Vote of Credit was granted by the House of Commons, August 6th 1914, and the Treasury Minute relating to the Vote is printed at pp. 396-401 of the Manual.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE OF NOVEMBER 12TH, 1914, OF THE
SUM REQUIRED TO BE VOTED.

1914-15.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

(£225,000,000.)

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE of the AMOUNT required to be Voted, beyond the ordinary Grants of Parliament, towards defraying the Expenses which may be incurred during the Year ending the 31st March, 1915, for all measures which may be taken for the SECURITY of the COUNTRY; for the conduct of NAVAL and MILITARY OPERATIONS; for assisting the FOOD SUPPLY, and promoting the CONTINUANCE of TRADE, INDUSTRY, BUSINESS and COMMUNICATIONS, whether by means of insurance or indemnity against risk, the financing of the purchase and resale of foodstuffs and materials, or otherwise; for RELIEF of DISTRESS; and generally for all expenses arising out of the existence of a state of war.

Two Hundred and Twenty-five Million Pounds.(a)

		£
Original Vote of Credit, 1914-5(b)	...	100,000,000
Add—Sum now required	... ..	225,000,000
Total	... ..	325,000,000

E. S. MONTAGU.

Treasury Chambers,
12 November, 1914.

Note.—The Vote of Credit is intended to cover not only the cost of naval and military operations but also all expenditure which may be necessary or desirable in view of the conditions created by the war, *e.g.* :—

- (1) Payments under guarantees given by the Treasury for the purpose of the restoration of credit, the encouragement of trade and industry, and to facilitate the raising of funds by His Majesty's dominions or protectorates outside the United Kingdom and by Allied Powers.

(a) This Vote of Credit was granted by the House of Commons, November 17th, 1914.

(b) See above.

- (2) Advances by way of loans or grants to His Majesty's dominions or protectorates outside the United Kingdom and to Allied Powers* for the purpose of War Expenditure or of meeting difficulties arising out of the War and to Local Authorities and other bodies for undertaking public works for the relief of distress.
- (3) Advances by way of temporary loans to provide funds which would otherwise be raised by the issue of securities guaranteed by Parliament.

When the Vote of Credit is used to finance the purchase and resale of foodstuffs or materials or for other operations undertaken in the public interest, which involve an immediate outlay recoverable in whole or in part by sales to the public, receipt of insurance premiums, or otherwise, advances for these purposes will be made from the Vote from time to time to separate accounts and the receipts will be credited to those accounts, the net expenditure only being charged to the Vote of Credit. Any balances standing to the credit of these accounts when they are finally closed will be paid to the Exchequer.

WAR LOAN.

TREASURY MINUTE DATED THE 17TH NOVEMBER, 1914, RELATING TO ADVANCES TO HIS MAJESTY'S SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer calls the attention of the Board to the arrangements which have been made with the Governments of certain of the Dominions with a view to avoiding the disadvantages of the separate flotation by each Dominion of the loans required to meet the heavy expenditure entailed by the present crisis.

So far as they can be estimated at present, the amounts required are:—

	£
Dominion of Canada	12,000,000
Commonwealth of Australia	18,000,000
Dominion of New Zealand	5,250,000
Union of South Africa	7,000,000

It is proposed that the sums required by the Dominion Governments from time to time should be advanced to them out of the proceeds of any general war loan or loans which may be raised by His Majesty's Government, *i.e.*, of any loan raised otherwise than by short-term securities, such as the six or twelve months Treasury Bills by which the cost of the war has hitherto been provided for.

* A sum of £2,910,000 has been advanced to the Belgian Government, and a sum of £800,000 to the Serbian Government.

The object of these advances is to provide funds to meet the Naval and Military expenditure incurred by the Dominions and other charges directly due to the crisis. They are not intended to be applied to financing development services.

The sums advanced are to be applied primarily to meet the obligations of the Dominions in the United Kingdom in respect of debt services and purchases in the English market, thus setting free (in so far as these obligations represent expenditure not arising out of the crisis) a corresponding sum in the Dominions for local war expenditure. Save in very exceptional circumstances (*e.g.*, where separate naval or military operations are being carried on by the Dominion itself), no part of the advances is to be used for cash remittances from the United Kingdom.

The money will be lent to the four Dominions named at the rate of interest at which His Majesty's Government itself will have borrowed, the discount on any interest-bearing securities issued at a discount being added to the capital of the debt. The amounts paid over to the Dominions from time to time in respect of the advances will be charged to the Vote of Credit.

The debts due to His Majesty's Government from each of the Dominions will be paid off out of public issues of stock or securities to be made at such times as may be agreed upon as suitable between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Dominion Government.

If at the time of repayment the securities out of the proceeds of which the original advance was made stand at a discount a corresponding abatement, and if they stand at a premium a corresponding increase will be made in the amount repayable.

Pending the issue of a general war loan,^(a) arrangements have been made where necessary for the Bank of England to make temporary advances to the Dominions in anticipation of the loan upon the understanding that such temporary advances (which will be included in the totals specified above) will be repaid by the Treasury to the Bank of England on behalf of the Dominions concerned as soon as the proceeds of the first general war loan are available.

My Lords approve.

Let directions be given accordingly and let a copy of this Minute be transmitted through the Colonial Office to the Governments of the Dominions concerned.

(a) See Prospectus of the War Loan 1925-1928, printed at pp. 201, 202 below.

PROSPECTUS, DATED NOVEMBER 17, 1914, OF THE WAR LOAN,
1925-1928.(a) (b)

WAR LOAN, 1925-1928.

ISSUE OF £350,000,000.

(Of which £100,000,000 has already been placed in the terms of this Prospectus) in Stock or Bonds, bearing Interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st March and 1st September.

PRICE OF ISSUE FIXED BY H.M. TREASURY AT £95 PER CENT.

Dividends representing Interest accrued after the 7th December, 1914, on the various Instalments as they severally fall due will be paid as follows:—

On the 1st March, 1915, 4s. 6d. per cent.

On the 1st September, 1915, £1 10s. 11d. per cent.

The Stock is an investment authorized by "The Trustee Act, 1893,"(c) and Trustees may invest therein notwithstanding that the price may at the time of investment exceed the redemption value of £100 per cent.

Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £2 per cent., will be received at the Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C., and may be forwarded either direct, or through the medium of any Banker or Stockbroker in the United Kingdom. Applications must be for even hundreds of pounds.

Further payments will be required as follows:—

£3 per cent. on Monday, the 7th December, 1914.

£10 per cent. on Monday, the 21st December, 1914.

£10 per cent. on Thursday, the 7th January, 1915.

£10 per cent. on Thursday, the 21st January, 1915.

£10 per cent. on Thursday, the 4th February, 1915.

£10 per cent. on Monday, the 22nd February, 1915.

(a) In his statement on the War Budget, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Lloyd George) said:—

"I have, further, a very important announcement to make which will give a special value to this investment. I am in a position to state that the Bank of England has patriotically agreed to give me important credit facilities in connection with the new Loan which will have the effect, not only of bringing enormous relief to the pressure of the money market which the raising of so large a sum would otherwise create, but of making the security itself a most valuable investment to the whole financial and mercantile community. For a period of rather more than three years, that is from the date of the issue of the Loan until 1st March, 1918, the Bank of England will be prepared to make advances against the deposit of War Stock or Bonds, without collateral security, of amounts equal to the issue price of the stock or bonds deposited without margin at a rate of interest 1 per cent. below the current Bank Rate."—(Parliamentary Debates, House of Commons, Tuesday, 17th November, 1914, Vol. 68, No. 4, Cols. 370, 371.)

(b) This Prospectus was published in the "London Gazette" of November 17th, 1914, being a Supplement to the Gazette of November 17th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of November 20th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of November 20th, 1914.

(c) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 53. This Act (*see* s. 52 thereof) does not extend to Scotland: as to Scotland, *see* s. 3 of the Trusts (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1894 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 63)

£10 per cent. on Thursday, the 11th March, 1915.

£10 per cent. on Thursday, the 25th March, 1915.

£10 per cent. on Monday, the 12th April, 1915.

£10 per cent. on Monday, the 26th April, 1915.

The Governor and Company of the Bank of England are authorized to receive applications for this Loan, which will take the form either of Inscribed Stock, or Bonds to Bearer, at the option of the Subscribers.

If not previously redeemed, the Loan will be repaid at par on the 1st March, 1928, but His Majesty's Government reserve to themselves the right to redeem the Loan at par at any time on, or after, the 1st March, 1925, on giving not less than three calendar months' notice in the London Gazette. Both Capital and Interest will be a charge on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

The Books of the Loan will be kept at the Bank of England and at the Bank of Ireland. Dividends will be paid half-yearly on the 1st March and 1st September. Dividends on Stock will be paid by Warrant, which will be sent by post. Dividends on Bonds will be paid by Coupon.

Inscribed Stock will be convertible into Bonds to Bearer at any time without payment of any fee; and Bonds to Bearer will be exchangeable for Inscribed Stock on payment of a fee of one shilling per Bond.

In case of partial allotment, the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be applied towards the payment of the first instalment. Should there be a surplus after making that payment, such surplus will be refunded by cheque.

The instalments may be paid in full on, or after, the 7th December, 1914, under discount at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. In case of default in the payment of any instalment by its proper date, the deposit and the instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer, with Coupon attached for the dividend payable on the 1st March, 1915, will be issued in exchange for the provisional receipts. As soon as these Scrip Certificates to Bearer have been paid in full they can be inscribed (*i.e.*, can be converted into Stock); or, they can be exchanged for Bonds to Bearer (as soon as these can be prepared) in denominations of £100, £200, £500, and £1,000. Inscribed Stock will be transferable in any sums which are multiples of a penny.

Application forms may be obtained at the Bank of England and the Bank of Ireland; at any Bank or Money Office in the United Kingdom; of Messrs. Mullens, Marshall and Co., 13, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.; and of the principal Stockbrokers.

The List of Applications will be closed on, or before, Tuesday, the 24th November, 1914.

Bank of England, London.
17th November, 1914.

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In Continuation of Supplement No. 2

TO THE

MANUAL

OF

EMERGENCY LEGISLATION

COMPRISING ALL THE

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, PROCLAMATIONS,
ORDERS, &c.,

PASSED AND MADE IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE

WAR

WITH AN

Analytical Index to Supplements Nos. 2 and 3.

EDITED BY

ALEXANDER PULLING, C.B.,

Of TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, AND OF THE INNER TEMPLE,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

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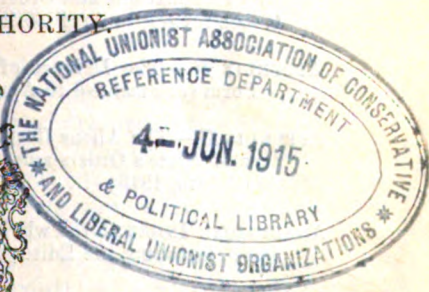
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PREFATORY NOTE.

This Supplement No. 3 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation is a continuation of Supplement No. 2, and comprises the full text of all the "Emergency" Statutes, Proclamations, Orders in Council, Rules, Regulations, and Notifications (whether subsequently amended, or repealed or not), which have been passed and made to April 30th, 1915, and have not already appeared in the Manual, or in Supplement No. 2, which this Supplement, therefore, brings up to the last-named date.

As this Supplement *continues* but does *not incorporate* the contents of Supplement No. 2, the pagination has been continued on direct from that Supplement, and at the end of the present volume there will be found an Index to both Supplement No. 2 (pp. 1-217) and to this Supplement No. 3 (pp. 219 *et seq.*).

Reference to the principal contents of Supplement No. 2 is made in the Prefatory Note (p. iii.) thereto: that Supplement comprises all those Emergency Acts of the Session 5 Geo. 5 which received the Royal Assent last winter, the November consolidation of the Defence of the Realm Regulations (which has now been largely amended, *see below*), the second Declaration of London Order in Council, and the Proclamations, &c., consequent on the state of war with Turkey.

Since the date (December 5th, 1914) covered by Supplement No. 2, important additions to, and changes in, the Emergency Legislation have been made.

Of the 17 Public General Acts which have received the Royal Assent between last November and to-day, no less than 13 comprise "Emergency Legislation," and are printed at length herein. Amongst these are Acts restricting Transfers of British Ships, facilitating Legal Proceedings against Enemies, giving the two Universities power to make "emergency statutes," and adding certain war powers to the Customs Code, and two Acts amending the Defence of the Realm Act by giving a British subject the right to be tried by a civil court, and by extending the powers for expediting the production of war material.

Since the issue of the former Supplement, both the Defence of the Realm Regulations (consolidated by Order in Council in November last), and the Orders as to Restrictions on Aliens (so consolidated last September), have been repeatedly amended.

The text of each of the Amending Orders passed between December last and to-day is printed herein, but for simplicity of reference the whole of both sets of Regulations are reproduced in Consolidated Form in appendices at the end of this volume.

The Lists of Contraband of War were revised and added to by Proclamations of December and March last printed herein, footnotes to which give the corresponding French legislation.

The Proclamations and Orders of Council as to Prohibition of Exports were again consolidated in February, but have been repeatedly amended (lastly on the 26th inst.) The Manual and its Supplements contain the full text of every Proclamation

and Order of Council that has been issued, but to facilitate reference an Alphabetical List, shewing to what extent exportation as regards each species of goods is restricted, is given in Appendix A hereto.

This Supplement also contains the Rules of Court under the Legal Proceedings against Enemies, and the Trading with the Enemy Amendment, Acts, and additional Prize Court, and Court (Emergency Powers), Rules.

In this Supplement will also be found the Proclamation declaring Postal Orders no longer legal tender, and the Announcements as to Restrictions on Fresh Issues of Capital and as to Foreign Exchanges.

This Supplement also contains the Treasury Minutes as to Currency and Bank Notes, the Licences to London Branches of Enemy Banks, the documents relating to Government Insurance against War Risks both as to Ships and Cargo, and the Stock Exchange Regulations consequential on the Crisis, and documents relating to the Loan Scheme and the Re-opening of the Stock Exchange. Certain of these documents date back to the commencement of the Crisis, but it was decided to postpone their production until they could be presented as now in complete form.

The arrangement of this Supplement is identical with that of the Manual as described in the Prefatory Note, pp. iii, iv, thereof and with that of Supplement No. 2, and as there stated the copies of Statutes printed herein are "authoritative" copies, and the copies of Proclamations, Orders in Council, &c., printed herein "under authority" are *prima facie* evidence.

Such of the Orders, Rules, &c., contained in this Supplement which are now (April 30th, 1915) no longer in force are, following the plan adopted in the Manual and in Supplement No. 2, printed in *italics*.

The Manual contains (pp. v-xi) a Chronological Table of Emergency Legislation passed between August 1st and September 30th, 1914: a continuation and amplification of that Table to December 5th, 1914, will be found at pp. v-x of Supplement No. 2 and a further amplification and continuation to April 30th, 1915, at pp. v *et seq.* of this Supplement.

The Index to this Supplement (which as above stated covers also the contents of Supplement No. 2) is on the same plan as that to the Manual as described at p. 532 thereof.

At pp. xv-xviii hereof will be found Tables shewing how the various Documents printed in the Manual and in Supplement No. 2 have been affected by the later Emergency Legislation herein included.

ALEXANDER PULLING.

The Temple.
April 30th, 1915.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION,

passed during period ending April 30th, 1915, in continuation and amplification of Similar Tables of Emergency Legislation of August to December 5th, 1914, printed at pp. v-xi of the Manual, and pp. v-x of Supplement No. 2.

[Those Acts, Proclamations, &c., of which the titles are printed in *italics* are now (April 30th, 1915) no longer in force.]

Date.	Title.	Page of SUPPLEMENT No. 3.(a)
1914.		
July 31	Stock Exchange Resolutions as to Postponed Settlements	518
Aug. 4	Reinsurance Agreement "for Voyages" and Supplemental Reinsurance Agreement "for Time" between H.M.'s Government and the War Risks Insurance Associations	415, 437
"	Stock Exchange Resolution as to Postponed Settlement	519
Aug. 6	Treasury Minute as to Issue of Currency Notes ...	318
"	Treasury Minute as to Issue of Notes by Banks of Issue in Scotland and Ireland in Excess of the Limits fixed by Law	320
"	Stock Exchange Notice as to Foreign Clerks	519
Aug. 7	Stock Exchange Notice as to Moratorium	519
Aug. 10	<i>Secretary of State's Licence under Aliens Restriction (No. 2) Order in Council, 1914, permitting certain German Banks to carry on business</i>	249
Aug. 11	Stock Exchange Notice as to Moratorium	519
Aug. 12	Stock Exchange Resolutions as to Moratorium	520
Aug. 13	<i>Secretary of State's Licence under Aliens Restriction (No. 2) Order in Council, 1914, permitting certain Austrian Banks to carry on business</i>	250
Aug. 15	Royal Warrant as to Stoppages and Pensions, and as to Soldiers not on Married Establishment	276
Aug. 19	Stock Exchange Notice as to Enemy Balances, &c. ...	521
"	<i>Stock Exchange Resolution as to Quotation of Securities Ex. Dividend</i>	521
Aug. 20	Treasury Minute as to issue of Currency Notes ...	322
Aug. 25	Explanatory Memorandum of War Risks Insurance Office as to Cargo Insurance and King's Enemy War Risks Insurance Policy on Goods	499
Aug. 27	Notice declaring China Treasonable Insurance Regulations urgent	296
"	China Treasonable Insurance King's Regulations ...	296
Aug. —	Notice affixed during the War to Grants of Probate and Administration	512
Sept. 4	Stock Exchange Resolutions as to Moratorium	522
Sept. 14	Stock Exchange Resolutions as to Minimum Prices (Trustee Securities, &c.)	523

(a) The paging of Supplement No. 3 is continued from that of Supplement No. 2 to which it forms a continuation.

Date.	Title.(a)	Page of SUPPLEMENT No. 3.
1914.		
Sept. 19	Secretary of State's Licence under Aliens Restriction (No. 2) Order in Council, 1914, permitting certain German Banks to carry on business ...	251
"	Secretary of State's Licence under Aliens Restriction (No. 2) Order in Council, 1914, permitting certain Austrian Banks to carry on business ...	253
Sept. 21	Foreign Office Notification as to Establishment of French Prize Court at Bordeaux ...	574
Sept. 23	Royal Warrant as to increase of Separation Allowance	276
Sept. 28	Foreign Office Notification as to Vessels Detained or Captured by French Naval Authorities ...	574
Sept. 30	Treasury Letter to Bank of England as to Assistance in regard to Bills of Exchange ...	291
Oct. 2	Stock Exchange Rule as to Liquidating Members Note	525
"	Stock Exchange Resolutions as to Moratorium ...	523
Oct. 3	Stock Exchange Resolutions as to Minimum Prices (American Securities) ...	525
Oct. 7	Stock Exchange Order as to Minimum Prices (American Securities) ...	525
Oct. 8	Letter from Controller of Enemy Banks to Stock Exchange ...	549
Oct. 9	Notice to Mariners as to Extinction of Lights and Discontinuance or Removal of Aids to Navigation in the United Kingdom ...	348
"	Rule providing for Pensions of Irish Teachers engaged in War Service ...	542
Oct. 14	Secretary of State's Licence under Trading with the Enemy Proclamation (No. 2) to certain German and Austrian Banks to receive dividends on certain shares and as to transfers of such shares ...	549
Oct. 22	Treasury Minute as to issue of Currency Notes for £1 of New Design ...	324
Oct. 27	Army Order (440 of 1914) as to Separation Allowance for Dependants of Soldiers other than wives and legitimate children during the present War ...	278
Oct. 31	War Office Memorandum on application of National Insurance Act, 1911, to Embodied Territorial Force	258
"	Stock Exchange Notice as to Government Loan Scheme ...	527
Nov. 3	Emergency Rules made by Stock Exchange Committee	527
Nov. 5	Secretary of State's Licence under Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914, permitting certain Turkish Banks to carry on business ...	254
Nov. 6	Secretary of State's Order as to Glasses for Safety Lamps in Coal Mines (1914, No. 1632) ...	470
Nov. 9	Royal Warrant as to Allotments for Soldiers' Children —Remission or Limitation ...	282
Nov. 12	Estimate of Additional Number of Men required for Army ...	270
"	Stock Exchange Notice as to Transactions Open For or With an Enemy ...	525
Nov. 14	Board of Trade Announcement as to Arrangements to facilitate Re-opening of Liverpool Cotton Exchange	464

(a) The number (e.g., 1914, No. 1632) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, see Prefatory Note, p. iii. of Manual.

Date.	Title.(a)	Page of SUPPLEMENT No. 3.
1914.		
Nov. 24	Royal Warrant altering Officers' Pay	271
"	Agreement between H.M.'s Government and War Risks Insurance Associations for Payment of Allow- ances to Dependants of Officers and Seamen Interned in Enemy Countries	446
Nov. 27	Telegraph (Inland Written Telegram) Amendment (No. 5), Regulation 1914 (1914 No. 1707)	543
"	<i>Stock Exchange Resolution as to Quotation of Securities Ex Dividend</i>	526
Nov. 28	Inland Revenue Regulations as to Income Tax	410
Nov. 30	Secretary of State's Licence under Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914, permitting certain Turkish Banks to carry on business	254
Dec. 2	Board of Trade Order appointing Public Trustee Custodian of Enemy Property for England and Wales	552
Dec. 3	Army Order I. as to Separation Allowance and Allotments for Families and other Dependants of Soldiers returning from or proceeding to India	283
Dec. 5	Board of Trade Order appointing Accountant of Court Custodian of Enemy Property for Scotland	556
"	Admiralty Order under Defence of the Realm (Con- solidation) Regulations as to Pilotage	348
Dec. 9	Secretary of State's Order under Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations as to Lights in Greater London. (1915, No. 190)	341
"	Foreign Office Notification as to British Cargoes Landed from German Ships at Tsingtao	575
Dec. 10	Notice to Mariners as to Restriction of Navigation in Bristol Channel	349
Dec. 11	<i>Order of Council varying Proclamation of Nov. 10th, 1914, as to Prohibitions on Exportation. (1914, No. 1756)</i>	376
"	Secretary of State's Order under Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order removing Aberdeen and West Hartlepool from List of Approved Ports	245
"	Army Order as to Continuance, Modification, or Cessation of Separation Allowance and Allotment of Pay	283
Dec. 12	War Office Memorandum on Application of National Insurance Act, 1911, to Soldiers enlisted for the period of the War	264
Dec. 15	Act of Sederunt as to procedure under Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914. (1914, No. 1757)	568
"	Statement (appearing in the press) of the Foreign Trade Debits Committee	293
"	Board of Trade Order appointing Official Assignee in Bankruptcy attached to K.B.D. of High Court (Ireland) Custodian of Enemy Property for Ireland	557
"	Regulations removing Disqualification of Members of Scottish Insurance Committees by absence caused by War Employment. (1914, No. 1769)	486
Dec. 17	Order in Council as to Royal Indian Marine Vessel "Comet." (1914, No. 1770)	412

(a) The number (e.g., 1914, No. 1707) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, see Prefatory Note, p. iii. of Manual.

Date.	Title.(a)	Page of SUPPLEMENT No. 3.
1914.		
Dec. 17	Order in Council extending Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, and Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, to Isle of Man. (1914, No. 1771)	457
"	Order in Council approving rates of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Men of the Royal Naval Division. (1914, No. 1772)	489
"	Milk and Dairies (Postponement of operation of Act) Order, 1914. (1914, No. 1777)	469
Dec. 18	Foreign Office Notification that Egypt is constituted a British Protectorate	371
"	Notification of the appointment of a High Commissioner for Egypt	371
Dec. 19	Foreign Office Notification of adherence of H.M.'s Government to Franco-Moorish Treaty of March 30th, 1912	372
"	Notification of Deposition of the Khedive and the acceptance by Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha of the Sultanate of Egypt	372
Dec. 21	Stock Exchange Resolution as to American Shares in Enemy Names	526
Dec. 22	Stock Exchange Notice as to Naturalized Members and Clerks	526
Dec. 23	Proclamation Revising List of Contraband of War (1914, No. 1775)	302
"	<i>Order of Council varying Proclamation of Nov. 10th, 1914, as to Prohibitions on Exportation.</i> (1914, No. 1776)	378
"	Cyprus Courts of Justice Amendment Order, 1914 (1914, No. 1821)	328
"	Temporary Regulations for Re-opening of Stock Exchange	533
"	Regulations for Prevention, &c., of Small Pox in West Suffolk <i>Note</i>	512
Dec. 24	Treasury Memorandum as to Re-opening of Stock Exchange	533
"	<i>Colonial Office Notification as to Constitution of British Prize Court in Zanzibar</i>	501
Dec. 28	Royal Warrant instituting a new Decoration—"The Military Cross"	467
Dec. 31	Notifications by Colonial, Foreign, and India Offices of Constitution of British Prize Courts	502
Dec. —	Forms under ss. 2, 3 of Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914	553
1915.		
Jan. 4	<i>Order of Council varying Proclamation of Nov. 10th, 1914, as to Prohibitions on Exportation.</i> (1915, No. 1)	379
Jan. 7	Proclamation extending Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 and amending Proclamation of Oct. 8th, 1914. (1915, No. 3)	545
"	Aliens Restriction (Armenians, &c.) Order, 1915. (1915, No. 4)	246

(a) The number (e.g., 1914, No. 1771) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, see Prefatory Note, p. iii. of Manual.

Date.	Title.(a)	Page of SUPPLEMENT No. 3.
1915.		
Jan. 7	Order in Council extending Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Acts, 1914, and Rules thereunder to Isle of Man. (1915, No. 6) ...	459
"	Order in Council extending Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, and Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, with adaptations to Isle of Man. (1915, No. 7) ...	460
"	Order in Council directing that Part II. of the Medical Act, 1886, shall apply to the Kingdom of Belgium. (1915, No. 8) ...	466
"	Order in Council as to Pay and Allowances of Retired and Resigned Officers of H.M.'s Indian Marine Forces ...	492
"	Treasury Announcement as to Exchange Rates with the United States ...	403
Jan. 8	<i>Order of Council varying Proclamation of Nov. 10th, 1914, as to Prohibitions on Exportation.</i> (1915, No. 2) ...	381
"	Treasury Licence under Trading with the Enemy Proclamation permitting transactions by the Public with Establishments in France, Cyprus or Egypt, &c., of certain Turkish Banks ...	551
"	Treasury Licence under Trading with the Enemy Proclamation permitting transactions by certain Turkish Banks with their establishments in France, Cyprus or Egypt, &c. ...	550
Jan. 11	Trading with the Enemy (Vesting and Application of Property) Rules, 1915 (1915, No. 22) ...	557
"	Trading with the Enemy (Suspected Coupons) Rules, 1915 (1915, No. 23) ...	565
Jan. 15	Treasury Statement as to Exchange Rates with the United States ...	404
Jan. 18	Treasury Announcement as to Control of Fresh Issues of Capital ...	404
"	Notice to Mariners as to Restriction of Navigation in Yarmouth Roads ...	350
Jan. 19	Treasury Minute as to issue of Currency Notes for 10s. of New Design ...	325
"	Treasury Notice as to the Re-opening of Stock Exchange ...	541
Jan. 20	Foreign Office Notice revising system of Passports ...	494
"	Secretary of State's Order under Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, as to reduction of Lights on Motor or other Vehicles (1915, No. 49) ...	343
Jan. 25	Courts (Emergency Powers) (Ireland) Act Rules ...	317
"	Treasury Minute constituting the East Coast Raid Committee ...	370
"	Secretary for Scotland's Order under Regulation 11 of Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1915, as to reduction of Lights on Motor or other Vehicles (1915, No. 50) ...	346
Jan. 27	Foreign Office Notice as to Fee for and Period of validity of Passports ...	495

(a) The number (e.g., 1915, No. 6) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, see Prefatory Note, p. iii. of Manual.

Date.	Title.(a)	Page of SUPPLEMENT No. 3.
1915.		
Jan. 27	Treasury Announcement of appointment of a Committee to consider applications for approval of Fresh Issues of Capital	405
Jan. 28	Treasury Notice as to Control of Fresh Issues of Capital	406
Jan. 29	Notice declaring China Trading with the Enemy Regulations urgent	297
"	China, Trading with the Enemy, King's Regulations	298
Feb. 3	Proclamation prohibiting Exportation of certain War-like Stores, Provisions, and Victual and other Articles (1915, No. 60)	382
"	Proclamation revoking s. 1 (6) of Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1914 (1915, No. 61)	326
"	Order in Council amending Special Constables Order, 1914 (1915, No. 62)	515
"	Order in Council as to Payment of Retired Pay and a Bonus to Officers on Reserved and Retired Lists called into Active Service (1915, No. 133)	493
"	Order in Council amending Prize Court Rules, 1914 (1915, No. 135)	507
"	Order in Council authorizing Admiralty to require Constitution of a Prize Court (Turkey) (1915, No. 136)	504
"	Treasury Explanatory Statement as to Banking Transactions with Branches of Enemy Firms, &c....	547
Feb. 4	Treasury Statement as to Belgian Currency Notes ...	291
"	Trading with the Enemy (Vesting and Application of Property) Rules, 1915 (Ireland) (1915, No. 254) ...	569
Feb. 7	Treasury Statement as to the Financial Relations of the Allies and Exchange Rates with Russia... ..	402
Feb. 8	Stock Exchange Resolution as to Selling-out	542
Feb. 9	Caution to Mariners when approaching British Ports	
Feb. 12	Treasury Announcement of extension of East Coast Raid Committee's investigations to Norfolk Coast Raid	370
Feb. 15	Rules amending the Courts (Emergency Powers) Rules, 1914 (1915, No. 113)	309
"	County Courts (Emergency Powers) Rules, 1915 (1915, No. 114)... ..	312
"	County Courts Trading with the Enemy (Application of Property) Rules, 1915 (1915, No. 115)	562
Feb. 16	Trading with the Enemy (Occupied Territory) Proclamation, 1915 (1915, No. 140)	547
"	Egypt Order in Council, 1915 (1915, No. 141)	373
"	Treasury Notice as to Advertisements in form of Currency Notes, and Stamping of Advertisements on such Notes	327
Feb. 19	Treasury Announcement of formation of a War Trade Department to deal with Export and Import Licences, and of transfer to Treasury of remainder of work of Trading with the Enemy Committee ...	551
Feb. 22	Notice to Mariners as to Restriction of Navigation of Irish Channel and North Channel	350

(a) The number (*e.g.*, 1915, No. 60) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, *see* Prefatory Note, p. iii. of Manual

Date.	Title.(a)	Page of SUPPLEMENT No. 3.
1915.		
Feb. 23	Notice of Declaration of Blockade of Coast of German East Africa	292
Feb. 25	Royal Warrant as to Increase, of Separation Allowance, Extension of Separation Allowance and Pensions, and Abolition of Allotment for Soldier's Children	284
"	Supplementary Estimate of Sum required by Vote of Credit (1914-15)	576
"	Estimate of sum required by Vote of Credit (1915-16)	577
Feb. 26	Army Order as to Conditions of issue of Separation Allowance for Dependants	289
Feb. —	Estimate of Number of Men required for Army	270
March 1	Telegraph (Foreign: Written Telegram) Amendment (No. 1) Regulations, 1915 (1915, No. 180)	544
March 2	Order in Council declaring H.M.'s intention to grant Prize Bounty to Officers and Crews of H.M.'s Ships of War (1915, No. 226)	499
"	Order of Council varying Proclamation of Feb. 3rd, 1915, as to Prohibitions on Exportation (1915, No. 159)	393
March 3	Caution to Mariners as to Mined Areas in North Sea	351
March 5	Treasury Announcement of extension of East Coast Raid Committee's investigations to Colchester Raid	371
March 8	Notice to Mariners as to Pilotage in River Humber	352
March 11	Proclamation specifying certain Additional Articles to be treated as Contraband of War (1915, No. 205)	305
"	Order in Council framing Reprisals for restricting further the Commerce of Germany (1915, No. 206)	513
"	Special Constables (Ireland) Order 1915 (1915, No. 207)	516
March 13	Lord Chancellor's Rule under Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, as to Lodgment of Money in Court (1915, No. 386)	567
March 16	British Ships (Transfer Restriction) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 21)	219
"	Universities and Colleges (Emergency Powers) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 22)	220
"	Army (Suspension of Sentences) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 23)	225
"	Injuries in War (Compensation) Act, 1915 (5. Geo. 5. c. 24)	227
"	Army Act (Amendment) Act, 1915 (5. Geo. 5. c. 26)	228
"	National Insurance (Part II. Amendment) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5 c. 27)	231
"	National Insurance (Part I. Amendment) Act, 1915 (5. Geo. 5. c. 29)	232
"	Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915 (5. Geo. 5. c. 31)	234
"	Irish Police (Naval and Military Service) Act, 1915 (5. Geo. 5. c. 32)	236
"	Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5, c. 34)	238
"	Naval Marriages Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5, c. 35)	240

(a) The number (e.g., 1915, No. 180) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, see Prefatory Note, p. iii. of Manual.

Date.	Title.(a)	Page of SUPPLEMENT No. 3.
1915.		
March 16	Legal Proceedings against Enemies Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5, c. 36)	241
✓ „	Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5, c. 37)	243
„	Rules made by Lord Chancellor under Legal Proceedings against Enemies Act, 1915 (1915, No. 232) ...	461
„	Order directing that the suspension of the Parasitic Mange Order of 1911 shall cease	369
March 17	Secretary of State's amending Order under Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, as to Lights in Greater London (1915, No. 202)	341
„	Customs Order as to Pre-entry of Goods (1915, No. 248)	496
„	Regulations removing Disqualification of members of Scottish Panel and Pharmaceutical Insurance Committees by absence caused by War Employment (1915, No. 255)	487
March 18	Order of Council further varying Proclamation of Feb. 3rd, 1915, as to Prohibition on Exportation (1915, No. 225)	394
March 19	Revised List of Stock Exchange Minimum Prices <i>footnote (c)</i>	534
March 22	County Court Rule as to Applications for Certificates under Army Act, s. 115 (4)	307
„	County Courts (Emergency Powers) Rules, 1915 (No. 2)	314
✓ March 23	Order in Council amending Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations 1914 (1915, No. 235)...	330
„	Order in Council ("Provisional") making further Amendment in Prize Court Rules, 1914	508
March 24	National Health Insurance (Naval and Military Forces, Service during War) (Provisional) Regulations, 1915	471
March 25	Foreign Office Notification as to removal of French Prize Court from Bordeaux to Paris	575
„	Local Government Board Letter to Local Authorities as to Approval of Fresh Issues of Capital	406
March 26	Notice to Mariners as to Light-vessels to be Established and Traffic Regulations in Dover Strait	353
March 27	Notice to Mariners as to Information with regard to Pilotage in North Sea, River Thames and English Channel	354
„	Local Order under Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1914 <i>Note</i>	495
March 30	Directions as to Procedure in England under the Legal Proceedings Against Enemies Act, 1915 ...	462
March 31	Royal Commission of Inquiry as to Compensation in respect of loss or damage to Property or Business in the United Kingdom occasioned by exercise of rights and duties in the Defence of the Realm ...	367
March —	Directions to be followed by Fish Exporters desiring Advances under the British Export Traders Relief Scheme	295

(a) The number (e.g., 1915, No. 232) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, see Prefatory Note, p. iii. of Manual.

Date.	Title.(a)	Page of SUPPLEMENT No. 3.
1915.		
April 1	Order revoking certain Sheep Dipping Orders	
"	Sheep-Dipping (England and South Wales)	
"	Order of 1915	} Note 369
"	Sheep - Dipping (Scotland and North of England) Order of 1915	
"	Sheep-Dipping (North Wales) Order of 1915...	
April 3	Regulations of the Admiralty and Army Council under s. 90A of Naval Discipline Act and s. 184A of Army Act	274
"	Notice to Mariners as to Restriction of Navigation, and Caution as to Target Practice in Portland Harbour Approach	355
"	Notice to Mariners as to Restriction of Navigation in River Dee	356
April 5	National Health Insurance (Naval and Military Forces, Service during War) Regulations (Scotland), 1915 (1915, No. 297)	474
April 6	National Health Insurance (Naval and Military Forces, Service during War), (Provisional) Regulations (Wales), 1915	480
April 7	Caution to Mariners when approaching British Ports	357
April 8	Secretary of State's Order under Defence of the Realm Regulations as to Lights in Prohibited Area from Northumberland to Dorset (1915, No. 288) ...	343
"	Secretary of State's Order under Defence of the Realm Regulations as to Lights in places on the Coast from Dorset to Cumberland (1915, No. 289)	345
"	Secretary for Scotland's Order under the Defence of the Realm Regulations as to Lights in places on the Coast of Scotland (1915, No. 290)	347
"	Local Orders under Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, } 1914... ..	} Note 495
April 10	Royal Warrant making Regulations under Regimental Debts Act, 1893	
April 12	National Health Insurance (Naval and Military Forces, Service during War) (Provisional) Regulations (Ireland), 1915	477
April 13	Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Order, 1915. (1915, No. 301)... ..	247
"	Order in Council further amending Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914. (1915, No. 302)... ..	338
"	Order in Council Requisitioning whole of Insulated Spaces in British Steamships trading between Commonwealth of Australia, or the Dominion of New Zealand, and United Kingdom, for Carriage of Refrigerated Produce from the said Commonwealth or Dominion (1915, No. 303)	362
April 15	Order of Council further varying Proclamation of Feb. 3rd, 1915, as to Prohibitions on Exportation (1915, No. 348)... ..	397
"	Rules made by Lord Chancellor of Ireland under Legal Procedure against Enemies Act, 1915 (1915, No. 363)... ..	463

(a) The number (e.g., 1915, No. 297) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, see Prefatory Note, p. iii. of Manual.

Date.	Title.(a)	Page of SUPPLEMENT No. 3.
1915.		
April 19	National Health Insurance (Navy and Army) (Provisional) Regulations (No. 1) 1915	483
April 21	Order of Council further varying Proclamation of Feb. 3rd, 1915, as to Prohibition on Exportation (1915, No. 355)... ..	399
"	National Health Insurance (Navy and Army) (Provisional) Regulations (Ireland) (No. 1), 1915...	484
"	National Health Insurance (Navy and Army) (Provisional) Regulations (Wales) (No. 1) 1915 ...	485
April 23	Army Order as to Rates for Billeting	255
"	Board of Trade Announcement of appointment of Committee as to Compensation to Officers and Men of Mercantile Marine for Loss of Personal Effects through hostile operations at sea	467
April 24	Declaration of Blockade of Coast of the Cameroons ...	293
April 26	Order of Council further varying Proclamation of Feb. 3rd, 1915, as to Prohibition on Exportation (1915, No. 375)	401
"	Board of Trade Notice to Importers and Exporters ...	408
"	Customs Order as to Pre-entry of Goods (1915, No. 382)	497
April 27	Notice to Mariners as to Pilotage stations established at certain Ports on account of defensive Minefields	361
✓ April 29	Order in Council further amending Defence of the Realm Regulations, 1914 (1915, No. 384)	339
"	Order in Council Requisitioning whole of Insulated Spaces in certain British Steamships trading between Argentine or Uruguay Republics and United Kingdom or Europe for Carriage of Refrigerated Produce from the said Republics (1915, No. 385) ...	365
"	Order in Council making a further Amendment in Prize Court Rules, 1914 (1915, No. 387)	508

(a) The number (*e.g.*, 1915, No. 355) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, *see* Prefatory Note, p. iii. of Manual.

TABLES SHOWING EFFECT OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION CONTAINED IN THIS SUPPLEMENT (No. 3) ON THE EARLIER LEGISLATION CONTAINED IN THE MANUAL, AND IN SUPPLEMENT No. 2.

[Those Proclamations, Orders, &c., of which the titles are printed in *italics* are now (April 30th, 1915) no longer in force.]

TABLE A SHOWING HOW THE EMERGENCY STATUTES PRINTED IN THE MANUAL, AND IN SUPPLEMENT NO. 2, HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY THE LATER LEGISLATION PRINTED IN THIS SUPPLEMENT, NO. 3.

Chapter of Session 4 & 5 Geo. 5.	Short Title.	Page of Manual.	How affected.	Page of Supplement No. 3.
c. 14	Currency and Bank Notes ...	9	S. 1 (6) revoked by Proclamation Feb. 3, 1915.	326
c. 84	Irish Police Constables (Naval and Military Service) Act, 1914.	41	S. 1 (1) (2) applied to men enlisting, &c., for the war (3) rep. 5 Geo. 5 c. 32, s. 1 (3)-(7).	236

Chapter of Session 5 Geo. 5.	Short Title.	Page of Supplement, No. 2.	How affected.	Page of Supplement No. 3.
c. 8	Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Act, 1914.	14-16	Am. 5 Geo. 5, c. 34 Am. 5 Geo. 5, c. 37	238 243

TABLE B, SHOWING HOW THE EMERGENCY PROCLAMATIONS, ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c., PRINTED IN THE MANUAL, AND IN SUPPLEMENT NO. 2, HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY THE LATER LEGISLATION PRINTED IN THIS SUPPLEMENT NO. 3.

Date of Order, &c.	Title.	Page of Manual.	How affected.	Page of Supplement- No. 3.
1914. Aug. 5	Prize Court Rules, 1914	256-364	Order XXVII. r. 1 (1) added to by Order in Council, Feb. 3, 1915.	507
			Orders IX. r. 1, XI. r. 1, amended, XV. r. 21 added, and new Order substituted for XXIX. by Order in Council April 29, 1915.	508
Aug. 6	Order suspending operation of certain Orders under Diseases of Animals Acts.	158	Revoked in part by Orders, March 16 and April 1, 1915.	369
Sept. 8	Courts (Emergency Powers) Rules, 1914.	115-120	Rules 3 (5) (6), 15A. Form 1A added by Rules, Feb. 15, 1915.	309
Sept. 9	Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2.	378-380	Extended by Proclamation, Jan. 7, 1915.	545
			Applied to occupied territory by Proclamation, Feb. 16, 1915.	547
"	<i>Order in Council extending Defence of the Realm Acts, 1914, and Regulations thereunder to Isle of Man.</i>	189	Superseded by Order in Council, Dec. 17, 1914.	457
"	Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914. [This Order as amended by Orders in Council and by Secretary of State's Orders to April 30th, 1915, is reproduced in Consolidated Form in Appendix C at the end of this (No. 3) Supplement.]	68-85	Aberdeen and West Hartlepool removed from list of Approved Ports by Order, Dec. 11, 1914.	245
			Art. 25B added by Order Jan. 7, 1915.	246
			Amended by Order, April 13, 1915.	247
"	Special Constables Order, 1914...	370-2	Art. 6A added by Order in Council.	515
Sept. 11	<i>National Health Insurance (Naval and Army Reserves and Territorial Force) Regulations, 1914.</i>	197	Revoked by Regs., March 24, 1915.	471
"	<i>National Health Insurance (Naval and Army Reserves and Territorial Force) Regulations (Wales), 1914.</i>	203	Revoked by Regs., April 6, 1915.	480

Date of Order, &c.	Title.	Page of Manual.	How affected.	Page of Supplement No. 3.
1914. Sept. 12	<i>National Health Insurance (Naval and Army Reserves and Territorial Force) Regulations (Scotland), 1914.</i>	199	Revoked by Regs., April 5, 1915.	474
Sept. 16	<i>National Health Insurance (Naval and Army Reserves and Territorial Force) Regulations (Ireland), 1914.</i>	201	Revoked by Regs., April 12, 1915.	477
Sept. 17	Courts (Emergency Powers) (Ireland) Rules, 1914.	127-136	Am. by Rules Jan. 20, 1915.	317
Sept. 30	Order in Council amending the Prize Court Rules, 1914.	366	Am. as to Orders IX., XI. and XV., and superseded as to Order XXIX., by Order in Council, April 29, 1915.	508
"	<i>National Health Insurance (Officers, Warrant Officers and Soldiers) Regulations, 1914.</i>	193-5	Revoked by Regs., March 24, 1915.	471
Oct. 2	<i>National Health Insurance (Officers, Warrant Officers and Soldiers) Regulations (Wales), 1914.</i>	195-7	Revoked by Regs., April 6, 1915.	480
Oct. 8	<i>Notification as to Constitution of Prize Courts in Oversea Dominions.</i>	527-529	Superseded by Notification of Dec. 31, 1914.	502
"	Proclamation amending Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2.	530	Extended by Proclamation, Jan. 7, 1915.	545
"			Applied to occupied territory by Proclamation, Feb. 16, 1915.	547
Oct. 9	<i>National Health Insurance (Officers, Warrant Officers and Soldiers) Regulations (Scotland), 1914.</i>	525-7	Revoked by Regs., April 5, 1915.	474

Date of Order, &c.	Title.	Page of Supplement No. 2.	How affected.	Page of Supplement No. 3.
1914. Oct. 9	<i>National Health Insurance (Officers, Warrant Officers and Soldiers) Regulations (Ireland), 1914.</i>	149	Revoked by Regs., April 12, 1915.	477
Oct. 26	Proclamation extending Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2.	185	Applied to occupied territory by Proclamation, Feb. 16, 1915.	547
"	<i>Notification as to Establishment of British Prize Court in Egypt.</i>	176	Superseded by Notification, Dec. 31, 1914.	502
Oct. 29	Proclamation revising List of Contraband of War. [Lists of all the Articles now (April 30th, 1915) treated as Absolute and Conditional Contraband will be found in Appendix A at the end of this Supplement.]	52-4	Superseded by Proclamation, Dec. 23, 1914.	302

Date of Order, &c.	Title.	Page of Supplement No. 2.	How affected.	Page of Supplement No. 3.
1914.				
Oct. 31	<i>Secretary of State's Order as to Lights in Greater London.</i>	102	Revoked by Order, Dec. 9, 1915.	341
Nov. 3	<i>Scheme for Relief to British Export Traders.</i>	42	Extended to Fish Exporters.	295
Nov. 7	<i>Board of Trade Notice to Importers and Exporters.</i>	138	Superseded by Notice, April 26, 1915.	408
Nov. 10	<i>Proclamation prohibiting Exportation of certain Goods.(a)</i>	129-130	Revoked by Proclamation, Feb. 3, 1915.	382
Nov. 20	<i>Order of Council varying Proclamation as to prohibition of Exports.(a)</i>	136	Revoked by Proclamation, Feb. 3, 1915.	382
"	<i>County Courts (Emergency Powers) Rules, 1914.</i>	61-75	Rules 3, 4, 25. Form 2, annulled by Rules, Feb. 15, 1915. Rule 21 added to by Rules, March 22, 1915.	312
Nov. 28	<i>Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.</i>	104-122	Amended by Order in Council, March 23, 1915.	330
	[These Regulations as amended by Order in Council of March 23rd and April 13th and 29th, 1915, are reproduced in Consolidated Form in Appendix B at the end of this Supplement.]		Amended by Order in Council, April 13, 1915.	338
			Amended by Order in Council, April 29, 1915.	339
"	<i>Order in Council prescribing certain Amendments in the Prize Court Rules, 1914, as "Statutory Rules."</i>	178	Superseded as to Order XXIX. by Order in Council, April 29, 1915.	508
Dec. 1	<i>Customs Order as to Pre-entry of Export or Coastwise Goods.</i>	125	Superseded by Order, March 17, 1915.	496
Dec. 5	<i>Order of Council varying Proclamation as to prohibition of Exports.(a)</i>	137	Revoked by Proclamation, Feb. 3, 1915.	382

(a) An Alphabetical List of all Goods now (April 30th, 1915) Prohibited for Exportation by Proclamation, and Orders of Council will be found in Appendix A at the end of this Supplement.

[Attention is directed to the Prefatory Note at p. iii. of the Manual, which describes the scope and arrangement of that work.]

Supplement (in continuation of Supplement No. 2) to Part II. of the Manual.

[There having been no Notifications of a State of War since the date covered by Supplement No. 2, the present Supplement contains no addition to Part I. of the Manual.]

EMERGENCY STATUTES.

5 GEORGE V.

[Here follow the Emergency Statutes of this Session from Chapter 21 onwards printed in order of Chapter. The earlier Emergency Statutes of this Session are printed at pp. 3-33 of Supplement No. 2, and those of the Session 4 & 5 Geo. 5 at pp. 5-46 of the Manual.]

CHAPTER 21.

An Act to restrict the transfer of British Ships to Persons not qualified to own British Ships. [16th March 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. A transfer made after the twelfth day of February nineteen hundred and fifteen of a British ship registered in the United Kingdom, or a share therein, to a person not qualified to own a British ship, shall not have any effect unless the transfer is approved by the Board of Trade on behalf of His Majesty, and any person who makes, or purports to make, such a transfer after the commencement of this Act without that approval shall, in respect of each offence, be guilty of a misdemeanour.

2. This Act shall apply to British ships registered at foreign ports of registry^(a) and to British ships registered in any British

Regulation of transfer of British ship to unqualified persons.

Application to ships registered at foreign ports of registry and British possessions.

(a) Foreign ports of registry are constituted by Order in Council under s. 88 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 60). There are now (April 30th, 1915) three such ports, viz. :—

Old Calabar (Nigeria). See the Southern Nigeria Maritime Order in Council, 1913, printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913, No. 897, and at pp. 538-541 of the Annual Volume for that year
Shanghai (China). See the China and Corea (Shipping Registry) Order in Council, 1904, printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1904, No. 1370, and at pp. 559-566 of the Annual Volume for that year.
Tulagi (Solomon Islands). See the British Solomon Islands Maritime Order in Council, 1912, printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912, No. 1862, and at pp. 440-443 of the Annual Volume for that year.

Larnaca (Cyprus) was also a foreign port of registry. (See the Cyprus Maritime Order in Council, 1913, printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913, No. 896, and at pp. 535-538 of the Annual Volume for that year), but on November 5th, 1914, Cyprus became a British Possession. See the Cyprus (Annexation) Order in Council, 1914, printed at p. 76 of Supplement No. 2.

Short title,
construction,
and duration

possession other than those mentioned in the Schedule to this Act as it applies to British ships registered in the United Kingdom.

3.—(1) This Act may be cited as the British Ships (Transfer Restriction) Act, 1915, and shall be read as one with the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914.

(2) This Act shall have effect only during the continuance of the present war.

SCHEDULE.

British India.

The Dominion of Canada.^(a)

The Commonwealth of Australia (including Papua and Norfolk Island).

The Dominion of New Zealand.

The Union of South Africa.

Newfoundland.

CHAPTER 22.

An Act to amend the Universities and College Estates Acts, and to extend the powers of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the Colleges therein to make statutes, for purposes connected with the present War. [16th March 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

PART I.

AMENDMENT OF THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGE ESTATES ACTS.

Extension of
purposes for
which money
may be
borrowed
or applied.
21 & 22 Vict.
c. 44.
43 & 44 Vict.
c. 46.
61 & 62 Vict.
c. 55.

1.—(1) The purposes for which money may be borrowed by a University or College under section twenty-seven of the Universities and College Estates Act, 1858, or to which purchase or other capital money may be applied under the Universities and College Estates Amendment Act, 1880, or under the Universities and College Estates Act, 1898, shall include the making good of any deficiency in the revenues of the University or College in any financial year of the University or College expiring at or before

(a) An Order of the Governor General of Canada in Council under the (Federal) War Measures Act, 1914, provides that a transfer made after March 9th, 1915, of a British ship registered in Canada, or of a share therein, to a person not qualified to own a British ship, shall not have any effect unless the transfer is approved by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries on behalf of His Majesty, and imposes a penalty of \$5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 5 years, or both fine and imprisonment, on transfers in violation of such provision.

the end of the emergency period^(a) which in the opinion of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries is due to circumstances attributable directly or indirectly to the present war:

Provided that for the purpose of such borrowing or application no certificate from a surveyor shall be necessary.

(2) Money borrowed or applied under this section shall be repaid or replaced within such period, not exceeding fifty years, from the end of the emergency period,^(a) as the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries may determine.

2. It shall be lawful for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries at any time before the end of the emergency period,^(a) upon the application of the University or a College, in any case where the Board determine that it is expedient owing to circumstances attributable directly or indirectly to the present war to do so, and where in the case of money borrowed the lender consents—

Power to extend period for repayment or replacement of money borrowed or applied.

(a) to extend the period within which the outstanding part of any money borrowed, or purchase or other capital money applied, before the passing of this Act under any of the Universities or College Estates Acts, 1858 to 1898, is required to be repaid or replaced, by such period not exceeding ten years as the Board may determine:

(b) to suspend the obligation to make such repayment or replacement for such period not extending beyond one calendar year from the end of the emergency period^(a) as the Board may determine, with a corresponding extension of the period of repayment or replacement.

3. This Part of this Act shall apply only to the Universities and Colleges to which the Universities and College Estates Acts, 1858 to 1898, apply,^(b) and references in those Acts to any specific provisions shall be read as references to those provisions as amended by this Part of this Act.

Application of Part I.

PART II.

POWER OF UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE AND COLLEGES THEREIN TO MAKE EMERGENCY STATUTES.

4.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877, or any other enactment, it shall be lawful for the University of Oxford or the University of Cambridge (which Universities are hereinafter severally referred to as the University) or any College in the University to make statutes for the purposes and in the manner and subject to the provisions mentioned in this Part of this Act, and a statute made under this Part of this Act is hereinafter referred to as an emergency statute.

Power to make emergency statutes. 40 & 41 Vict. c. 48.

(2) Every emergency statute made by the University shall be binding on the University and on every College which has consented thereto, and every emergency statute made by a College

^(a) See Section 8 (2).

^(b) i.e., the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, and the Colleges therein, and Winchester and Eton.

shall be binding on the College and on the University if it has consented thereto, and every emergency statute shall be effectual notwithstanding any instrument of foundation, or any Act of Parliament, Order in Council, decree, order, statute, or other instrument or thing constituting wholly or in part an instrument of foundation, or confirming or varying a foundation or endowment, or otherwise regulating the University or a College.

(3) Any emergency statute made before the thirty-first day of December nineteen hundred and fifteen may, if so expressed, have retrospective effect so as to relate back to any date not earlier than the fourth day of August nineteen hundred and fourteen.(b)

Purposes
for which
emergency
statutes may
be made.

5. The purposes for which provision may be made by an emergency statute shall be the following:—

- (a) For postponing until any date not later than the end of the emergency period(a) the election or admission to any fellowship, scholarship, prize, or other office or emolument in the University or in any College;
- (b) For suspending until any date not later than the end of the emergency period(a) any such fellowship, scholarship, prize, office, or emolument as may be or may become vacant;
- (c) For the application for any purpose relative to the University or a College of any moneys which may be undispensed of by reason of any such postponement or suspension as aforesaid;
- (d) For postponing until any date not later than the end of the emergency period(a) the election to any professorship or readership to which no election has ever been made;
- (e) For suspending or modifying in the interests of the holder thereof until any date not later than the end of the emergency period(a) any conditions as to residence, duties, or otherwise affecting the tenure or emoluments of any fellowship, scholarship, prize, or other office in the University or a College;
- (f) For suspending or modifying until any date not later than the expiration of one year after the end of the emergency period(a) any provision relating to the age or university standing at which any person is eligible as a candidate for any scholarship, prize, or other emolument in the University or in any College;
- (g) For enabling any College, until any date not later than the expiration of one year after the end of the emergency period,(a) in the election to any scholarship, prize, or other emolument in the College, to take into account the fact that any person offering himself as a candidate has been engaged during the present war in the naval or military service of the Crown, or in some

(a) *i.e.*, the day on which a State of War with Germany commenced. See Notification at p. 1 of Manual.

(b) See section 8 (2).

other service of the Crown connected with the present war or in any work abroad of the British Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance Association, or any body with similar objects, or has been made a prisoner of war;

- (h) For extending the length of tenure of any scholarship, exhibition, prize, or other emolument, whether in the University or a College, in the case of any person who has been engaged during the present war in any such service or work, or who has been made a prisoner of war or detained by His Majesty's enemies in consequence of the present war;
- (i) For making payments until any date not later than the end of the emergency period^(a) out of the corporate revenue or other fund applicable to the statutory purposes of a College to the tuition fund of the College;
- (j) For suspending payments until any date not later than the end of the emergency period^(a) from the corporate revenue or other fund applicable to the statutory purposes of a College to any pension or other fund of the College;
- (k) For making payments until any date not later than the end of the emergency period^(a) out of the income of any fund applicable to any statutory purposes of a College, so far as the income is not required for the purposes of that fund, to any fund applicable to some other statutory purposes of the College;
- (l) For making payments until any date not later than the end of the emergency period^(a) out of the corporate revenue or other fund applicable to the statutory purposes of a College for the relief and assistance of members of the College or other members of the University engaged during the present war in the naval or military service of the Crown, or in some other service of the Crown connected with the present war or in any work abroad of the British Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance Association, or any body with similar objects;
- (m) For applying to the general purposes of the University of Oxford so much of the Faculties Fund mentioned in *sectio xii* of *titulus v* of the statutes of the University of Oxford as may not in any year before the end of the emergency period^(a) have been applied to any of the purposes mentioned in clause three of the said *sectio xii*;
- (n) For making such provisions of a similar nature to any of the foregoing as may seem to be required to prevent or mitigate loss or injustice, and to meet exigencies due to circumstances attributable directly or indirectly to the present war;

(a) See section 8 (2).

and an emergency statute may contain any incidental, supplemental or consequential provisions which may appear necessary or expedient for effecting any such purposes as aforesaid :

Provided that an emergency statute shall not authorise or direct any payment out of capital money subject to the provisions of the Universities and College Estates Acts, 1858 to 1898, or affect any obligation arising under those Acts to make any repayment or replacement.

Manner of making emergency statutes.

6. An emergency statute shall be made in the manner in which statutes may now lawfully be made for the University or a College, subject, in the case of an emergency statute made by the University, to the consent of a College affected thereby, and subject, in the case of an emergency statute made by a College, to the consent of the University if affected thereby, in any case where such consent is required under section fifty-three or section fifty-four of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877, but shall take effect notwithstanding that the statute after being made has not been submitted to His Majesty in Council or otherwise proceeded on as provided by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877, or by any other Act, and has not been approved by His Majesty in Council :

Provided that an emergency statute made by a College—

- (a) shall not take effect unless and until it has been approved by the visitor of the College ; and
- (b) shall, within fourteen days of the date on which it is made by the College, be sent for submission to the Council of the University, and if it is a statute to which the consent of the University is not necessary, shall not take effect until thirty days during full term have elapsed after the statute has been so submitted, unless in the meantime the Council has by resolution declared that the statute is not one which requires the consent of the University, which resolution shall be conclusive for all purposes.

Interpretation.

7. In this Part of this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“ Council of the University ” means as respects the University of Oxford the Hebdomadal Council, and as respects the University of Cambridge the Council of the Senate :

“ College ” means a College in the University, and includes the Cathedral or House of Christ Church in Oxford, and also includes Keble College, Oxford, and Selwyn College, Cambridge :

“ Governing Body ” has the same meaning as in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877,^(a) and in relation to Keble College, Oxford, and Selwyn College, Cambridge, means the Council of Keble College and the Council of Selwyn College respectively :

(a) See section 2 of that Act.

“ Fellow ” and “ fellowship ” include student and student-ship of Christ Church :

“ Scholar ” includes demy, Bible clerk, postmaster, and student (not being a student of Christ Church), senior scholar and senior demy, exhibitioner and sizar; and “ scholarship ” has a corresponding meaning.

PART III.

GENERAL.

8.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Universities and Colleges (Emergency Powers) Act, 1915.

Short title
and con-
struction.

(2) For the purposes of this Act the expression “ the end of the emergency period ” means the end of the next calendar year after that in which the present war terminates.

CHAPTER 23.

An Act to authorise the suspension of sentences of penal servitude and imprisonment passed on soldiers engaged in active service beyond the seas during the present war.

[16th March 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1.—(1) Where a soldier employed on active service beyond the seas during the present war is sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment, the confirming authority to whom the sentence is submitted for confirmation may, when confirming the sentence, direct that the soldier be not committed to prison until the orders of a superior military authority have been obtained.

Power to
suspend
sentences of
penal
servitude or
imprison-
ment.

(2) A superior military authority may in the case of any such soldier so sentenced—

(a) direct that a committal to prison shall not be issued until his orders have been obtained;

(b) suspend the sentence whether or not the soldier has already been committed to prison.

(3) Where a sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment is suspended under this section before the soldier has been committed to prison, the soldier if in custody shall be released, and, notwithstanding anything in the Army Act,(a) the sentence shall

(a) The Army Act (44 & 45 Vict. c. 58) has been repeatedly amended and has in accordance with s. 8 (2) of the Army Annual Act, 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. c. 8), been printed with the amendments made down to the passing of the Army (Annual) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 2), and such print has been put on sale. The Army Act is further amended by the Army (Amendment) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 26), printed at pp. 228–231 below.

not begin to run until the soldier is committed to prison under that sentence.

(4) Where a sentence of penal servitude or of imprisonment is suspended under this section after the soldier has been committed to prison he shall be discharged and the currency of the sentence shall be suspended until he is again committed to prison under the same sentence.

(5) Where a sentence has been suspended under this section the case may at any time, and shall at intervals of not less than three months, be reconsidered by a competent military authority, and if on any such reconsideration it appears to the competent military authority that the conduct of the soldier since his conviction has been such as to justify a remission of the sentence he shall remit it.

(6) A superior military authority may at any time whilst a sentence is suspended under this section order that the soldier be committed to prison, and thereupon the sentence shall cease to be suspended.

(7) Where a soldier whilst a sentence on him is so suspended is sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment for any other offence, then, if that sentence is also suspended under this section, the authority ordering the suspension may direct that the two sentences shall run either concurrently or consecutively, so, however, that the aggregate term of imprisonment served under two or more sentences of imprisonment shall not exceed two consecutive years; and where the sentence for such other offence is a sentence of penal servitude, then, whether or not that sentence is suspended, any previous sentence of imprisonment which has been suspended shall be avoided.

(8) The powers conferred by this section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any powers as to the mitigation, remission, commutation, or suspension of sentences conferred by the Army Act,^(a) and a superior authority under this Act shall as respects soldiers so employed as aforesaid be an authority having power to mitigate, remit, or commute sentences of penal servitude or imprisonment under subsection (2) of section fifty-seven of the Army Act.^(a)

(9) In this Act—

The expression “superior military authority” means the officer commanding in chief of any force employed on active service beyond the seas, or any general officer commanding an army comprised in that force;

The expression “competent military authority” means a superior military authority, or any general or other officer not below the rank of field officer duly authorised by a superior military authority.

Short title
and con-
struction.

2. This Act may be cited as the Army (Suspension of Sentences) Act, 1915, and shall be construed as one with the Army Act.^(a)

(a) As to the Army Act, *see* footnote (a) to p. 225 above.

CHAPTER 24.

An Act to provide for the grant of pensions and other allowances to certain persons in respect of disablement due to causes arising out of the operations of the present war, whilst they are employed afloat in connexion with the telegraph and postal services, and to their dependants, and for purposes connected therewith.(a) [16th March 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1.—(1) His Majesty may by Order in Council frame a scheme as to the pension and grants, and other allowances in the nature thereof, to be paid to persons in respect of disablement suffered by them and attributable to causes arising out of the operations of the present war—

Provision of pensions and other allowances to persons disabled in connexion with the laying and repairing of submarine cables, &c. during the present war.

- (a) whilst they are employed afloat by or under the Postmaster-General, or in pursuance of any agreement made by the Postmaster-General with other persons, in connexion with the laying, installing, repairing, and operating of submarine cables and telegraphic (including wireless) apparatus; or
 - (b) whilst they are being carried afloat to or from any place where they are about to be or have been employed in connexion with such purposes; or
 - (c) whilst they are employed afloat by the Postmaster-General on duties in connexion with the conveyance or sorting of letters and parcels;
- and in the case of their death to their widows and other dependants.(b)

(2) The Order shall specify the persons to whom the Order applies and the conditions under which it becomes applicable, and may include persons not in the direct employment of the Postmaster-General.

(3) A person to whom any such Order in Council applies shall not, nor in the case of his death shall his widow or other dependants or his personal representatives, in respect of any disablement suffered by him to which the Order in Council applies, be entitled to any compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, or to any compensation or damages at common law or under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, or any other

6 Edw. 7.
c. 58.
43 & 44 Vict.
c. 42.

(a) The Injuries in War Compensation Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 30, printed at p. 14 of the Manual), makes somewhat similar provision as to civilians employed afloat by or under the Admiralty or Army Council in connexion with warlike operations, and the Injuries in War Compensation Act, 1914 (Session 2) (5 Geo. 5. c. 18), makes somewhat similar provision as to civilians so employed on shore out of the United Kingdom.

(b) No Order in Council has (April 30th, 1915) been made under this Act.

statute, or to any gratuity or any superannuation or other allowance under the Superannuation Acts, 1834 to 1914,^(a) except so far as the Order in Council otherwise provides.

(4) All pensions, grants, and other allowances under this Act shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.

(5) An Order in Council under this Act may provide that the Order shall have effect as from the third day of August nineteen hundred and fourteen,^(b) and any such Order in Council may be revoked or varied by a subsequent Order.

(6) For the purposes of this section "disablement" means disablement by personal injury, or by sickness; but disablement shall not be treated as attributable to causes arising out of the operations of the present war by reason only that the employment in which the disabled person was, or was about to be, or had been, engaged was employment for purposes connected with the present war.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Injuries in War (Compensation) Act, 1915.

CHAPTER 26.

An Act to amend the Army Act.^(c)

[16th March 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Amendment
of s. 83 (1)
of Army
Act.

1.—(1) The limitation on the time limit which a soldier of the Regular Forces enlisted for general service is liable to be transferred from the corps to which he was originally appointed to another corps of the same arm or branch of the service shall not apply whilst a Proclamation calling out the Army Reserve on permanent service is in force,^(d) and accordingly in subsection (1)

(a) i.e., The Superannuation Acts, 1834 (4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24), 1859 (22 Vict. c. 26), 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. c. 89), 1866 (29 & 30 Vict. c. 68), 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 53), 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. 43), 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 57), 1887 (50 & 51 Vict. c. 67), 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 40), 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 10), and 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. 86).

(b) The two Acts of 1914, referred to in footnote (a) to p. 227, contain like retrospective provision.

(c) The Army Act (44 & 45 Vict. c. 58) has been repeatedly amended and has in accordance with s. 8 (2) of the Army Annual Act, 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. c. 8) been printed with the amendments made down to the passing of the Army (Annual) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 2), and such print has been put on sale. The Army Act has been subsequently amended by the Army (Suspension of Sentences) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5, c. 23), printed at p. 225 above, and by this Act. The Army (Annual) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5, c. 25) is confined to what form the first 3 sections of the Annual Acts of previous years, i.e., to putting the Army Act in force for a further twelve months, and to the prices for billeting (see Vote A of Army Estimates, 1915-6, printed under "ARMY, &c.," at p. 270 below), its preamble reciting that the number of the forces shall consist of 3,000,000—in lieu of the 1,86,400 of the 1914 Act. The schedule provides for an increase in the rate for billeting horses with stable room and forage: see Army Order of April 23rd, 1915, printed under "ARMY, &c.," at p. 255 below.

(d) See Proclamation of August 4th, 1914, calling out the Army Reserve, printed at p. 87 of the Manual.

of section eighty-three of the Army Act after the words "within three months after the date of his attestation" there shall be inserted the words "or, at any time whilst a Proclamation ordering the Army Reserve to be called out on permanent service is in force."

(2) This section shall not affect any man enlisted before the fourth day of August nineteen hundred and fourteen.(a)

2.—(1) For subsection (4) of section one hundred and fifteen of the Army Act,(b) which relates to the impressment of carriages, animals, and other things in the case of emergency, the following subsection shall be substituted:—

Amendment of s. 115 of the Army Act.

(4) The Army Council shall cause due payment to be made for carriages, animals, vessels, and aircraft furnished in pursuance of this section, and if any difference arises respecting the amount of payment for any carriage, animal, vessel, or aircraft the amount shall be such as may be fixed by a certificate of a county court judge having jurisdiction in any place in which such carriage, animal, vessel, or aircraft was furnished or through which it travelled in pursuance of the requisition; and for the purpose of fixing such amount the provisions set out in the Sixth Schedule to this Act shall have effect.

Where a sum has been paid or tendered by or on behalf of the Army Council under this subsection, that sum shall be deemed to be the amount due, unless within three weeks from the date of payment or tender an application is made to a county court judge for his certificate.

(2) After the Fifth Schedule to the Army Act(b) the Schedule to this Act shall be inserted as the Sixth Schedule.

(3) This section shall apply whether the article requisitioned was requisitioned before or after the passing of this Act.

Provided that in its application to articles requisitioned before the passing of this Act a reference to three weeks from the passing of this Act shall be substituted for the reference to three weeks from the date of payment or tender.

3. The power of reducing non-commissioned officers to a lower grade or to the ranks conferred on the Army Council by paragraph (2) of section one hundred and eighty-three of the Army Act,(b) may on active service be delegated to any general officer whom the Army Council may appoint for the purpose, and accordingly in that paragraph, after the words "and any general officer he" there shall be inserted the words "or the Army Council."

Amendment of s. 183 (2) of Army Act.

(a) *i.e.*, the date of the Proclamation referred to in footnote (c) on p. 228.

(b) As to the Army Act, *see* footnote (c) on p. 228.

Relations
between
military and
naval forces
acting
together.(a)

4. The following section shall be inserted in the Army Act after section one hundred and eighty-four(a):—

184A.—(1) Where an officer or petty officer in the Navy is a member of a body of His Majesty's naval forces acting with or is attached to any body of His Majesty's military forces under such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations made by the Admiralty and Army Council, then, for the purposes of command and discipline and for the purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to superior officers, he shall, in relation to such body of His Majesty's military forces as aforesaid, be treated and have all such powers (other than powers of punishment) as if he were a military officer or non-commissioned officer as the case may be.

(2) Where any officer or soldier is a member of a body of His Majesty's military forces acting with or is attached to any body of His Majesty's naval forces under such conditions as may be so prescribed as aforesaid, then, for the purposes of command and discipline and for the purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to superior officers, the officers and petty officers of such naval body shall, in relation to him, be treated and have all such powers (other than powers of punishment) as if they were military officers or non-commissioned officers.

(3) The relative rank of naval and military officers, petty officers, and non-commissioned officers shall, for the purposes of this section, be such as is provided by the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions for the time being in force.

Short title.

5. This Act may be cited as the Army (Amendment) Act, 1915.

(a) A similar addition to the Naval Discipline Act is made by the Naval Discipline Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5, c. 30), s. 13 of which directs the insertion of the following section:—

Relations
between
military and
naval forces
acting
together.

"90A.—(1) Where an officer or non-commissioned officer, not below the rank of sergeant, is a member of a body of His Majesty's military forces acting with, or is attached to, any body of His Majesty's naval forces under such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations made by the Admiralty and Army Council, then for the purposes of command and discipline and for the purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to superior officers, he shall, in relation to such body of His Majesty's naval forces as aforesaid, be treated, and may exercise all such powers (other than powers of punishment), as if he were a naval officer or petty officer, as the case may be.

"(2) Where any naval officer or seaman is a member of a body of His Majesty's naval forces acting with, or is attached to, any body of His Majesty's military forces under such conditions as may be so prescribed as aforesaid, then, for the purposes of command and discipline and for the purposes of the provisions of this Act relating to superior officers, the officers and non-commissioned officers, not below the rank of sergeant, of such military body shall, in relation to him, be treated, and may exercise all such powers (other than powers of punishment), as if they were naval officers and petty officers.

"(3) The relative rank of naval and military officers, petty officers, and non-commissioned officers shall, for the purposes of this section, be such as is provided by the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions for the time being in force."

The Admiralty and Army Council Regulations prescribing conditions under s. 90A of the Naval Discipline Act and s. 184A of the Army Act are printed at p. 274 below under the heading "ARMY, ARMY RESERVE, AND TERRITORIAL FORCE"

SCHEDULE.**Section 2.****PROVISIONS AS TO DETERMINING AMOUNT TO BE PAID FOR ARTICLES
REQUISITIONED.**

1. Subject to the provisions of this schedule an application to a county court judge for a certificate shall be made in manner provided by rules of court, (a) and shall be heard by the judge, without a jury, and his decision shall not be subject to appeal.

2. Subject to the provisions of this schedule, and to rules of court, the judge shall on such application act in accordance with the law regulating, and shall have the powers attaching to, the exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction.

3. The amount fixed by the certificate shall be such amount as appears to the county court judge to be the fair market value of the article requisitioned on the day on which it was required to be furnished as between a willing buyer and a willing seller, and where the owner of a carriage or horse has been required to deliver it at a distance from his premises shall include such sum as the judge may consider reasonable to cover the cost of such delivery.

4. No court fees shall be payable on the application, but the judge may, if he thinks fit, order either party to pay such sum as he may consider proper by way of costs to the other party, which sum shall be added to or deducted from the amount fixed by the county court judge as the value of the article requisitioned, and the amount to be included in the certificate shall be adjusted accordingly.

5. If the amount already paid by the Army Council exceeds the amount specified in the certificate, the county court judge shall certify the amount of the excess and shall order the amount so certified to be paid to the Army Council, which order shall be enforceable in like manner as a judgment of a county court.

CHAPTER 27.

An Act to enable contributions to be made for the purpose of Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911, by workmen employed abroad in insured trades on work connected with or arising out of the present War. [16th March 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. Where a workman during the continuance of the present war and a period of one year thereafter is or has been employed outside the United Kingdom in an insured trade within the

Contributions in respect of employment abroad in an insured trade.
1 & 2 Geo. 5.
c. 55.

(a) See Rule made March 22nd, 1915, printed under the heading "COUNTY COURT, ENGLAND" at pp. 307-9 below.

meaning of Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911,^(a) on work connected with or arising out of the present war, and the contributions, which would be payable in respect of that workman if he were employed in the United Kingdom, are or have been by agreement between the workman and his employer paid in the manner prescribed by that Part of that Act, those contributions shall be deemed to have been properly paid for the purposes of that Part of that Act, and the workman shall accordingly for those purposes be deemed to be employed in an insured trade.

Short title
and con-
struction.

2.—(1) This Act may be cited as the National Insurance (Part II. Amendment) Act, 1915, and shall be construed as one with Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911.^(b)

(2) This Act may be cited with the National Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1914.

CHAPTER 29.

An Act to amend Part I. of the National Insurance Act, 1911.
[16th March 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

• Reduction of
benefits in
the case of
persons
entitled to
pensions in
respect of
total disable-
ment.
1 & 2 Geo. 5.
c. 55.

1.—(1) When upon his discharge there has, whether before or after the passing of this Act, been granted to any person to whom section forty-six of the National Insurance Act, 1911,^(c) applied at the time of his discharge, a pension in respect of total disablement suffered in consequence of the present war, the amount of any sickness or disablement benefit to which he may be entitled in respect of his insurance under the said Act shall as from such date as may be prescribed be reduced, so long as he continues in receipt of such pension, five shillings a week, notwithstanding anything in the said Act to the contrary.

(a) The insured trades within Part II. of the 1911 Act, are now (April 30th, 1915) those specified in Schedule VI. of the Act, save that the occupations specified in the three following Orders made by the Board of Trade under s. 104 of the Act, and printed in the Annual Volumes of Statutory Rules and Orders at the pages indicated, are not occupations which constitute "employment in an insured trade":—

The Special Exclusion (Drivers, &c.) Order, 1912. 1912 Vol., p. 1002.

The Special Exclusion (Dredgermen, &c.) Order, 1913. 1913 Vol., p. 2341.

The Special Exclusion (Stone Carvers and Sculptors) Order, 1913. 1913 Vol., p. 2342.

(b) Part II. of the 1911 Act was amended by the National Insurance (Part II. Amendment) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 57), but that Act does not comprise legislation directed to the emergency.

(c) Section 46 of the 1911 Act was amended by 3 & 4 Geo. 5. 37, and was in consequence of the emergency extended by 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 81 (printed at p. 39 of the Manual) and by 5 Geo. 5. c. 15 (printed at p. 29 of Supplement No. 2).

(2) The society, committee, or other body by which the sickness and disablement benefits of any such person are administered may, pending the settlement of his claim for pension, pay him benefit at the unreduced rate, and where benefit at the unreduced rate has been paid pending such settlement or has been paid between the prescribed date and the passing of this Act the amount of the difference between the benefit at the unreduced rate and at the reduced rate for such period shall be treated as an advance, and shall, without prejudice to any other method of recovery, be recoverable by deductions from or suspension of any benefits which may subsequently become payable to the person in question, or may, if the Admiralty or Army Council think fit, be repaid by them out of any arrears in their hands of the pension due to that person.

2. Where any pension grant or allowance has been granted to any insured person in pursuance of the Injuries in War (Compensation) Act, 1914,^(a) or the Injuries in War (Compensation) Act, 1914 (Session 2),^(b) or the Injuries in War (Compensation) Act, 1915,^(c) or any similar Act which may hereafter be passed and with respect to which regulations made by the Insurance Commissioners with the consent of the Treasury provide that this section shall apply, then as from the prescribed date such pension, grant or allowance shall, for the purposes of section eleven of the National Insurance Act, 1911, be treated as if it were compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.

Extension of
s. 11 of
principal Act
to certain
pensions, &c.
4 & 5 Geo. 5.
c. 30.
5 Geo. 5, c. 18.
5 Geo. 5, c. 24.

6 Edw. 7. c.
58.

3.—(1) In paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section forty-six of the National Insurance Act, 1911, which relates to the insurance of persons in the naval and military service of the Crown, for the words "who within six months" there shall be substituted the words "who within the prescribed period, not being more than six months."

Amendment
of s. 46 of
principal
Act.

(2) For paragraph (iv) of the same subsection the following paragraph shall be substituted:—

"(iv) There shall be credited to the approved society of which he is a member a sum equal to fourpence for each weekly contribution paid, and an equal sum shall be treated as having been expended on benefits, and the proper proportion thereof shall accordingly be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament."

(3) For paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of the same section, the following paragraph shall be substituted:—

"(b) There shall be credited to the Navy and Army Insurance Fund a sum equal to fourpence for each weekly contribution paid in respect of every seaman, marine, or soldier who has not joined an approved society, and an equal sum shall be treated as having been

(a) Printed at p. 14 of the Manual.

(b) Printed at p. 31 of Supplement No. 2.

(c) Printed at p. 227 above.

expended on benefits, and the proper proportion thereof shall accordingly be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament."

(4) Subsections (2) and (3) of this section shall be deemed to have had effect as from the sixth day of July nineteen hundred and fourteen, and such financial adjustments as may consequently be necessary shall be made by the Insurance Commissioners.

Short title
and con-
struction.
5 Geo. 5. c. 27.

4.—(1) This Act may be cited as the National Insurance (Part I. Amendment) Act, 1915; and the National Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1914, the National Insurance (Part II. Amendment) Act, 1915, and this Act may be cited together as the National Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1915.

(2) This Act shall be construed as one with Part I. of the National Insurance Act, 1911.

CHAPTER 31.

An Act to amend the enactments relating to Customs during the present War. [16th March, 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Provision
with respect
to shipment
as stores of
prohibited
or restricted
goods.

1.—(1) Where any goods are prohibited either to be exported or carried coastwise, or any goods are prohibited to be exported to any named country or place, (a) it shall not be lawful for any person to ship as stores on any vessel any of the goods to which the prohibition extends, except such quantity of any of those goods as may be allowed to be so shipped by the proper officer of Customs and Excise as being reasonably required to be shipped at the port of departure for use on board the vessel during the voyage on which it is about to depart.

(2) If any person ships as stores any goods, or brings any goods to any quay or other place with intent to ship the same as stores, in contravention of this section, the goods shall be forfeited and he shall for each offence be liable to a penalty of one hundred pounds.

Pre-entry of
ship's stores.
39 & 40 Vict.
c. 36.

2. The power of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise under section one hundred and thirty-nine of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, by order to require due entry and clearance before shipment shall apply to goods intended for shipment as stores on any ship being goods subject to any prohibition or

(a) The exportation of certain goods to all destinations and of others to certain countries or places is prohibited by the Proclamation and Orders of Council printed at pp. 382-402 below under the heading "EXPORTATION."

An Alphabetical List of Goods Prohibited for Exportation by the Proclamation of February 3rd, and the Orders of Council of March 2nd and 18th, and April 15th, 21st, and 26th, 1915, will be found in Appendix A at the end of this Supplement.

restriction outwards, as it applies to goods intended for exportation or carriage coastwise.(a)

3. Where the master of any coasting ship has rendered himself liable to a penalty under section six of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1878, by departing without due clearance of his ship, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may, for the purpose of enforcing the said penalty, require the deposit in the hands of the Collector of Customs and Excise at any port where the ship is found of such sum not exceeding one hundred pounds as they think fit and in default of payment of the sum so required to be deposited the ship may be detained.

Provision as to coasting ships departing without clearance. 41 & 42 Vict. c. 42.

4. Where a licence to export any goods, being goods subject to any prohibition or restriction outwards, authorises the exportation thereof to a particular person or place or to a particular person at a particular place named in the licence, the name of the person or place, or both, as the case may be, shall be inserted in all invoices, bills of lading, manifests and other documents relating to the goods, and if this requirement is not complied with as respects any document the person by whom or on whose behalf the document is made out shall, if he is the exporter of the goods, be deemed to have exported the goods without a licence, and, if any other person, be liable to a penalty of one hundred pounds.

Provision as to exportation of goods under licence.

5.—(1) Where in pursuance of any order made by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise under section one hundred and thirty-nine of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876,(a) a person in the course of making entry before shipment makes a declaration as to the ultimate destination of any goods then, unless security has been given by bond, the exporter shall, if so required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, produce evidence to their satisfaction that those goods have not reached a destination in any territory which, under any Proclamation issued by His Majesty dealing with trading with the enemy for the time being in force, is or is treated as enemy country,(b) and if he fails to do so he shall be liable to a penalty of treble the value of the goods or one hundred pounds at the election of the Commissioners, unless he proves that they reached such destination without his consent or connivance, and that he took all reasonable steps to secure that the ultimate destination of the goods should be the destination mentioned in the declaration.

Provisions as to declarations as to ultimate destination of exported goods.

(2) If the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have reason to suspect that any such declaration as aforesaid is false in any

(a) See Order of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise dated April 26th, 1915, and printed under the heading "PRE-ENTRY OF GOODS" at p. 497 below.

(b) Under these Proclamations "enemy country" means the territories of the German Empire and of the Dual Monarchy of Austro-Hungary together with all the Colonies and Dependencies thereof, and the Dominions of the Sultan of Turkey (other than Egypt, now a British Protectorate, Cyprus, now a British Possession, and any territory in the occupation of Great Britain or Her Allies), and any territory in the occupation of the enemy. Any territory in friendly occupation ceases to be enemy country. See Art. 2 of Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 (Manual, p. 371), Art. 3 of Proclamation as to Turkey (Supplement No. 2, p. 189), and Art. 1 of Trading with the Enemy (Occupied Territory) Proclamation (printed at p. 548 below).

material particular, the goods may be detained until the Commissioners are satisfied as to the truth of the declaration, and, failing such satisfaction, may be treated as if they were goods subject to a prohibition or restriction outwards.

Power to
seize im-
ported goods
of enemy
origin.

6. Where the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have reason to suspect that the country of origin of any goods imported into the United Kingdom is an enemy country within the meaning of the last preceding section, the goods may be seized as though they were goods enumerated and described in the table of prohibitions and restrictions inwards contained in section forty-two of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, and in any proceedings for the forfeiture and condemnation thereof the country of origin of such goods shall be deemed to be such an enemy country unless the contrary is proved.

Short title,
construction,
and duration.

7.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, and shall be construed together with the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, and any enactments amending that Act.

(2) This Act shall continue in force only during the continuance of the present war.

CHAPTER 32.

An Act to authorise the grant of certain pensions and other allowances in respect of Members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and Dublin Metropolitan Police who are Reservists or join the Naval or Military Forces and for other purposes incidental thereto. [16th March 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Pensions and
allowances
in respect of
members of
the Royal
Irish Con-
stabulary
and Dublin
Metropolitan
Police who
are reservists
or join the
naval or
military
forces.

1.—(1) Where a constable of the Royal Irish Constabulary or Dublin Metropolitan Police belongs to the Naval Reserves or the Army Reserve and has, in pursuance of any Royal Proclamation, been called out, in the case of a constable belonging to the Naval Reserves, for service during war or any emergency, ^(a) or in the case of a constable belonging to the Army Reserve, on permanent service, ^(b) the police authority may, with the approval of the Treasury, grant to or for the benefit of his wife and children or any of them, or in the case of an unmarried constable to or for the benefit of any person whom he is legally liable to maintain and towards whose support he has regularly contributed, an allowance of such amount and subject to such conditions and restrictions as they think equitable:

^(a) See Proclamation of August 3rd, 1914, printed at p. 206 of the Manual, calling out the Naval Reserves.

^(b) See Proclamation of August 4th, 1914, printed at p. 87 of the Manual, calling out the Army Reserves.

Provided that—

- (a) any such allowance shall be granted for a limited period not exceeding one year and may be renewed for a further period, but shall not be continued after the police authority have received notice that the constable has ceased to be employed on naval or military service;
- (b) the aggregate amount of the weekly allowance granted in respect of a married constable together with the weekly amount of any separation or other allowance required to be paid out of naval or military funds in pursuance of any Royal Warrant and the weekly amount of any compulsory deductions from the constable's pay as a seaman or soldier shall not exceed the total weekly amount he was receiving from police funds on being called out;
- (c) the allowance granted in respect of an unmarried constable shall not exceed in the aggregate eight shillings a week.

(2) If the constable dies or is disabled whilst employed on naval or military service, the police authority may, with the approval of the Treasury, grant to his widow and children or to him pensions and allowances equal to one-half the amount payable out of naval or military funds in pursuance of any Royal Warrant, so, however, that the total amount receivable from the police authority when added to the amount payable from such funds as aforesaid shall not in any case exceed the maximum amount which could have been granted under the Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Act, 1883, as amended by any subsequent enactment, if the death or disablement had been occasioned by an injury received by the constable, without his own default, in the execution of his duty as a constable and not accidentally.

46 & 47 Vict.
c. 14.

(3) If, with the consent of the police authority, any officer or constable of the Royal Irish Constabulary or any constable of the Dublin Metropolitan Police for the purposes of the present war enters, re-enters, enlists, re-enlists or receives a commission in any of His Majesty's naval or military forces, subsection (2) of section five of the Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Act, 1883, subsections (1) and (2) of section one of the Irish Police Constables (Naval and Military Service) Act, 1914, and the foregoing provisions of this section shall, subject to the necessary adaptations, apply to him in like manner as they apply to a constable belonging to the Naval Reserves or Army Reserve who has been called out for service during war or any emergency or on permanent service, as the case may be, with the modification that in the application of the foregoing provisions of this section to an officer of the Royal Irish Constabulary, the Constabulary (Ireland) Act, 1874, shall be substituted for the Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Act, 1883, and a sum fixed by the Treasury shall be substituted for eight shillings.

4 & 5 Geo. 5.
c. 84.

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 80.

(4) This section applies in the case of officers and constables called out entering, re-entering, enlisting, re-enlisting, or receiving commissions, whether before or after the passing of this Act, and any pension, allowance, or gratuity granted, with the approval of the Treasury, to or in respect of any such officer or constable, in anticipation of the passing of this Act is hereby confirmed and shall be deemed to have been granted under or in pursuance of this Act.

4 & 5 Geo. 5.
c. 90. (5) Any pensions, allowances, or gratuities, granted under or in pursuance of this Act shall, subject to the provisions of the Government of Ireland Act, 1914,^(a) be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.

(6) In this section the expression "police authority" means as respects the Royal Irish Constabulary, the Inspector-General, and as respects the Dublin Metropolitan Police, the Chief Commissioner.

(7) Subsection (3) of section one of the Irish Police Constables (Naval and Military Service) Act, 1914,^(b) is hereby repealed.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Irish Police (Naval and Military Service) Act, 1915.

CHAPTER 34.

An Act to amend the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914. [16th March 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Right of
British sub-
ject charged
with offence
to be tried by
civil court.
5 Geo. 5. c. 8.

1.—(1) Any offence against any regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,^(c) which is triable by court martial may, instead of being tried by a court martial, be tried by a civil court with a jury, and when so tried the offence shall be deemed to be a felony punishable with the like punishment as might have been inflicted if the offence had been tried by court martial.

(2) Where a person, being a British subject but not being a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act^(d) or to military law, is alleged to be guilty of an offence against any regulations made

^(a) The operation of this Act was suspended by the Suspensory Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 88), printed at p. 46 of the Manual.

^(b) Printed at p. 84 of the Manual.

^(c) These Regulations which are printed at pp. 104–122 of Supplement No. 2 are, as amended by Orders in Council of March 23rd and April 13th 1915, reproduced in Consolidated Form in Appendix B at the end of this Supplement. The Act is printed at pp. 14–16 of Supplement No. 2.

^(d) The Naval Discipline Act (29 & 30 Vict. c. 109) was amended by the Naval Discipline Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 39), the Naval Discipline Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7 c. 41), and the Naval Discipline Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 30), and s. 7 (2) of the 1884 Act, s. 2 (2) of the 1909 Act, and s. 16 (2) of the 1915 Act provide for copies of the Naval Discipline Act being printed as so amended.

under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,^(a) he shall be entitled, within six clear days from the time when the general nature of the charge is communicated to him, to claim to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by court martial, and where such a claim is made in manner provided by regulations under the last-mentioned Act the offence shall not be tried by court martial:

Provided that this subsection shall not apply where the offence is tried before a court of summary jurisdiction:

Provided also that before the trial of any person to whom this section applies, and as soon as practicable after arrest, the general nature of the charge shall be communicated to him in writing and notice in writing shall at the same time be given, in a form provided by regulations under the said Act, of his rights under this section.

(3) In addition and without prejudice to any powers which a court may possess to order the exclusion of the public from any proceedings, if, in the course of the trial of a person for a felony under this section, application is made by the prosecution, in the interests of national safety, that all or any portion of the public should be excluded during any part of the hearing, the court may make an order to that effect, but the passing of sentence shall in any case take place in public.

(4) The Vexatious Indictments Act, 1859, as amended by any subsequent enactment shall apply to a felony under this section as if it were included among the offences mentioned in section one of that Act, but a felony under this section shall not be triable by a court of quarter sessions.

22 & 23 Vict.
c. 17.

(5) For the purpose of the trial of a person for a felony under this section the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed or in any place in the United Kingdom in which the offender may be found or to which he may be brought for the purpose of speedy trial.

(6) An indictment under this section shall not be deemed void or defective by reason that the facts or matters alleged in the indictment for the felony amount in law to treason; and if the facts or matters proved at the trial of any person indicted for any felony under this section amount in law to treason, the person shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted of such felony; but no person tried for such felony shall be afterwards prosecuted for treason upon the same facts.

(7) In the event of invasion or other special military emergency arising out of the present war, His Majesty may by Proclamation forthwith suspend the operation of this section, either generally

(a) These Regulations which are printed at pp. 104-122 of Supplement No. 2 were amended by Orders in Council of March 23rd and April 13th and 29th, 1915, printed at pp. 330-340 below. The whole of the Regulations as amended to April 30th, 1915, are reproduced in Consolidated Form in Appendix B at the end of this Supplement. The Act is printed at pp. 14-16 of Supplement No. 2.

or as respects any area specified in the Proclamation, without prejudice, however, to any proceedings under this section which may be then pending in any civil court.

(8) The expression "British subject" (a) in this section includes a woman who has married an alien but who before the marriage was a British subject.

(9) In the application of this section to Scotland "a civil court with a jury" means the High Court of Justiciary, and subsection (4) shall not apply.

(10) This section shall apply in the case of offences committed and persons arrested before as well as after the passing of this Act.

Witnesses.

2. In Ireland a person charged with an offence against any regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, (b) before a court martial shall not, nor shall the wife or husband, as the case may be, of a person so charged, be a competent witness, whether the person so charged is charged severally or jointly with any other person.

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915.

CHAPTER 35.

An Act to provide further facilities for the marriage of officers, seamen, and marines borne on the books of any of His Majesty's ships during the continuance of the present war.
[16th March 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:

Relaxation during the present war of the law as to the place where naval marriages may be solemnized.

1. Where, during the continuance of the present war, one of the parties to an intended marriage is an officer, seaman, or marine borne on the books of one of His Majesty's ships, and the parties to the intended marriage have duly fulfilled all the conditions required by law for enabling them to be married in any particular place of worship or in any particular district in the United Kingdom, then, if the officer, seaman, or marine obtains from the officer commanding the ship on whose books he is borne a certificate that owing to the exigencies of the

(a) The expression "British subject" is defined by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 17), s. 27 (1) for the purposes of that Act.

(b) These Regulations which are printed at pp. 104-122 of Supplement No. 2 are, as amended by Orders in Council of March 23rd and April 13th and 29th, 1915, reproduced in Consolidated Form in Appendix B at the end of this Supplement.

public service the officer, seaman, or marine cannot be allowed to proceed to that place of worship or to that district, the marriage may be lawfully solemnized or contracted in any other building in the United Kingdom in which marriages may lawfully be solemnized or contracted, as though the parties thereto had duly fulfilled all the conditions required by law for enabling them to be married at that building: Provided that where apart from the above provision the marriage could not have been solemnized elsewhere than in a place of worship of a particular denomination, nothing in the said provision shall be construed as authorising the solemnization of the marriage elsewhere than in such place of worship.

2. Where, during the continuance of the present war, one of the parties to an intended marriage is an officer, seaman, or marine borne on the books of one of His Majesty's ships, any certificate of the publication or proclamation of banns or of notice of marriage issued for the purpose of the intended marriage shall, notwithstanding anything in any other Act, continue to be valid for twelve months, and the marriage may accordingly be lawfully solemnized or contracted at any time within those twelve months.

3.—(1) This Act shall be construed as one with the Naval Marriages Act, 1908.

(2) This Act may be cited as the Naval Marriages Act, 1915.

Prolongation of the validity of certificates of publication of banns or notice of marriage.

Construction and short title.
8 Edw. 7.
c. 26.

CHAPTER 36.

An Act to facilitate Legal Proceedings against Enemies in certain cases.
[16th March 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1.—(1) Leave may be given to issue a writ of summons in the High Court for service on an enemy out of the jurisdiction or of which notice is to be given to an enemy out of the jurisdiction if the court or judge is satisfied that the case is a case to which this section applies, and the court or a judge may, on an application made at the time leave is so given or at any subsequent time, if satisfied that the writ cannot promptly be served or brought to the notice of the enemy defendant by any of the usual means, make an order (in this Act referred to as an enemy service order) directing substituted or other service of the writ or the substitution of notice for service by means of

Provision with respect to writs issued against enemy in certain cases

advertisement or otherwise; and on that order being complied with, all proceedings may be taken on the claim as if the writ had been served on the enemy defendant by the usual means.

(2) The Lord Chancellor may make such rules as he thinks fit for expediting proceedings and regulating procedure generally in a case where an enemy service order has been made and the enemy defendant does not appear; and any rules so made shall have effect as if they were included in the rules of court for the time being in force.^(a)

(3) The court or judge, where an enemy service order has been made and it appears not to be practicable to obtain the best evidence of any document which is, in the opinion of the court or judge, material to the case, may admit such other evidence thereof as appears proper in the circumstances.

(4) The court or judge shall have power, where an enemy service order has been made and the enemy defendant does not appear, to order the plaintiff, though successful, to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings, if the court or judge consider that it is just to do so in the special circumstances of the case.

(5) The fact that, for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of this section, a writ of summons has been indorsed only with a claim for a declaration in accordance therewith shall not prevent any other declaration or any consequential or other relief being claimed in other proceedings, or prevent the case being dealt with, although no such other declaration or consequential or other relief is claimed.

(6) This section applies to cases where—

- (a) the plaintiff is a British subject and is entitled for the time being to bring an action in the High Court; and
- (b) the defendant or one of the defendants is an enemy; and
- (c) the writ is indorsed only with a claim for a declaration as to the effect of the present war on rights or liabilities of the plaintiff or defendant under a contract entered into before the outbreak thereof; and
- (d) there is written evidence of the contract.

2. For the purposes of this Act—

- (a) the expression “enemy” means any persons or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in an enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in an enemy country; and

**Interpreta-
tion.**

(a) Under this power Rules (printed at p. 461 below under the heading “LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ENEMIES”) were made March 16th, 1915, by the Lord Chancellor, and under the power of the Act, as applied by s. 4 thereof, Rules (printed at p. 463 below) were made April 15th, 1915, by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. *See also* the Directions dated March 30th, 1915, of the Lord Chief Justice, printed at p. 462 below.

- (b) the expression "outbreak of war" shall, as respects any enemy, be construed as referring to the date of the outbreak of war with the enemy country in which the enemy is resident or carrying on business; (a) and
- (c) the expression "British subject" (b) includes a corporation incorporated in His Majesty's Dominions.

3. Nothing in this Act shall prejudice or interfere with Saving.
any powers of the court to give leave to issue a writ of summons or to adjourn, postpone, or otherwise deal with, any proceedings on any claim against an enemy, and the court or judge may, if it appears on any proceedings in a case where an enemy service order has been made that for any reason the case cannot properly be dealt with under this Act, dismiss the case, without prejudice to any subsequent proceedings in the same matter.

4. In the application of this Act to Ireland the Lord Application
Chancellor of Ireland shall be substituted for the Lord to Ireland.
Chancellor.

5.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Legal Proceedings Short title.
against Enemies Act, 1915.

(2) This Act shall not apply to Scotland.

CHAPTER 37.

An Act to amend the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act,
1914. [16th March, 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1.—(1) Subsection (3) of section one of the Defence of the Powers for
Realm Consolidation Act, 1914 (c) (which gives power to take expediting
possession and use for the purpose of His Majesty's naval and production
military services certain factories or workshops or the plant of war
thereof), shall apply to any factory or workshop of whatever material.
sort, or the plant thereof; and that subsection shall be read as 5 Geo. 5.
if the following paragraphs were added after paragraph (b):— c. 8.

“(c) to require any work in any factory or workshop to be done in accordance with the directions of the

(a) As to the dates of the outbreak of war, see Notifications of War with Germany and Austria-Hungary (printed at p. 1 of the Manual) and with Turkey (printed at p. 1 of Supplement, No. 2).

(b) The expression "British subject," is defined by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 17), s. 27 (1) for the purposes of that Act.

(c) Printed at pp. 14-16 of Supplement, No. 2.

Admiralty or Army Council, given with the object of making the factory or workshop, or the plant or labour therein, as useful as possible for the production of war material; and

“(d) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of work in any factory or workshop, or remove the plant therefrom, with a view to increasing the production of war material in other factories or workshops; and

“(e) to take possession of any unoccupied premises for the purpose of housing workmen employed in the production, storage, or transport of war material.”

(2) It is hereby declared that where the fulfilment by any person of any contract is interfered with by the necessity on the part of himself or any other person of complying with any requirement, regulation, or restriction of the Admiralty or the Army Council under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,^(a) or this Act, or any regulations made thereunder,^(b) that necessity is a good defence to any action or proceedings taken against that person in respect of the non-fulfilment of the contract so far as it is due to that interference.

(3) In this section the expression “war material” includes arms, ammunition, warlike stores and equipment, and everything required for or in connection with the production thereof.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Amendment), No. 2, Act, 1915.

(a) 5 Geo. 5. c. 8, printed at pp. 14-6 of Supplement, No. 2.

(b) The Defence of the Realm (Consolidated) Regulations, 1914, which are printed at pp. 104-122 of Supplement, No. 2, were amended by Orders in Council of March 23rd, and April 13th and 29th, 1915, printed at pp. 330-340 below. The whole of the Regulations as amended to April 30th, 1915, are reproduced in Consolidated Form in Appendix B at the end of this Supplement.

[Attention is directed to the Prefatory Note at p. iii. of the Manual, which describes the scope and arrangement of that work.]

Supplement to Part III. of the Manual and to Part III. of Supplement No. 2.

EMERGENCY PROCLAMATIONS, ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS.

[These Proclamations, Orders, &c., are here printed grouped, so far as the matter allows, under the same subject headings as are employed in the Manual and in Supplement No. 2.]

The Chronological Table (pp. v. et seq.) above gives a list of all the Proclamations, Orders, &c., made to the 30th April, 1915, and printed in this Supplement, arranged in order of date, and therefore amplifies and continues to the latter date the similar Tables for August to December, 5th, 1914, printed at pp. v-xi of the Manual and at pp. v-x of Supplement No. 2.]

ALIENS RESTRICTION.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Aliens Restriction Orders</i> , p. 245. | 2. <i>Licences to carry on Banking Business</i> , p. 249. |
|---|---|

1. Aliens Restriction Orders.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED DECEMBER 11, 1914, UNDER THE ALIENS RESTRICTION (CONSOLIDATION) ORDER, 1914, REMOVING ABERDEEN AND WEST HARTLEPOOL FROM THE LIST OF APPROVED PORTS.(a)

[The Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914, as amended by Orders in Council and by Orders of the Secretary of State to April 30th, 1915, is reproduced in Consolidated Form in Appendix C at the end of this Supplement.]

In exercise of the power vested in me by Article 1 (3) of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914,(b) and after consultation with the Admiralty and the Army Council, I hereby order that the Ports of Aberdeen and West Hartlepool be removed from the list of approved Ports specified in the aforesaid Article.

This Order shall take effect from the 14th of December, 1914.

R. M'Kenna,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office, Whitehall,
11th December, 1914.

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of December 11th, 1914: in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of December 15th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of December 15th, 1914.
(b) Printed at pp. 68-85 of the Manual.

THE ALIENS RESTRICTION (ARMENIANS, &c.) ORDER, 1915

1915. No. 4.

[The Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914, as amended by Orders in Council and by Orders of the Secretary of State to April 30th, 1915, is reproduced in Consolidated Form in Appendix C at the end of this Supplement.]

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 7th day of
January, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914^(b) (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Order), His Majesty has been pleased to impose restrictions on aliens and to make various provisions for carrying those restrictions into effect:

And whereas it is desirable to amend the said Order in manner hereinafter provided:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. The following article shall be inserted after Article 25A of the Principal Order:—

“25B. A registration officer may, subject to the general or special instructions of the Secretary of State, grant to a Turkish subject resident in his registration district, who is shown to his satisfaction to be by race a Greek, Armenian, or Syrian, or a member of any other community well known as opposed to the Turkish régime, and to be a Christian, a certificate of exemption from all or any of the provisions of this Part of this Order, except such as apply to alien friends.

“Any such certificate shall be operative throughout the United Kingdom, but may be revoked by the registration officer who granted it or by the registration officer of any district in which the holder is for the time being resident.”

2. This Order may be cited as the Aliens Restriction (Armenians, &c.) Order, 1915.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) This Order was published in the “London Gazette” of January 7th, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of January 5th; in the “Edinburgh Gazette” of January 8th, 1915; and in the “Dublin Gazette” of January 8th, 1915.

(b) Printed at pp. 68-85 of the Manual.

THE ALIENS RESTRICTION (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1915.(a)

1915. No. 301.

[The Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914, as amended by Orders in Council and by Orders of the Secretary of State to April 30th, 1915, is reproduced in Consolidated Form in Appendix C at the end of this Supplement.]

At the Court at Windsor Castle, the 13th day of April, 1915.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914(b) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Order), His Majesty has been pleased to impose restrictions upon aliens and to make various regulations for carrying those restrictions into effect:

And whereas it is expedient to amend the principal Order in manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1.—(1.) After the twenty-fifth day of April nineteen hundred and fifteen an alien coming from, or intending to proceed to, any place out of the United Kingdom as a passenger shall not, without the special permission of a Secretary of State, land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom unless he has in his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years previously(c) by or on behalf of the government of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity, to which passport or document there must be attached a photograph of the alien to whom it relates.

Require-
ments as to
passports,
&c. in the
case of alien
passengers.

(2.) Where any such special permission of a Secretary of State has been granted subject to any conditions, and the person to whom it is granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the principal Order.

(3.) For the purposes of this Article the expression "passenger" includes any person carried on a ship other than the master and persons employed in the working or service of the ship.

(4.) This Article shall have effect as if it were included in Part I. of the Principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly.

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of April 14, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of April, 13th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of April 15th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of April 13th; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of April 16th, 1915.

(b) Printed at pp. 68-85 of the Manual.

(c) As to period of validity of British passports, see Foreign Office Notices, printed under the heading "PASSPORTS" at p. 495 below.

Require-
ments as to
passports.

2.—(1.) After the twenty-fifth day of April nineteen hundred and fifteen an alien shall not, without the special permission of the registration officer, enter any prohibited area unless he has in his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years previously^(a) by or on behalf of the government of the country of which he is a subject or citizen, or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity, to which passport or document there must be attached a photograph of the alien to whom it relates :

Provided that where an alien is at the date of this Order resident in a prohibited area this provision shall not prevent him entering that area so long as his residence is in that area.

(2.) Where any such special permission of a registration officer has been granted subject to any conditions, and the person to whom it is granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the principal Order.

(3.) This Article shall have effect as if it were included in Part II. of the principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly.

Registers of
aliens to be
kept by hotel
keepers, &c.

3.—(1.) After the twenty-fifth day of April nineteen hundred and fifteen it shall be the duty of the keeper of every hotel, inn, boarding-house, and lodging-house, to ascertain and enter in a register kept for the purpose the names and nationality of all persons over the age of fourteen years staying at the hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house, who are aliens, together with the dates of their arrival and departure, their destinations on departure, and such other particulars as may be prescribed by a Secretary of State, and if the keeper of an hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house, fails to do so, or if he makes any entry in any such register which he knows or could be by the exercise of reasonable diligence have ascertained to be false, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the principal Order.

(2.) The keeper of every hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house, shall also, if directions for the purpose are issued by a Secretary of State, make to the registration officer of the registration district in which the hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house is situate, such returns as to the particulars aforesaid, at such times or intervals, and in such form as may be specified in such directions, and if he fails to do so, or makes any false return, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the principal Order.

(3.) It shall be the duty of every person who stays at an hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house, to furnish to the keeper thereof and sign a statement containing such information as such keeper may require for the purpose of compiling such register as aforesaid, and if any person fails to do so, or gives any false information, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the principal Order.

(a) As to period of validity of British passports, see Foreign Office Notices printed under the heading "PASSPORTS" at p. 495 below.

(4.) Every register kept under this Article shall, at all reasonable hours, be open to inspection by any officer of police, or by any other person authorised by a Secretary of State.

(5.) For the purposes of this Article the expression "keeper of a lodging-house" shall include any person who for reward receives any other person to lodge with him or in his house, and where any hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house, is under the management of a manager the expression "keeper" shall in relation thereto include such manager.

(6.) This Article shall have effect as if it were included in Part II. of the principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly.

4. This Order may be cited as the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Order, 1915. Short title.

Almeric FitzRoy.

2. Licences to carry on Banking Business.

LICENCE GRANTED AUGUST 10, 1914, BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE PERMITTING CERTAIN GERMAN BANKS TO CARRY ON BUSINESS(a)

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by the Aliens Restriction (No. 2) Order in Council, 1914,(b) made this day under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914,(c) I hereby permit

*The Deutsche Bank,
The Dresdner Bank,
The Disconto-Gesellschaft,*

to carry on banking business in the United Kingdom subject to the following limitations, conditions, supervision, and requirements as to the deposit of money and securities:—

1. That the permission shall extend only to the completion of the transactions of a banking character entered into before the 5th day of August, 1914, and that no new transaction of any kind save such as may be necessary or desirable for the purpose of the completion of the first mentioned transactions shall be entered into by or on behalf of the British establishments of the Banks.

2. That the business to be transacted under this permission shall be limited to such operations as may be necessary for making the realisable assets of the Banks available for meeting their liabilities, and for discharging these liabilities as far as may be practicable.

(a) This Licence was revoked by Licence of September 19th, 1914, printed at p. 251 below.

(b) Printed at p. 63 of the Manual. That Order was revoked by the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914, which, as amended by Orders in Council and by Orders of the Secretary of State to April 30th, 1915, is reproduced in Consolidated Form in Appendix C at the end of this Supplement.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 12, printed at pp. 6-8 of the Manual.

3. That all transactions carried out under this permission shall be subject to the supervision and control of a person to be appointed for the purpose by the Treasury, who shall have absolute discretion

(a) to refuse to permit any payment that may appear to him to be contrary to the interest of the nation;

(b) to permit any such new transactions as are in his opinion necessary or desirable for the purpose of the completion of the transactions first mentioned in paragraph (1);

(c) to permit or refuse to permit the completion of any particular transaction whatsoever.

4. That any assets of the Banks which may remain undistributed after their liabilities have, so far as possible in the circumstances, been discharged, shall be deposited with the Bank of England to the order of the Treasury.

R. McKenna,

*One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.*

*Home Office,
Whitehall, S.W.*

10th August, 1914.

*LICENCE GRANTED AUGUST 13, 1914, BY THE SECRETARY OF
STATE PERMITTING CERTAIN AUSTRIAN BANKS TO CARRY ON
BUSINESS.(a)*

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by the Aliens Restriction (No. 2) Order in Council, 1914,(b) made on the tenth day of August, under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914,(c) I hereby permit

*The Oesterreichische Laenderbank,
The Anglo-Austrian Bank,*

to carry on banking business in the United Kingdom subject to the following limitations, conditions, supervisions, and requirement as to the deposit of money and securities:—

1. That the permission shall extend only to the completion of the transactions of a banking character entered into before the 13th day of August, 1914, and that no new transaction of any kind save such as may be necessary or desirable for the purpose of the completion of the first-mentioned transactions shall be entered into by or on behalf of the British establishments of the Banks.

(a) This Licence was revoked by Licence of September 19th, 1914, printed at p. 253 below.

(b) Printed at p. 63 of the Manual. That Order was revoked by the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914, which, as amended by Orders in Council and by Orders of the Secretary of State to April 30th, 1915, is reproduced in Consolidated Form in Appendix C at the end of this Supplement.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 12, printed at pp. 6-8 of the Manual.

2. That the business to be transacted under this permission shall be limited to such operations as may be necessary for making the realisable assets of the Banks available for meeting their liabilities, and for discharging these liabilities as far as may be practicable.

3. That all transactions carried out under this permission shall be subject to the supervision and control of a person to be appointed for the purpose by the Treasury, who shall have absolute discretion :

(a) to refuse to permit any payment that may appear to him to be contrary to the interest of the nation;

(b) to permit any such new transactions as are in his opinion necessary or desirable for the purpose of the completion of the transactions first mentioned in paragraph 1;

(c) to permit or to refuse to permit the completion of any particular transaction whatsoever.

4. That any assets of the Banks which may remain undistributed after their liabilities have, so far as possible in the circumstances, been discharged, shall be deposited with the Bank of England to the Order of the Treasury.

R. McKenna,

*One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.*

*Home Office,
Whitehall, S.W.
13th August, 1914.*

LICENCE GRANTED SEPTEMBER 19, 1914, BY THE SECRETARY OF
STATE PERMITTING CERTAIN GERMAN BANKS TO CARRY ON
BUSINESS.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by the Aliens Restriction (No. 2) Order in Council, 1914,(a) made on the tenth day of August, under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914,(b) I hereby permit

The Deutsche Bank,
The Dresdner Bank,
The Disconto-Gesellschaft,

to carry on banking business in the United Kingdom subject to the following limitations, conditions, supervision and requirement as to the deposit of money and securities:—

1. The permission shall extend only to the completion of the transactions of a banking character entered into before the fifth day of August, 1914, so far as those transactions would,

(a) Printed at p. 63 of the Manual. That Order was revoked by the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914, which, as amended by Orders in Council and by Orders of the Secretary of State to April 30th, 1915, is reproduced in consolidated form in Appendix C at the end of this Supplement.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 12, printed at pp. 6-8 of the Manual.

in ordinary course, have been carried out through or with the London establishments. The permission does not extend to any operations for the purposes of making available assets which would ordinarily be collected by, or of discharging liabilities which would ordinarily be discharged by, establishments of the Banks other than the London establishments. No new transactions of any kind save such as may be necessary or desirable for the purpose of the completion of the first mentioned transactions shall be entered into by or on behalf of the London establishments of the Banks.

2. The business to be transacted under this permission shall be limited to such operations as may be necessary for making the realisable assets of the Banks available for meeting their liabilities, and for discharging these liabilities as far as may be practicable.

3. All transactions carried out under this permission shall be subject to the supervision and control of a person to be appointed for the purpose by the Treasury, ^(a) who shall have absolute discretion:

(a) to refuse to permit any payment that may appear to him to be contrary to the interest of the nation;

(b) to permit any such new transactions as are in his opinion necessary or desirable for the purpose of the completion of the transactions first mentioned in paragraph 1.

(c) to permit or to refuse to permit the completion of any particular transaction whatsoever.

4. Any assets of the Banks which may remain undistributed after their liabilities have, so far as possible in the circumstances, been discharged, shall be deposited with the Bank of England to the order of the Treasury.

The permission granted by me on the 10th day of August, 1914, ^(b) is hereby revoked.

R. McKenna,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office,
Whitehall,
19th September, 1914.

^(a) The Controller appointed by the Treasury is Sir William Plender, Chartered Accountant, of 5, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

^(b) Printed at p. 249 above.

LICENCE GRANTED SEPTEMBER 19, 1914, BY THE SECRETARY OF
STATE PERMITTING CERTAIN AUSTRIAN BANKS TO CARRY ON
BUSINESS.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by the Aliens Restriction (No. 2) Order in Council, 1914,(a) made on the tenth day of August, under the Aliens Restrictions Act, 1914,(b) I hereby permit

The Oesterreichische Laenderbank,
The Anglo-Austrian Bank,

to carry on banking business in the United Kingdom subject to the following limitations, conditions, supervisions, and requirement as to the deposit of money and securities:—

1. The permission shall extend only to the completion of the transactions of a banking character entered into before the 13th day of August, 1914, so far as those transactions would, in ordinary course, have been carried out through or with the London establishments. The permission does not extend to any operations for the purposes of making available assets which would ordinarily be collected by, or of discharging liabilities which would ordinarily be discharged by, establishments of the Banks other than the London establishments. No new transaction of any kind save such as may be necessary or desirable for the purpose of the completion of the first-mentioned transactions shall be entered into by or on behalf of the London establishments of the Banks.

2. The business to be transacted under this permission shall be limited to such operations as may be necessary for making the realisable assets of the Banks available for meeting their liabilities, and for discharging these liabilities as far as may be practicable.

3. All transactions carried out under this permission shall be subject to the supervision and control of a person to be appointed or the purpose by the Treasury,(c) who shall have absolute discretion:

(a) to refuse to permit any payment that may appear to him to be contrary to the interest of the nation;

(b) to permit any such new transactions as are in his opinion necessary or desirable for the purpose of the completion of the transactions first mentioned in paragraph 1.

(c) to permit or to refuse to permit the completion of any particular transaction whatsoever.

4. Any assets of the Banks which may remain undistributed after their liabilities have, so far as possible in the circumstances, been discharged, shall be deposited with the Bank of England to the order of the Treasury.

(a) Printed at p. 63 of the Manual. That Order was revoked by the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914, which as amended by Orders in Council and by Orders of the Secretary of State to April 30th, 1915, is reproduced in Consolidated Form in Appendix C at the end of this Supplement.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 12. printed at pp. 6-8 of the Manual.

(c) The Controller appointed by the Treasury is Sir William Plender, Chartered Accountant, of 5, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

Licence to Turkish Banks to carry on business.

The permission granted by me on the 13th day of August, 1914,(a) is hereby revoked.

R. McKenna,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office,
Whitehall,
19th September, 1914.

*LICENCE GRANTED NOVEMBER 5, 1914, BY THE SECRETARY OF
STATE PERMITTING CERTAIN TURKISH BANKS TO CARRY ON
BUSINESS.(b)*

*In pursuance of the powers conferred upon me by the Aliens
Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914,(c) made on the 9th day
of September under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914,(d) I hereby
permit—*

*The Imperial Ottoman Bank,
The National Bank of Turkey
to carry on banking business in the United Kingdom, subject to
the following limitations, conditions and supervision:—*

- 1. The permission shall for the present extend only to the
payment of cheques drawn upon, and bills payable by,
the Banks and the collection of cheques and bills held
by the Banks.*
- 2. All transactions carried out under this permission shall
be subject to the supervision and control of a person
to be appointed for the purpose by the Treasury, who
shall have absolute discretion to refuse to permit any
payment that may appear to him to be contrary to
the interests of the nation.*

R. McKenna,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office,
Whitehall,
5th November, 1914.

*LICENCE GRANTED NOVEMBER 30, 1914, BY THE SECRETARY OF
STATE PERMITTING CERTAIN TURKISH BANKS TO CARRY ON
BUSINESS.*

*In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by the Aliens
Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914, made on the 9th day of
September, 1914,(e) under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914,(d)
I hereby permit—*

*The Imperial Ottoman Bank,
The National Bank of Turkey*

(a) Printed at p. 250 above.

(b) This Licence was revoked by Licence dated November 30th, 1914,
printed below.

(c) Printed at pp. 68-85 of the Manual.

(d) 4 & 5 Geo. c. 12, printed at pp. 6-8 of the Manual.

(e) Printed at pp. 68-85 of the Manual. That Order, as amended by Orders
in Council and by Orders of the Secretary of State to April 30th, 1915, is
reproduced in Consolidated Form in Appendix C at the end of this Supplement.

to carry on banking business at all their establishments situated within the United Kingdom, subject to the following limitations, conditions, and supervision :—

- (1) No transactions shall take place, directly or indirectly, with the establishments of the said Banks situated in enemy territory, or with any persons resident in enemy territory ;
- (2) All transactions carried out under this permission shall be subject to the supervision and control of a person to be appointed for the purpose by the Treasury, ^(a) who shall have absolute discretion to refuse to permit any payment or transaction that may appear to him to be contrary to the interests of the nation.

This permission may be modified or revoked at any time by the Secretary of State.

The permission granted by me on the 5th day of November, 1914, ^(b) is hereby revoked as from the date hereof.

R. McKenna,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office,
Whitehall,
30th November, 1914.

ARMY, ARMY RESERVE, AND TERRITORIAL FORCE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Billeting Rates</i>, p. 255. 2. <i>Effects of Officers and Soldiers</i>, p. 257. 3. <i>Insurance of Soldiers</i>, p. 258. 4. <i>Number of Men</i>, p. 270. 5. <i>Pay of Officers</i>, p. 271. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. <i>Relations between Military and Naval Forces acting together</i>, p. 274. 7. <i>Separation allowance for Wives and Families and Dependents</i>, p. 276. |
|---|---|

1. Billeting Rates.

ARMY ORDER, DATED APRIL 23, 1915, AS TO RATES FOR BILLETING.

VII.—Rates for Billeting.—1. The schedule to the Army Annual Act, 1915, which comes into force on 30th April, 1915, provides for an increase from 1s. 9d. to 2s. in the rate payable to the keeper of a victualling house for billeting horses with stable room and forage.

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Gen. No.
5651.

(a) The Controller appointed by the Treasury is Sir William Plender, Chartered Accountant, of 5, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

(b) Printed at p. 254 above.

2. Consequent on this alteration the rate to be paid, in accordance with Section 108A (3) (c) of the Army Act, to an occupier other than the keeper of a victualling house has been revised as follows:—

Stable room and forage. { For the first 14 days ... 3s.
After 14 consecutive days ... 2s.

The reduced rate after 14 days will not be affected by a change in the particular animals; it is simply a matter of numbers. Householders with horses now billeted on them, with forage, should be warned of the altered rate.

3. The revised rates will take effect from 30th April, 1915, inclusive. Army Order 289 of 1914, the Rules for Billeting issued with Army Order 518 of 1914, and Army Book 123 M, should be amended accordingly.

4. The rates will not be shown in future issues of Army Book 123 M, but will be notified from time to time in Army Orders as occasion may arise.

5. The revised rates from 30th April, 1915, are as follows:—

Rates of Payment.

	Rates to be paid to the keeper of a victualling house.	Rates to be paid to an occupier other than the keeper of a victualling house.
	s. d.	s. d.
For each officer or soldier accommodated in building (other than an occupied dwelling house) without bed and attendance ...	—	0 3
*For each horse supplied with shelter, but not proper stabling ...	—	0 3
As authorised by the Army Act (<i>see</i> Army Form B 55):—		
Lodging and attendance for officer ...	2 0	3 0
Lodging and attendance for soldier... ..	0 6	0 9
Breakfast	0 5	0 7½
Dinner	1 1	1 7½
Supper	0 3	0 4½
		3 0
*Stable room for each horse, with forage ...	2 0	for the first 14 days ; 2 0
		after 14 consecutive days. 0 9
*Without forage	0 6	0 9

* The manure remains the property of the War Department, which is entitled to any benefit arising from its disposal.

NOTE.—An officer must pay for his food.

By Command of the Army Council,

R. H. Brade

2. Effects of Officers and Soldiers.

ROYAL WARRANT, DATED APRIL 10, 1915, MAKING REGULATIONS
UNDER THE REGIMENTAL DEBTS ACT, 1893.

George R.I.

Whereas We deem it expedient to make Regulations under the 21
Regimental Debts Act, 1893,^(a) to meet the special circumstances 836
of active service.

Our Will and Pleasure is that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Regulations made under the Warrant of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, dated the 30th day of August, 1893, as amended by subsequent Warrants,^(b) the following Regulations shall have effect until Our further Will and Pleasure is made known :—

1. In the case of active service the Commander-in-Chief of Our Forces in any area of operations may appoint a standing Committee of Adjustment at the Base or other convenient locality within the area of operations to deal with the local affairs of any or all persons dying in or through the campaign while subject to military law, in lieu of any Committee of Adjustment already provided by the Regulations.

2. The operations of such a Committee may include any of the duties already imposed upon Committees of Adjustment by the Regulations or may be limited to—

- (a) Securing the effects of the deceased in the said area ;
- (b) Ascertaining the amount of the preferential charges on the property of the deceased ;
- (c) Paying the preferential charges or local debts as far as practicable out of any cash belonging to the deceased's estate ;
- (d) Transmitting any balance of cash to the Paymaster ;
- (e) Transmitting any articles of personal property for custody to such place as the Secretary of State may approve or direct ;
- (f) Rendering a report to the Secretary of State through the Paymaster showing what action has been taken by them and what preferential charges or debts known to them have been paid or left unpaid, with a view to payment being made or secured if necessary.

The operations of the Committee may be still further limited if necessary.

3. In such a case the Paymaster may pay out of any sums coming into his hands or under his control due to the deceased's estate any preferential charges or local debts left unpaid by the Committee, and shall remit or credit any balance remaining to or as directed by the Secretary of State for War, the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, or the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army

(a) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 5.

(b) The Royal Warrant of August 30th, 1893, is printed as amended by Warrant of December 26th, 1894, at pp. 139-149 of the title "Army" in Vol. I. of Statutory Rules and Orders Revised (1904) : the amending Warrants of October 26th, 1904, and May 23rd, 1906, are printed at pp. 1412-1416 of the Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders for 1912, and the amending Warrant of April 24th, 1913, at pp. 36, 37 of the Volume for 1913.

Department, as the case may require or as may be directed, and shall at the same time render a statement of the transactions which have taken place in the case and forward the report of the Committee of Adjustment.

4. The power of appointing a standing Committee given by these Regulations shall not affect the power of appointing Committees of Adjustment in accordance with the former Regulations where thought fit.

5. Any standing Committee appointed under these Regulations may at any time be dissolved by the Commander-in-Chief, and the nature of its operations may from time to time be altered or defined by him.

6. The former Regulations shall apply to any standing Committee of Adjustment appointed under these Regulations save in so far as may be inconsistent with these Regulations.

7. Where within the area of operations any person subject to military law deserts or is found in the prescribed manner to be insane these Regulations shall apply in the same manner as if he had died in or through the campaign at the time of his desertion or insanity, as the case may be.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this 10th day of April, 1915, in the 5th year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
Kitchener.

3. Insurance of Soldiers.(a)

WAR OFFICE MEMORANDUM OF OCTOBER 31ST, 1914, ON THE APPLICATION OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911, TO EMBODIED TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Prefatory Note.

Instructions as to the procedure under the National Insurance Act, 1911, in the case of the Territorial Force on Embodiment are contained in the following official publications:—

- I. "Instructions for Pay Duties on embodiment," issued with Army Order 260 of 1913 (para. 49).

(a) Special provision as to the health insurance of persons in the military service of the Crown was made by s. 46 of the National Insurance Act, 1911 (1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 55): those provisions were amended by the National Insurance Act, 1913 (3 & 4 Geo. 5. c. 37) and by three further Acts passed in consequence of the Emergency, viz:—The National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 81, printed at p. 39 of the Manual), the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914, sess. 2 (5 Geo. 5. c. 16, printed at p. 29 of Supplement No. 2), and by the National Insurance (Part I. Amendment) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 29) printed at pp. 232–234 of this Supplement. The Emergency Regulations made by the various bodies of Insurance Commissioners under these provisions in March and April, 1915, are printed under the heading "NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE" at pp. 471–486 below. These Regulations revoke the earlier Regulations on similar subjects printed in the Manual, and in Supplement No. 2.

II. Special Army Order of 27 June, 1912 (referred to in para. (iii) of Army Order 197 of 1912). Relevant amendments are contained in:—

III. Army Order 222 of 1913.

IV. Army Order 299 of 1913 (amending para. 24 of II), which provides that during embodiment soldiers of the Territorial Force will be dealt with in all respects as regular soldiers.

V. War Office Letter No. 93/612 (A/cs. 3a) of 4 December, 1913, notifying the issue of a new card covering a period of 26 weeks instead of the quarterly card referred to in Army Order [II].

VI. Army Order 336 of 1914 notifying that company commanders should take steps to secure that the required particulars are inserted on the cards.

VII. Financial Instructions, Section VIII, issued with Army Order 353 of 1914, relating to the duties of the Paymaster in the case of men serving with the Expeditionary Force. (Para. 455.)

VIII. Army Order 378 of 1914, giving general directions with regard to the procedure during embodiment.

Attention is also directed to the "Instructions" on the Army Card.

Company commanders are responsible that the provisions of the Orders referred to above and of any further Orders which may from time to time be issued, are complied with. The following summary of such provisions is issued for guidance.

Notes.—1. The following instructions apply also to recruits enlisted during embodiment: when so applied for "embodiment," read "enlistment."

2. The references I—VIII [in brackets] refer to the Orders, &c., against which the corresponding number is shown in the Prefatory Note.

A. Unemployment Insurance.

Unemployment Insurance contributions are not payable during embodiment [IV]. Soldiers of the Territorial Force who were insured prior to embodiment, should hand in their unemployment books at the nearest Labour Exchange, or other office of the Unemployment Fund [VIII, para. (i)].

B. Health Insurance.(a)

General.

1. During the period of embodiment, soldiers of the Territorial Force (whether serving at home or abroad) will be insured under Part I of the Act, at army rates of contribution, and will be dealt with in all respects as regular soldiers [IV], except when exemption is granted (see para. 7 below).

(a) See footnote (a) to p. 258.

2. The army rate of contribution is 3*d.* a week, divided as follows:—

Payable on behalf of, and recoverable from the soldier, 1½*d.* per week.

Payable by the Army Council, 1½*d.* per week.

The contributions are payable for each week (commencing Monday) for the whole or any part of which the insured soldier is credited with pay; but are not payable for any week for which the soldier is not entitled to any pay, *e.g.*, when absent without leave or undergoing sentence in a detention barracks [II. para. 4]. The contribution for the week in which enlistment or embodiment takes place is not payable if it has already been paid on civil card [II, para. 21].

3. The company commander is responsible for the issue and stamping of the insurance cards, except when the soldier is serving abroad with the Expeditionary Force, in which case this duty is carried out by the Paymaster (see para. 12) [VII. para. 455 and VIII, para. (ii)].

Disposal of Civil Card.

4. During the period of embodiment a recruit, if previously insured, will on attestation write "enlisted" across his civil card and return it to his society, or if he is not a member of an approved society, to the Insurance Commissioners. [VIII. para. (i).]

Issue of Army Card.

5. On embodiment an army card will be issued to every soldier, whether previously insured or not, and he will enter thereon:—

On the first page.

(i) If not previously insurable, and electing to be exempted (see para. 7 below):—

"Not insured. Do not wish to be insured," with signature. [VIII, para. (ii).]

(ii) (a) If not previously insured, but not electing to be exempted, or

(b) If previously insured, but not a member of an approved society:—

"Navy and Army Fund." [VIII, para. (iii) (b).]

(iii) If previously insured, and a member of an approved society:—

Name of approved society, name of branch (if any), number in society. [VIII, para. (iii) (b).]

On the second page. (Applicable to all cases.)

Regimental number, rank, surname, Christian names, regiment. [II, para. 13; VIII, para. (iii) (b).]

6. At the expiration of each insurance period, a new card will be issued to each man, except those granted exemption, for similar particulars to be inserted thereon. [VIII, para. (iii) (c).]

Exemption.

7. Soldiers of the Territorial Force who at the time of embodiment were not insurable under the Act have the option of remaining uninsured provided they elect to be exempted before 31st October, 1914, or if enlisted or embodied after 1st October, 1914, within one month from the date of enlistment or embodiment. They will signify their desire to remain exempt as indicated in para. 5 (i) above. If exemption is not claimed insurance becomes compulsory. [VIII, para. (ii).]

Disposal of Cards.

8. The cards, having been completed as indicated in para. 5, will be returned to the company commander [II, para. 13], who is specially enjoined to see that the necessary particulars are inserted thereon. [VI.]

9. (i) In the case of the cards referred to at para. 5 (i) (where exemption is claimed) the company commander will note the exemptions in the pay and mess book (A.F. N1504) and forward the cards in bulk to the National Health Insurance Commission (England), 29, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W., for retention. [VIII, para. (ii).]

(ii) Where exemption is not claimed, the company commander will, except in the cases referred to in paras. 10, 12, 13 and 14, retain the cards until the last pay day in the insurance period, when he will hand them, duly stamped (see para. 15), to the men to sign and dispose of as directed on the card. [II, para. 13.]

Transfers.

10. (i) When a man who is exempt from insurance (*see* para. 7) is transferred, the exemption will be noted on A.F. O 1809.

(ii) In all other cases of transfer, the card will be stamped to the date of transfer, and forwarded to the commander of the company to which the man is transferred, except in the case of a man sent abroad to join the Expeditionary Force, when the card will be forwarded to the paymaster who will deal with it as indicated in para. 12. [VIII, para. (iii) (c).]

11. If in the case of transfer no card is received, the commander of the company to which the man is transferred will (unless A.F. O 1809 or A.F. O 1812 shows that the man is exempt) apply for the card to the company from which the man was transferred, and if no card is forthcoming will open a new card at the end of the insurance period and stamp it for the whole period of the card, or from the date of enlistment or embodiment, if after the beginning of the period. [VIII, para. (iii) (d).]

Unit with Expeditionary Force.

12. In the case of a unit proceeding on active service with the Expeditionary Force, the cards will be stamped to the end of the week in which embarkation takes place and forwarded with the pay and mess book to the paymaster [*see* Army Order 386 of 1914, para. 8], who will deal with the cards while the soldiers are abroad [VII, para. 455; II, para. 22]. Before the cards are forwarded company commanders should direct special attention to seeing that all necessary particulars are inserted on the card. [VI.]

Discharge or Disembodiment.

13. In the case of a man discharged or disembodied the card will be stamped to the date of discharge or disembodiment, the necessary particulars will be inserted on page 1 of the card and it will be handed to the man for disposal. [VIII, para. (vi) (b).]

Decease or Desertion.

14. In the case of a soldier who dies or deserts the card will be stamped to the date up to which pay is charged and forwarded to The Secretary, National Health Insurance Commission, 29, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W., with a note showing the date of decease or desertion. [VIII, (vi) (a) and para. (4) of instructions on Army Card.]

Stamping Cards.

15. Cards will not be stamped week by week, but (except in the cases referred to in paras. 10, 12, 13 and 14) at the end of the insurance period. [VIII, para. (iii) (e).]

Every stamp must be cancelled at the time of affixing by writing in ink or stamping with a metallic die with black indelible ink or composition, the date across the face of the stamp. [II, para. 10.]

When, owing to the fact that the soldier has not been in receipt of pay, a contribution is not payable for any week (*see* para. 2), the words "No Pay" will be written in the space for that week, with the addition of the words "in Hospital"* if the man is in hospital without pay [IV], but no reason will be entered for the non-receipt of pay. [II, para. 10.]

Recovery of Contributions.

16.—(i) The soldier's contribution will be recovered from him in the column provided in the Pay and Mess Book (A.F. N1504). One entry each half-year will ordinarily suffice for each man representing the contributions up to and including the last week, for which stamps have been affixed to the card. [II, para. 5, as modified by V.]

* This instruction refers only to soldiers who lose their pay under the Pay Warrant while in hospital. So long as a soldier is entitled to pay while in hospital, contributions are payable by and in respect of him. [III, Section I.]

- (ii) The amount of the Army Council's contribution will also be shown in the appropriate column of the Pay and Mess Book (A.F. N1504), and the total of such contributions carried into Form 3 of the Pay and Mess Book, under the heading "Other items due from the public."

Supply of Cards and Stamps.

17. Army cards are obtained through the adjutant from the War Office, by indent on A.F. L1350. [VIII, para. (iii) (a).]

Insurance stamps of the value of 3s. 3d. and 6s. 6d. are obtained by indent from the cashier.

Insurance stamps of other values are obtained on payment from any post office. [VIII, para. (iv).]

Accounting for Stamps.

18. Stamps will be indented for or purchased as required, and transactions recorded in a separate ledger account in A.B. 69 (*see* I, para. 18). The account will be debited with the value of the stamps received, and credited with the value of the stamps affixed to the cards. The monthly balance of this account, which will represent the stamps in hand, will be shown in the Cash reconciliation Statement (Form 3) of the Pay and Mess Book (A.F. N1504) under the heading "Insurance Stamps." [II, para. 12.]

Officers.

19. Full instructions regarding the insurance of officers of the Territorial Force who were insured as civilians at the time they commenced military duty are contained in Army Order 378 of 1914. [VIII, para. viii.]

Maternity Benefit.

20. This is the only benefit to which the contributions of the soldier entitle him during service. The issue of this benefit is subject to the general conditions that 26 weeks must have elapsed and 26 weekly contributions must have been paid at the date of confinement. Application for the benefit must be made to the husband's Society or, if he is not a member of an Approved Society, to the Secretary, National Health Insurance Commission, 29, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.

Insurance after Discharge.

21. The reduced contribution paid during service will enable the man to re-enter civil life as if he had been insured as a civilian during that time. If he is not a member of an Approved Society and on discharge is unable to obtain admission to an Approved Society on account of the state of his health, he may upon application and under certain conditions become entitled to the ordinary benefits under the National Health Insurance Acts (*i.e.*, Medical, Sanatorium, Maternity, Sickness and Disablement

Benefits) out of the Navy and Army Insurance Fund. Application (which must be made within 3 months after discharge) should be addressed to the Secretary, National Health Insurance Commission, London, S.W.

WAR OFFICE MEMORANDUM OF DECEMBER 12TH, 1914, ON THE APPLICATION OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911-1914. TO SOLDIERS ENLISTED FOR THE PERIOD OF THE WAR.(a)

Prefatory Note.

Instructions as to the procedure under the National Insurance Acts, are contained in the following official publications:—

Special Army Order of 27th June, 1912 (referred to in para. (iii) of Army Order 197 of 1912). Relevant amendments are contained in:—

Army Order 125 of 1913 as to procedure on mobilization.

Army Order 222 of 1913.

Army Order 254 of 1914, notifying that transfers from the Navy and Army Fund to Approved Societies may now take place.

Army Order 336 of 1914, notifying that company, &c., commanders should take steps to secure that the required particulars are inserted on the cards.

Financial Instructions, para. 455, issued with Army Order 353 of 1914, relating to the duties of the Paymaster in the case of men serving with the Expeditionary Force.

Army Order 378 of 1914, giving general directions with regard to the procedure during army service, and the conditions under which exemption may be claimed.

Army Order XIV. of 12th December, 1914.

Attention is also directed to the Instructions on the Army Card. Company, &c., commanders are responsible that the provisions of the Army Orders referred to above and of any further Army Orders which may from time to time be issued, are complied with. The following summary of such provisions is issued for guidance.

A. Unemployment Insurance.

Unemployment Insurance contributions are not payable during army service. Soldiers who were insured prior to embodiment should hand in their unemployment books at the nearest Labour Exchange, or other office of the Unemployment Fund [Army Order 378 of 1914, para. (i)].

B. Health Insurance.(a)

General.

1. During the period of army service, soldiers of the New Armies (whether serving at home or abroad) will be insured under Part I of the Act, at army rates of contribution, and will be dealt

(a) See footnote (a), p. 258.

with in all respects as regular soldiers, except when exemption is granted (see para. 7 below).

2. The army rate of contribution is 3*d.* a week, divided as follows:—

Payable on behalf of, and recoverable from the soldier, 1½*d.* per week.

Payable by the Army Council, 1½*d.* per week.

The contributions are payable for each week (commencing Monday) for the whole or any part of which the insured soldier is credited with pay; but are not payable for any week for which the soldier is not entitled to any pay, *e.g.*, when absent without leave or undergoing sentence in a detention barracks [Special Army Order of 27th June, 1912, para. 4]. The contribution for the week in which enlistment takes place is not payable if it has already been paid on civilian card [Special Army Order of 27th June, 1912, para. 21].

3. The company, &c., commander is responsible for the issue and stamping of the insurance cards, except when the soldier is serving abroad with the Expeditionary Force, in which case this duty is carried out by the Paymaster (see para. 12) [para. 455 Financial Instructions, issued with Army Order 353 of 1914, and Army Order 378 of 1914, para. (ii)].

Disposal of Civilian Cards.

4. A recruit, if previously insured, will on attestation write "enlisted" across his civilian card and return it to his society, or if he is not a member of an Approved Society, to the Insurance Commissioners. [Army Order 378 of 1914, para. (i).]

Issue of Army Card.

5. On joining, an army card will be issued to every soldier, whether previously insured or not, and he will enter thereon

On the first page.

- (i) If not previously insured, and electing to be exempted (see para. 7 below)—
- (ii) (a) If not previously insured but not electing to be exempted, or
- (b) If previously insured, but not a member of an Approved Society—
- (iii) If previously insured, and a member of an Approved Society—

On the second page.

(Applicable to all cases.)

Entry on Card.

"Not insured. Do not wish to be insured," with signature.

"Navy and Army Fund."

Name of Approved Society,
name of branch (if any),
number in society.

Regimental number, rank, surname, Christian names, regiment.

(Army Order 378 of 1914, paras. (ii), (iii) (b) and (ix).)

Application of National Insurance Acts to Soldiers Enlisted for the War.

6. At the expiration of each insurance period a new card will be issued to each man, except to those granted exemption, for similar particulars to be inserted thereon. [Army Order 378 of 1914, para. (iii) (c).]

Exemption.

7. Soldiers of the New Armies who at the time of enlistment were not insurable under the Act have the option of remaining uninsured provided they elect to be exempted before 3rd January, 1915, or if enlisted or embodied after 3rd December, 1914, within one month from the date of enlistment or embodiment. They will signify their desire to remain exempt as indicated in para. 5 (i) above. If exemption is not claimed within the proper time insurance becomes compulsory. [Army Order 378 of 1914, para. (ix).]

Disposal of Cards.

8. The cards, having been completed as indicated in para. 5, will be returned to the company, &c., commander [Special Army Order of 27th June, 1912, para. 13], who is specially enjoined to see that the necessary particulars are inserted thereon. [Army Order 336 of 1914.]

9.—(i) In the case of the cards referred to at para. 5 (i) (where exemption is claimed) the company, &c., commander will note the exemptions in the pay and mess book (A.F. N 1504) and forward the cards in bulk to the Secretary the National Health Insurance Commission, 29, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W., for retention. [Army Order 378 of 1914, para. (ii).]

(ii) Where exemption is not claimed, the company, &c., commander will, except in the cases referred to in paras. 10, 12, 13 and 14, retain the cards until the last pay day in the insurance period, when he will hand them, duly stamped (see para. 15), to the men to sign and dispose of as directed on the card. [Special Army Order of 27th June, 1912, para. 13.]

A special envelope for the disposal of the card is being supplied by the Insurance Commissioners (*see* para. 9 of Army Order XIV.). Company, &c., commanders should see that every man is supplied with one of these envelopes at the time his card is handed to him.

Transfers between Units.

10.—(i) When a man who is exempt from insurance (*see* para. 7) is transferred, the exemption will be noted on A.F. O 1809.

(ii) In all other cases of transfer the card will be stamped to the date of transfer and forwarded to the company, &c., commander, to whom the man is transferred, except in

the case of a man sent abroad to join the Expeditionary Force, when the card will be forwarded to the Paymaster, who will deal with it as indicated in para. 12. [Army Order 378 of 1914, para. (iii) (c).]

11. If in the case of transfer no card is received, the company, &c., commander to whom the man is transferred will (unless A.F. O 1809 or A.F. O 1812 shows that the man is exempt) apply for the card to the company, &c., from which the man was transferred, and if no card is forthcoming will open a new card at the end of the insurance period and stamp it for the whole period of the card, or from the date of enlistment or mobilization, if after the beginning of the period. [Army Order 378 of 1914, para. (iii) (d).]

Unit with Expeditionary Force.

12. In the case of a unit proceeding on active service with the Expeditionary Force, the cards will be stamped to the end of the week in which embarkation takes place and forwarded with the pay and mess book to the Paymaster [Army Order 386 of 1914, para. 8], who will deal with the cards while the soldiers are abroad [Financial Instructions issued with Army Order 353 of 1914, para. 455; Special Army Order of 27th June, 1912, para. 22]. Before the cards are forwarded company, &c., commanders should direct special attention to seeing that all necessary particulars are inserted on the card. [Army Order 336 of 1914.]

Discharge or Demobilization.

13. In the case of a man discharged or demobilized the card will be stamped to the date of discharge or demobilization, the necessary particulars will be inserted on page 1 of the card and it will be handed to the man for disposal. [Army Order 378 of 1914, para. (vi) (b).]

Decease or Desertion.

14. In the case of a soldier who dies or deserts the card will be stamped to the date up to which pay is charged and forwarded to The Secretary, National Health Insurance Commission, 29, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W., with a note showing the date of decease or desertion. [Army Order 378 of 1914, (vi) (a) and para. (4) of instructions on Army Card.]

Stamping Cards.

15. Cards will not be stamped week by week, but (except in the cases referred to in paras. 10, 12, 13 and 14) at the end of the insurance period. [Army Order 378 of 1914, para. (iii) (c).]

Every stamp must be cancelled at the time of affixing by writing in ink or stamping with a metallic die with black indelible ink or composition, the date across the face of the stamp. [Special Army Order of 27th June, 1912, para. 10.]

When, owing to the fact that the soldier has not been in receipt of pay, a contribution is not payable for any week (*see* para. 2), the words "No Pay" will be written in the space for that week, with the addition of the words "In Hospital" (a) if the man is in hospital without pay, but no reason will be entered for the non-receipt of pay. [Special Army Order of 27th June, 1912, para. 10.]

Recovery of Contributions.

- 16.—(i) The soldier's contribution will be recovered from him in the column provided in the Pay and Mess Book (A.F. N 1504). One entry each half-year will ordinarily suffice for each man representing the contributions up to and including the last week, for which stamps have been affixed to the card. [Special Army Order of 27th June, 1912, para. 5, as modified by War Office letter No. 93/612. (A/cs. 3a) of 4th December, 1913.]
- (ii) The amount of the Army Council's contribution will also be shown in the appropriate column of the Pay and Mess Book (A.F. N 1504), and the total of such contributions carried into Form 3 of the Pay and Mess Book, under the heading "Other items due from the public."

Supply of Cards and Stamps.

17. Army cards are obtained through the adjutant from the War Office, by indent on A.F. L 1350. [Army Order 378 of 1914, para. (iii) (a).]

Insurance stamps of the value of 3s. 3d. and 6s. 6d. are obtained by indent from the cashier.

Insurance stamps of other values are obtained on payment from any post office. [Army Order 378 of 1914, para. (iv).]

Accounting for Stamps.

18. Stamps will be indented for or purchased as required, and transactions recorded in a separate ledger account in A.B. 69. The account will be debited with the value of the stamps received, and credited with the value of the stamps affixed to the cards. The monthly balance of this account, which will represent the stamps in hand, will be shown in the Cash reconciliation Statement (Form 3) of the Pay and Mess Book (A.F. N 1504) under the heading "Insurance Stamps." [Special Army Order of June, 1912, para. 12.]

(a) This instruction refers only to soldiers who lose their pay under the Pay Warrant while in hospital. So long as a soldier is entitled to pay while in hospital, contributions are payable by and in respect of him. [Army Order 222 of 1913, Section I]

Officers.

19. Full instructions regarding the insurance of officers of the Reserve and of the New Armies who were insured as civilians at the time they commenced military duty are contained in Army Order 378 of 1914, para. (viii). Those who were not insured as civilians cannot be insured as officers.

Maternity Benefit.

20. This is the only benefit to which the contributions of the soldier entitle him during service. The issue of this benefit is subject to the general conditions that 26 weeks must have elapsed and 26 weekly contributions must have been paid at the date of confinement. Application for the benefit must be made to the husband's Society or, if he is not a member of an Approved Society, to the Paymaster of the unit.

Insurance after Discharge.

21. The reduced contribution paid during service will enable the man to re-enter civil life as if he had been insured as a civilian during that time. A soldier who is not a member of an Approved Society and who during or within the prescribed period after the conclusion of the war, is discharged medically unfit will become entitled to the ordinary benefits under the National Health Insurance Acts (*i.e.*, Medical, Sanatorium, Maternity, Sickness and Disablement Benefits) out of the Navy and Army Insurance Fund. If he is discharged on other than medical grounds, but on discharge is unable to obtain admission to an Approved Society on account of the state of his health, he may upon application and under certain conditions become entitled to the benefits named. Application (which must be made within 3 months after discharge) should be addressed to The Secretary, National Health Insurance Commission, London, S.W.

Transfers from the Navy and Army Fund to Approved Societies.

22. Soldiers who were not members of an Approved Society before enlistment or mobilization may join an Approved Society during service. They must apply to the Society for an application form stating that they have previously been members of the Navy and Army Fund.

4.—Number of Men.

ARMY, 1914-15.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE.

VOTE A.

Number of Men of all Ranks of the Regular Army required for Army Service, in addition to the Number already Voted:—
1,000,000.

This number represents the probable excess beyond the numbers already voted for the year 1914-15, in consequence of further enlistments. The numbers of the Territorial Force are not included.

	All Ranks.
Original Estimate	186,400
Supplementary Estimate, 5th August, 1914 ^(a)	500,000
Supplementary Estimate, 9th September, 1914 ^(b)	500,000
Supplementary Estimate now presented	1,000,000
Revised Total	<u>2,186,400</u>

War Office.

12 November, 1914.

KITCHENER.
H. J. TENNANT.
H. T. BAKER.
H. C. SCLATER, A.G.
J. S. COWANS, Q.M.G.
S. B. VON DONOP, M.G.O.

R. H. BRADE,
Secretary.

ARMY, 1915-16.

EXTRACT FROM ARMY ESTIMATES, 1915-6.

VOTE A.

NUMBERS.

Number of Men on the Home and Colonial Establishments of the Army, exclusive of those serving in India:—
3,000,000.

(a) This Supplementary Estimate is printed at p. 93 of the Manual.
(b) This Supplementary Estimate is printed at p. 94 of the Manual.

5. Pay of Officers.

ROYAL WARRANT, DATED NOVEMBER 24, 1914, ALTERING
OFFICERS' PAY.(a)

George R.I.

Whereas We deem it expedient to make certain alterations in the emoluments of officers of Our Regular Army :

Our Will and Pleasure is that, with effect from the date of this Our Warrant, the daily rates of regimental pay of captains, lieutenants and 2nd lieutenants of Our Household Cavalry, Our Cavalry of the Line, Our Royal Artillery (except district officers), Our Royal Engineers (except coast battalion), Our Foot Guards, Our Infantry of the Line, Our West India Regiment, Our West African Regiment, and of majors, captains, lieutenants and 2nd lieutenants of Our Army Service Corps shall be as shown in Appendix I. to this Our Warrant; and that the daily rates of armament pay, engineer pay and corps pay shall be as set forth in Appendix II. for the officers mentioned therein.

Our Warrant, dated 6th August, 1913 (Army Order 294 of 1913), is cancelled.

Where the existing rates of pay (including armament, engineer and corps pay) in force before the date of this Our Warrant are higher for lieutenants with 6 years' service (7 years in Our Household Cavalry) than the rates for lieutenants laid down in Appendix I., such higher rates will continue to be drawn by officers at present in receipt of them, and will be drawn at the expiration of 6 years' service (7 years in Our Household Cavalry) by officers who at the date of this Our Warrant hold the rank of lieutenant.

And whereas We desire to grant certain increases in the emoluments of officers promoted from the ranks during the present emergency;

Our Will and Pleasure is that, from the 5th November, 1914, the daily rates of regimental pay of officers who, before being commissioned, were serving as warrant officers or non-commissioned officers on ordinary peace attestations in Our Regular Army, and are promoted subsequent to 1st January, 1914, and during the period of the present war, to permanent combatant commissions in Our Cavalry of the Line, Our Royal Artillery, Our Royal Engineers, and Our Infantry of the Line, shall be as set forth in Appendix III. The daily rates of armament and engineer pay shall be as stated in Appendix II.

These rates of pay shall be in substitution for the rates of pay laid down in Our Warrant of the 20th August, 1913, for the Pay, Appointment, Promotion and Non-Effective Pay of Our Army as

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Gen. No.
3343.

(a) This Warrant, which was issued with Army Order 493 of 1914 (December, 1914), is now incorporated in the Pay Warrant of December 1st 1914.

supplemented by Our Warrant of 31st December, 1913 (Army Order 1 of 1914), so far as the officers above referred to are concerned.

The grant of 50*l.* yearly for 3 years subsequent to promotion to a combatant commission laid down in Our Warrant of 31st December, 1913, is cancelled, with effect from 5th November, 1914, for all officers commissioned in Our Cavalry and Infantry of the Line, and for officers commissioned in Our Army Service Corps subsequent to the date of this Our Warrant.

The grant of 150*l.* outfit allowance under Our Warrant of 31st December, 1913, shall apply to all promotions from the ranks under this Our Warrant.

It is Our further Will and Pleasure that gratuities or pensions may be granted to such warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of Our Regular Army promoted to permanent combatant commissions, subsequent to the 4th August, 1914, and during the period of the present war, at the rates and on the conditions set forth in Appendix IV.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this 24th day of November, 1914, in the 5th year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

Kitchener.

APPENDIX I.

DAILY PAY OF OFFICERS.

Rank.	Household Cavalry.	Cavalry of the Line.	Royal Horse Artillery.	Royal Field Artillery.	Royal Garrison and Mountain Artillery, excluding District Officers.	Royal Engineers, excluding Coast Battalion Officers.	Foot Guards.	Infantry of the Line, West African and West India Regts. (excluding coast pay).	Army Service Corps.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
2nd lieutenant...	8 6	8 6	9 6	8 6	8 6	8 6	7 6	7 6	7 6
Lieutenant ...	9 6	9 6	10 6	9 6	9 6	9 6	8 6	8 6	8 6
Captain...	13 6	13 6	15 0	13 6	13 6	13 6	12 6	12 6	12 6
Captain, after 3 years in the rank and 12 years' service.	14 6	16 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	15 6	12 6	14 6	14 6
Major, with less than 2 years' service in the rank.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0

APPENDIX II.

DAILY RATES OF ARMAMENT, ENGINEER, AND CORPS PAY.

Rank.	Armament pay.	Engineer pay.	Corps pay.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
2nd lieutenant	1 0*	2 6†	2 0
Lieutenant	1 0	3 0	2 0
Captain	2 0	4 0	3 0
Captain, after 3 years in the rank and 12 years' service	3 0	4 0	3 0
Major of Army Service Corps with less than 2 years' service in the rank.	...	...	4 0

* When qualified.

† 1s. while under instruction.

APPENDIX III.

DAILY RATES OF PAY OF OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM THE RANKS.

Rank.	Cavalry.	R.H.A.	R.F.A.	R.G.A.	R.E.	In-fantry.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
On promotion to 2nd lieutenant.	11 0	12 0	10 6	11 0	11 6	10 0
Lieutenant	11 0	12 0	10 6	11 0	11 6	10 0
Lieutenant or 2nd lieutenant, after 6 years' service, towards which service in the ranks will count up to a maximum of 3 years.	12 0	13 0	11 6	12 0	12 0	11 0
On promotion to captain ...	15 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	14 6	14 0
Captain, after 3 years in the rank and 12 years' total service.	16 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	15 6	14 6

APPENDIX IV.

Should an officer to whom the last paragraph of this Warrant applies elect to retire on the termination of hostilities, a gratuity or retired pay shall be granted to him in accordance with the following scale:—

Position when commissioned.	Gratuity or retired pay.
(1.) Serving on first period of Army engagement—	
(a) Not having extended to complete 12 years' service with the Colours.	Gratuity of £200.
(b) Having so extended	Gratuity of £300.
(2.) Re-engaged—	
(a) With 9 to 15 years' service as defined in Article 1135 of the Pay Warrant, but excluding service under the age of 19.	Gratuity of £400. with an additional £100 for each year over 9.
(b) With 15 or more years' service as above.	Retired pay of £80 a year, or a gratuity of £1,000.

Should the officer wish to continue to serve after the termination of hostilities, he may be permitted to do so, and in that event will become eligible for the ordinary rates of retired pay for officers on the terms laid down in the Pay Warrant.

He will also be eligible to retire at any time after the close of hostilities on the special rates of gratuity or retired pay mentioned above, for which he would have been eligible at the close of hostilities, should he elect to retire before he has become eligible for retired pay as an officer under the ordinary conditions of the Pay Warrant.

Army Council's Instruction.

1. Under Army Order 286 of 1914, the rates of pay laid down in Appendices I. and II. apply to officers of the Special Reserve and Territorial Force while mobilized and to officers of the New Armies.

2. The rates laid down in Appendix III. apply only to officers holding permanent combatant commissions in the Regular Army, and not to the Special Reserve, Territorial Force or the New Armies.

6. Relations between Military and Naval Forces acting together.

CONDITIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE ADMIRALTY, APRIL 3, 1915, AND
ARMY COUNCIL, MARCH 31, 1915, UNDER THE POWERS GRANTED
TO THEM BY SECTION 90A OF THE NAVAL DISCIPLINE ACT AND
SECTION 184A OF THE ARMY ACT.

Whereas Section 90A of the Naval Discipline Act and Section 184A of the Army Act^(a) apply only when such conditions as may

(a) Section 184A of the Army Act (which was added by the Army Amendment Act, 1915, 5 Geo. 5, c. 26) is printed at p. 230 above, and Section 90A of the Naval Discipline Act, which was added by the Naval Discipline Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5, c. 30) is printed as a footnote thereto.

be prescribed by regulations made by the Admiralty and Army Council are complied with.

Now therefore it is hereby declared that the said sections shall apply if any of the following conditions are complied with:—

1. If an Order applying the sections is made by the Admiralty and Army Council.(a)
2. If in case of emergency where two forces are acting together and reference to the Admiralty and Army Council would cause undue delay, an order in writing applying the sections is made by the officers commanding the two forces respectively,(a) but in such case such officers shall communicate the fact to the Admiralty and Army Council.
3. In the case of any officer or man of one service being attached to a force of the other service, if the officer under whose command such officer or man is, with the consent of the officer in command of the force to which he is attached, make an order that the said sections shall apply.

Fisher,
F. T. Hamilton,
Two of the Lords Commissioners for
executing the office of Lord High
Admiral.

Dated this 3rd day of April, 1915.

W. Graham Greene,
Secretary.

Signed on behalf of the Army Council this 31st day of
March, 1915.

J. Wolfe Murray,
Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Henry C. Sclater,
Adjutant-General.

R. H. Brade,
Secretary.

(a) Paragraph 5 of the Army Order of April, 1915, promulgating these conditions, provides as follows:—

5. Under the provisions of "Condition 1" of the above regulations, special orders applying the sections to any particular force will, when required, be issued to the commander of such forces, cases of emergency where no such orders have been issued being dealt with under "Condition 2."

7. Separation Allowance for Wives and Families and Dependants.

ROYAL WARRANT, DATED AUGUST 15, 1914, AS TO STOPPAGES AND PENSIONS, AND AS TO SOLDIERS NOT ON MARRIED ESTABLISHMENT.(a)

George R.I.

46
Gen. No.
6001

Whereas We deem it expedient to provide for the contribution towards the maintenance of their families by married soldiers serving in Our Army who are not borne on the married establishment, and for pensions for the widows and legitimate children of such soldiers;

Our Will and Pleasure is that for the period of the present war the provisions of Article 986 of Our Warrant of 20th August, 1913,(b) for the Pay, Appointment, Promotion and Non-Effective Pay of Our Army, shall apply to all married soldiers who are eligible for separation allowance and are separated from their wives and families owing to service abroad.

It is Our further Will and Pleasure that the widows and legitimate children of non-commissioned officers and men not on the married establishment who were married before the 14th August, 1914, who are on the Imperial establishment and the depôt of whose unit is in the United Kingdom, and whose deaths are due to active service, shall be granted pensions at the rates and under the conditions laid down in Our Warrant of 20th August, 1913,(b) for the widows and children of soldiers on the married establishment.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this 15th day of August, 1914, in the 5th year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
Kitchener.

ROYAL WARRANT, DATED SEPTEMBER 23, 1914, AS TO INCREASE OF SEPARATION ALLOWANCE.(c)

George R.I.

46
Gen. No.
6201

Whereas We deem it expedient to increase the provision made for the maintenance of the wives and families and other dependants of soldiers of Our Army;

1. Our Will and Pleasure is that during the remaining period of the present war the rates of separation allowance issuable to the wives and families of soldiers (including all classes of soldiers who have been made eligible for separation allowance since

(a) This Royal Warrant was issued as Army Order 312 of August 16th, 1914.

(b) This Warrant is now with amending Warrants superseded by the Pay Warrant of December 1st, 1914.

(c) This Royal Warrant was issued as Army Order 402 of September 23rd, 1914.

mobilization), under Section 4 of the Regulations governing the Allowances of Our Army, shall be increased so that together with the minimum allotments of pay specified in Article 986 of Our Warrant for the Pay, Appointment, Promotion and Non-Effective Pay of Our Army, dated 20th August, 1913,(a) they shall yield the following total weekly amounts, with effect from the 1st October, 1914:—

Family.	Class of soldier for allowances.				
	15	16	17 and 18	19	20
	s.	s.	s. d.	s.	s. d.
Wife	23	22	16 6	15	12 6
Wife and 1 child	26	25	19 6	18	15 0
Wife and 2 children	29	28	22 6	21	17 6
Wife and 3 children	32	31	25 6	24	20 0
Wife and 4 children	34	33	27 6	26	22 0

and so on with an addition of 2s. for each additional child.

The rate of separation allowance admissible for a motherless child shall be 3s. a week in addition to the regulated allotment from the soldier.

2. The allowances for any married families remaining in public quarters shall be at the above rates, less the following weekly deductions in respect of lodging, fuel and light:—

Class.	Deduction.
15	14s.
16	13s.
17 and 18	7s. 6d.
19	6s.
20	6s.

These deductions shall be irrespective of the number of children.

3. The extra rate of 3s. 6d. a week drawn under present regulations in respect of continued residence in the London Postal Area from the date of mobilization (or date of enlistment since mobilization), and any compensation allowance granted to families on the married establishment for disturbance, shall be issuable in addition.

4. Where an unmarried soldier makes an allotment of pay to his mother or other person who is in fact dependent on him, separation allowance at rates not exceeding the rates for that allowance included in the amounts laid down in Article 1 may be granted under regulations to be made by Our Army Council.

(a) This Warrant is now, with amending Warrants, superseded by the Pay Warrant of December 1st, 1914.

5. By "children" in this Our Warrant is meant "boys up to the age of 14 and girls up to 16" as prescribed in the regulations governing the issue of separation allowance. Any allotment in respect of boys between the ages of 14 and 16 shall be independent of the amounts shown above.

6. This Warrant shall not apply to units whose depôt is not in the United Kingdom.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 23rd day of September, 1914, in the 5th year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
Kitchener.

PARAGRAPHS 1 TO 13 OF, AND APPENDIX TO, ARMY ORDER 440 OF OCTOBER 27TH, 1914, AS TO SEPARATION ALLOWANCE FOR DEPENDANTS OF SOLDIERS OTHER THAN WIVES AND LEGITIMATE CHILDREN DURING THE PRESENT WAR.

Conditions of Grant.

46
Gen. No.
6237

1. These regulations are made under Article 4 of the Royal Warrant issued by Army Order 402 of 1914, which directs that during the present war "where an unmarried soldier makes an allotment of pay to his mother or other person who is in fact dependent on him, separation allowance at rates not exceeding the rates for that allowance included in the amounts laid down in Article 1 may be granted under regulations to be made by our Army Council."

These grants do not apply to units whose depôt is not in the United Kingdom, or to British troops who were in India upon the outbreak of war, while they remain there; but they are admissible for British troops from India serving with the Expeditionary Force, or elsewhere out of India.

2. (a) "Dependants" for purposes of the grants under this order means such members of the soldier's family (other than wife and legitimate children and step-children) as were wholly or in part dependent upon the earnings of the soldier at the time of mobilization, or of his enlistment if subsequent to mobilization. In this definition "member of a family" means—

(a) The soldier's father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, step-father, step-mother, grandsons, grand-daughter, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister ("grandson" and "grand-daughter" will include illegitimate children of whom the soldier is the grandfather, and the illegitimacy of the soldier himself will not affect the position of his parents or grandparents).

(a) The definition of "dependants" is extended by Army Order XIII. of February 26th, 1915, printed at p. 289 below.

(b) A woman who has been entirely dependent on a soldier for her maintenance and who would otherwise be destitute; and children of the soldier in the charge of such person.^(a)

3. "Unmarried soldier" will be held to include "widower," and "dependants" may include his dependent sons and daughters over the age up to which separation allowance is ordinarily issuable.

4. Grants to such dependants will be made under the following rules. The grants will be at the discretion of the Army Council in each case, and may be reduced or stopped at any time for misconduct or other reason.

4A. (b).

5. In the case of dependants under (a) of paragraph 2, the conditions of issue will be as follows:—

(a) There must be proof of actual dependence for a reasonable period prior to mobilization or to the enlistment of the soldier if later.

(b) Separation allowance will only be issuable while the soldier (whether serving at home or abroad) makes an allotment to the dependant or dependants concerned.

(c) Except as provided under (f) below,^(c) the combined total of separation allowance and allotment issued in respect of any one soldier will not exceed the amount which the soldier had contributed in the past.

(d) *(d) The maximum amount of separation allowance and allotment issuable will ordinarily be that for a wife only; but if the dependant maintains children of the soldier, the maximum will be that for a wife and such number of children, within the total limit shown in Tables L and M. If the soldier has children who receive separation allowance at the motherless rate, the maximum issuable to a dependant will be less than the amount for a wife by 6d. a week for each child.*

NOTE.—The London Allowance, where applicable, will increase the several maximum limits referred to in this paragraph; but will not cause the issue of a larger sum than the soldier actually contributed in the past (paragraph (c)).

(e) to secure the issue of the amount determined as in paragraph 17 the soldier must make the allotment shown against that amount in Tables L and M according to his rank. If he makes a lower allotment the amount payable will be correspondingly reduced to the upper limit shown against that allotment in the table.

(a) Paragraph 2(b) was extended to include children other than the soldier's by Army Order XIII. of February 26th, 1915, printed at p. 289 below.

(b) A new paragraph 4A was added by Army Order XIII. of February 26th, 1915, printed at p. 289 below.

(c) The words "subject to paragraph 6" were added by Army Order XIII. of February 26th, 1915, printed at p. 289 below.

(d) A new paragraph was substituted for that printed in italics by Army Order XIII. of February 26th, 1915, printed at p. 289 below.

(f) If a soldier makes a higher allotment his extra allotment will be added to the total issuable, but no additional separation allowance will be issued in respect of such extra allotment.

(g) No separation allowance will be payable to a dependant under this paragraph if separation allowance is authorized to be issued under paragraph 2 (b).

(a)6. *In any case in which there are one or more children of the soldier dependent on him and within the regulated ages, who are not in the charge of a dependant drawing separation allowance, separation allowance will be issuable at the motherless rate, provided the soldier contributes the regulated child's allotment in addition.*

7. In the case of a dependant under (b) of paragraph 2; the conditions of issue will be as follows:—

(a) There must be proof that the woman has been dependent for her maintenance on the soldier and has constantly through a reasonable period prior to mobilization or to the enlistment of the soldier been supported by him.

(b) The issue will be conditional on an allotment of pay being made by the soldier, whether at home or abroad, at the rates for wife and children stated in the Pay Warrant.

(c) The rates, &c., will be as for soldiers' wives and children in ordinary circumstances (including the London Allowance where admissible).

(a)8. *If the same person or persons are dependent on more than one soldier, the total weekly sum which may be received by any one dependant will not exceed the amount which he or she would have received as the sole dependant of one soldier of the highest rank held by any of the soldiers in question.*

(a)9. *No separation allowance will be admissible in the case of any dependants who are in rate-supported institutions.*

10. The conditions of issue laid down for the normal case of wives and children of soldiers will apply as far as applicable, and any special instructions issued as to continuance or cessation of separation allowance while soldiers are in hospital, on furlough, prisoners of war, under detention, &c., will also apply unless otherwise provided.

11. In the case of soldiers now serving, the allowance under this Army Order will be issuable as from 1st October, 1914 (or date of enlistment if later), provided an application is received from the soldier (or, if the soldier is serving abroad, from the dependant), before 10th November; thereafter the issue will be as from the date of application. In the case of soldiers enlisting subsequent to the date of this Army Order, the allowance will run from the date of enlistment provided the application is received within 10 days, otherwise it will run from the date of application.

(a) New paragraphs were substituted for paragraphs 6, 8 and 9 by Army Order XIII. of February 26th, 1915, printed at p. 289 below.

12. These regulations will apply to dependants resident in the United Kingdom only, except with the approval of the Army Council in each case.

13. Any separation allowance issued under this Army Order will be deducted from the amount of civil pay issuable to civil servants and other Government employees serving in the Army, under Army Order 338 of 1914.

APPENDIX.

Tables showing the amount to be allotted by a soldier to secure the continuance of the weekly sums stated, to his dependants in Class (a) of paragraph 2:—

TABLE L. CLASS 20 (CORPORALS AND PRIVATES).

Weekly allowance determined as in paragraph 5.					Daily share to be paid by the soldier.		
	s.	d.		s. d.			d.
Exceeding	3	0	but	Not exceeding	3	0	1
„	5	0	„	„	5	0	2
„	7	6	„	„	7	6	3
„	9	6	„	„	9	6	4
„	11	6	„	„	11	6	5
„	13	6	„	„	13	6	6
„	15	6	„	„	15	6	7
„	17	6	„	„	17	6	8
„	17	6	„	„	20	0 (Maximum)	9

TABLE M. CLASSES 15 TO 19 (WARRANT OFFICERS TO SERJEANTS).

Weekly allowance determined as in paragraph 5.					Daily share to be paid by the soldier.		
	s.	d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Exceeding	2	6	but	Not exceeding	2	6	0 1
„	4	0	„	„	4	0	0 2
„	5	6	„	„	5	6	0 3
„	7	0	„	„	7	0	0 4
„	8	6	„	„	8	6	0 5
„	10	0	„	„	10	0	0 6
„	11	6	„	„	11	6	0 7
„	13	0	„	„	13	0	0 8
„	14	6	„	„	14	6	0 9
„	16	0	„	„	16	0	0 10
„	17	6	„	„	17	6	0 11
„	19	0	„	„	19	0	1 0
„	20	6	„	„	20	6	1 1
„	22	0	„	„	22	0	1 2
„	23	0	„	„	23	6	1 3
„	23	6	„	„	25	0 (Maximum)	1 4

Examples.

1. Private A allowed his mother 10*s.* a week before enlistment. If he is prepared to allot 5*d.* a day (=2*s.* 11*d.* a week), a total sum of 10*s.* a week will be issued. If he is only prepared to allot 3*d.* a day a total sum of 7*s.* 6*d.* a week will be issued. If he allots 6*d.* a day the issue will be 10*s.* plus 7*d.* (the excess allotment).

2. Serjeant B allowed his mother (for herself and her invalid daughter) 20*s.* a week. The highest sum to which separation allowance will be contributed is as for a wife, viz., 15*s.* a week. To secure this he must make an allotment of 10*d.* a day. If he only allots 5*d.* the total issue will be 8*s.* 6*d.* a week. If he allots 1*s.*, the issue will be 15*s.* plus 1*s.* 2*d.* (the excess allotment).

ROYAL WARRANT, DATED NOVEMBER 9, 1914, AS TO ALLOTMENTS
FOR SOLDIERS' CHILDREN—REMISSION OR LIMITATION.(a)

George R.I.

46
Gen. No.
6049

Whereas We deem it expedient further to limit the amount which a soldier may be required to contribute towards the maintenance of his wife and family.

It is Our Will and Pleasure that from the date of this Our Warrant for the remaining period of the present war, a soldier whether serving at home or abroad shall not be required to make allotments towards the maintenance of his children other than for children who are motherless or are granted separation allowances as such; that for such children the maximum allotment required from a soldier shall not exceed the amount of the allotment for a wife, according to his rank; and that the total amounts issuable to wives and families under Our Warrant of 23rd September, 1914,(b) shall not be reduced.

Article 986 of Our Warrant of 20th August, 1913, for the Pay, Appointment, Promotion and Non-Effective Pay of Our Army,(c) and Our Warrants of 15th (d) and 30th August, and 23rd September, 1914,(b) shall be read accordingly.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 9th day of November, 1914, in the 5th year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

Kitchener.

(a) This Royal Warrant was issued with Army Order 476 of 1914.

(b) Printed at p. 276 above.

(c) This Warrant is now, with amending Warrants, superseded by the Pay Warrant of December 1st, 1914.

(d) Printed at p. 276 above.

PARAGRAPH 1 OF ARMY ORDER I., DECEMBER 3, 1914, AS TO SEPARATION ALLOWANCE AND ALLOTMENTS FOR THE FAMILIES AND OTHER DEPENDANTS OF SOLDIERS RETURNING FROM OR PROCEEDING TO INDIA DURING THE PERIOD OF THE WAR.

SOLDIERS WITHDRAWN FROM INDIA.

Separation Allowance.

1. British soldiers withdrawn from India will receive the benefit of—

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Gen. No.
6298

- (a) Army Order 319 of 1914 (issue of separation allowance to the wives of soldiers married off the strength prior to 14th August, 1914).
- (b) Army Order 402 of 1914,(a) and Army Order 476 of 1914(b) (increased rates of separation allowance), and
- (c) Army Order 440 of 1914(c) (separation allowance for dependants other than wives and children).

[The remainder of this Army Order is not here reprinted.]

PARAGRAPH 4 OF ARMY ORDER XII., DECEMBER 11, 1914, AS TO CONTINUANCE MODIFICATION OR CESSATION OF SEPARATION ALLOWANCE AND ALLOTMENT OF PAY.

PAYMENTS TO WIVES, CHILDREN, AND DEPENDANTS.

Cessation of soldier's service.

4. In the case of soldiers who die while serving, separation allowance and allotments (including voluntary allotments) will be continued at the previous rate to their wives, children or dependants, pending further instructions. It is not intended that the continuance will in any case exceed 26 weekly payments from the date of notification of death, and, in the absence of further instructions, issue will be stopped at the end of this period. The date of notification will mean the date on which a definite official notification of the death was first made to the next of kin, and further instructions will be issued on this point. The age limit for children, however, will still be operative. In cases in which voluntary allotments only are being paid and *no separation allowance*, no continuance will ordinarily be allowed beyond the date when the casualty is known, but if in such a case a claim for dependant's allowance has been received payment may continue while the case is being investigated.

[The remainder of this Army Order is not here reprinted.]

- (a) Printed at p. 276 above.
- (b) Printed at p. 282 above.
- (c) Printed at p. 278 above.

ROYAL WARRANT, DATED FEBRUARY 25, 1915, AS TO INCREASE OF SEPARATION ALLOWANCE, EXTENSION OF SEPARATION ALLOWANCE AND PENSIONS, AND ABOLITION OF ALLOTMENT FOR SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.(a)

George, R.I.

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Whereas We deem it expedient to make a further increase in the provision already made for the maintenance of the wives and children and other dependants of soldiers of Our Army, and to extend such maintenance and pensions to persons not hitherto included in the grant, and to limit still further the amount which a soldier may be required under Article 986 of Our Warrant of the 1st December, 1914, for the Pay, Appointment, Promotion and Non-Effective Pay of Our Army to allot from his pay towards the maintenance of his wife and family;

Our Will and Pleasure is that, with effect from 1st March, 1915, and during the remaining period of the present war, the weekly rates of Separation Allowance issuable to the wives and families of soldiers under Our Warrants of the 23rd September, 1914,(b) and 9th November, 1914,(c) shall be increased so that together with the minimum allotments of pay specified in Article 986 of Our Warrant of the 1st December, 1914, for the Pay, Appointment, Promotion and Non-Effective Pay of Our Army, and apart from any grants under paragraph 3 of Our Warrant of the 23rd September, 1914,(b) they shall yield the following total weekly amounts:—

Family.	Class of soldier for allowances.				
	15.	16.	17 and 18.	19.	20.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Wife	23 0	22 0	16 6	15 0	12 6
Wife and 1 child ...	28 0	27 0	21 6	20 0	17 6
Wife and 2 children ...	31 6	30 6	25 0	23 6	21 0
Wife and 3 children ...	33 6	32 6	27 0	25 6	23 0
Wife and 4 children ...	35 6	34 6	29 0	27 6	25 0

And so on, with an addition of 2s. for each additional child. In the case of families in public quarters, deductions shall be made as in paragraph 2 of Our Warrant of the 23rd September, 1914.(b) The rate of Separation Allowance admissible for a motherless child shall be 5s. a week.

(a) This Royal Warrant was issued with Army Order XII of February 26th, 1915.

(b) Printed at p. 276 above.

(c) Printed at p. 282 above.

During the period of the present war and under instructions to be drawn up by Our Army Council (a) the wives and children of all soldiers of Our Army who are otherwise entitled shall be eligible for Separation Allowance and Pensions although the marriage of the soldier did not take place till after mobilization or enlistment; (b) the children of soldiers otherwise eligible for Separation Allowance and Pensions shall be eligible to draw such in all cases up to the age of 16 years, and beyond that age in cases prescribed by Our Army Council; (c) the wives and children, residing in this country, of British soldiers serving in India not now eligible for Separation Allowance shall be so eligible as from 1st February, 1915; (d) Separation Allowance shall be admissible for dependants in cases in which the wife of the soldier was separated from him prior to mobilization (or enlistment, if later), and is not in receipt of Separation Allowance; and (e) in the case of a married soldier Separation Allowance shall be admissible, under the usual conditions, for any children whom he had been permanently maintaining as members of his household.

It is Our further Will and Pleasure that from the 1st March, 1915, and during the remaining period of the present war, a soldier shall not be required to make an allotment towards the allowance of 5s. a week for motherless children above referred to. Article 986 of Our Warrant of the 1st December, 1914, for the Pay, Appointment, Promotion and Non-Effective Pay of Our Army and Our Warrants of the 15th(a) and 30th August, 23rd September(b) and 9th November, 1914,(c) shall be read accordingly.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this 25th day of February, 1915, in the 5th year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
Kitchener.

Army Council's Instructions on the above Warrant and on other matters appertaining to the issue of Separation Allowance.

Increased Rates for Children.

1. The normal scale of weekly payments during the period of the war to soldiers' families has been increased in respect of children, and now stands as follows:—

(a) Printed at p. 276 above.

(b) Printed at p. 276 above.

(c) Printed at p. 282 above.

(a).—For families not in public quarters.

	Class 15.			Class 16.			Classes 17 and 18.			Class 19.			Class 20.		
	Allo- tment.	Separa- tion allow- ance.	Total.	Allo- tment.	Separa- tion allow- ance.	Total.	Allo- tment.	Separa- tion allow- ance.	Total.	Allo- tment.	Separa- tion allow- ance.	Total.	Allo- tment.	Separa- tion allow- ance.	Total.
For wife only ...	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
" and 1 child ...	17 2	23 0	40 2	16 2	22 0	38 2	10 8	16 6	27 4	9 2	15 0	24 2	9 0	12 6	21 6
" and 2 children ...	22 2	28 0	50 2	21 2	27 0	48 2	15 8	21 6	37 4	14 2	20 0	34 2	14 0	17 6	31 6
" and 3 children ...	25 8	31 6	57 4	24 8	30 6	55 4	19 2	25 0	44 2	17 8	23 6	41 4	17 6	21 0	39 0
" and 4 children ...	27 8	33 6	61 4	26 8	32 6	59 4	21 2	27 0	48 2	19 8	25 6	45 4	19 6	23 0	42 6
" and 4 children ...	29 8	35 6	65 4	28 8	34 6	63 4	23 2	29 0	52 2	21 8	27 6	49 4	21 6	25 0	46 6
For each additional child separation allowance at 2s. per week is issuable, the allotment remaining as above.															
For each motherless child ...	5 0	5 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0

(b).—For families remaining in public quarters, the corresponding rates shall be as follows, after making the prescribed deduction for lodging, fuel and light from the rates of separation allowance specified above:—

	Class 15.			Class 16.			Classes 17 and 18.			Class 19.			Class 20.		
	Allo- tment.	Separa- tion allow- ance.	Total.	Allo- tment.	Separa- tion allow- ance.	Total.	Allo- tment.	Separa- tion allow- ance.	Total.	Allo- tment.	Separa- tion allow- ance.	Total.	Allo- tment.	Separa- tion allow- ance.	Total.
For wife only ...	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
" and 1 child ...	3 2	9 0	12 2	3 2	9 0	12 2	3 2	9 0	12 2	3 2	9 0	12 2	3 0	6 6	9 6
" and 2 children ...	8 2	14 0	22 2	8 2	14 0	22 2	8 2	14 0	22 2	8 2	14 0	22 2	8 0	11 6	19 6
" and 3 children ...	11 8	17 6	29 4	11 8	17 6	29 4	11 8	17 6	29 4	11 8	17 6	29 4	6 11	6 15 0	13 6
" and 4 children ...	13 8	19 6	33 4	13 8	19 6	33 4	13 8	19 6	33 4	13 8	19 6	33 4	13 6	17 0	30 6
" and 4 children ...	15 8	21 6	37 4	15 8	21 6	37 4	15 8	21 6	37 4	15 8	21 6	37 4	15 6	19 0	34 6
For each additional child separation allowance of 2s. per week is issuable as under Table (a) above.															

2. To avoid the recall of postal draft books on which payments are already being made, the following instructions will be observed for the payment of the extra amounts due, in respect of the increased rates for soldiers' children, for the period from 1st March, 1915, to the end of the period covered by the books, in cases in which the wives or dependants are already on payment:—

(a) In those cases in which the period expires on 11th April, 1915, the amount due will be issued in one sum by Army money order, payable on 1st March, 1915.

(b) In those cases in which the period expires on 10th May, 1915, the amount will be paid as above in two equal sums, on 1st March, 1915, and 1st April, 1915.

Marriages after 13th August, 1914 (or date of enlistment, if later).

3. In cases of this kind in which approval for the issue of Separation Allowance has not already been given, under instructions in force prior to the date of receipt of this Order, the issue of Separation Allowance will begin from the date of marriage or from the 1st February, 1915, whichever is later. In all such cases the usual conditions as to payment of allotments will apply.

Extension of Limit of Age for Children.

4. Separation Allowance will be issuable on application for all children up to the age of 16, and this will have effect as from 1st February, 1915. The certificates required by Army Order 492 of 1914 for boys under the age of 16 will no longer be necessary.

5. In addition, the allowance will also be admissible, as from 1st February, 1915, for young persons between the ages of 16 and 21, on a certificate from the Local Education Authority, while the young person is an apprentice receiving only a nominal wage or is a day pupil at a secondary school, technical school or university. Claims received by the paymaster will be forwarded to the Local Education Authority, unless accompanied by a certificate from that Authority. The certificate of that Authority for the first issue may be taken as covering the issue to the end of the current quarterly period, and further instructions will be issued as to periodical certificates for subsequent quarters.

6. Payment under paragraphs 4 and 5 for the current quarter may be made in one sum by Army money order as soon as the application has been duly certified and approved.

7. These Separation Allowances will in any case cease on the conclusion of the war.

British Units in India—Families resident in this country.

8. The wives and families of soldiers belonging to British units serving in India since the beginning of the war are now eligible for Separation Allowance as from 1st February, 1915. It is presumed that in the great majority of cases paymasters are already issuing allotments of pay and will be able to take the necessary steps forthwith to bring the wives and families into

payment of Separation Allowance in the ordinary way. This applies to all wives and families resident in this country, whether on the married establishment or not, *but not to dependants*. In order to avoid omissions and to secure the usual verification of particulars, instructions will be sent from the War Office to cause complete rolls to be rendered by officers commanding to paymasters at home, who, after making the necessary entries in Army Form N 1536, will transmit the rolls to the Officer i/c Records for the purpose of verification.

9. Allotments, unless already being paid at the standard or higher rate, will also be issuable at the standard rate from the above date. The issuing paymaster will notify the India Office of such issues on Army Form O 1795 in the manner laid down in paragraph 7 (b) of Army Order 1 of 1915. The amounts recoverable from the soldier's pay will be refunded by the India Office direct to the War Office.

Dependants of Married Men.

10. The extension of Separation Allowance to the dependants of married men will reckon as from 1st February, 1915, for men already serving at the date of this order, and from the date of application in other cases. It will apply only in those cases in which no Separation Allowance is admissible for the soldier's wife. Payments under a maintenance order will not prevent the issue of Separation Allowance for a dependant if the payment under the maintenance order is made entirely from the soldier's pay. The ordinary terms and procedure of Army Order 440 of 1914(a) will be followed in cases coming under this paragraph.

Adopted Children, &c., of Married Men.

11. Under sub-paragraph (e) of the foregoing warrant, separation allowance will be issuable at the usual rates for any children whom a married soldier had permanently maintained as his own: this will admit adopted children and illegitimate children or step-children. Separation Allowances in such cases will be issuable as from 1st February, 1915, and any sum due in this respect for the current quarterly period may be issued by Army money order in advance. Claims made should be carefully verified by paymasters, *e.g.*, through local representative committees.

Issue of Separation Allowance while in Rate-aided Institutions.

12. Separation Allowance will not ordinarily be admissible for persons in rate-aided institutions. In cases where a soldier prior to mobilization or enlistment, made regular payments for the maintenance of a person in a lunatic asylum or sanatorium (or of a child boarded-out by a local authority), and such person would otherwise be entitled to Separation Allowance, the Separation Allowance otherwise issuable may be admitted up to the actual amount previously paid by the soldier, provided that he allot

(a) The relative portions of this Army Order are printed at p. 278 above.

at least the proportion, if any, payable by him. If a person already drawing Separation Allowance enters a lunatic asylum or sanatorium where contributions are normally paid (or if a child is boarded out by a local authority) the issue of Separation Allowance may be continued towards the cost of maintenance as above. In these cases, if there are children, 5s. a week for each child will first be issued for their maintenance, and only the balance will be available for payment to the asylum.

Payment in such cases will be made direct by the paymaster to the authorities of the institution, and not by the usual postal draft. Paragraph 14 of Army Order 12 of 1915 is hereby cancelled.

ARMY ORDER XIII. OF FEBRUARY 26TH, 1915, AS TO CONDITIONS OF ISSUE OF SEPARATION ALLOWANCE FOR DEPENDANTS.—1. The definition of dependant in paragraph 2 (a) of Army Order 440 of 1914^(a) is extended as from 1st February, 1915, to include any person who is found as a fact to have been dependent on the soldier for a reasonable period before mobilization or enlistment if later. Where the soldier has been living in the same house, the assistance given by him must have been given on a *bonâ fide* permanent domestic basis. Cases in which he merely paid for services rendered (*e.g.*, by a landlady or a paid housekeeper) are not included. The same rules will apply to cases falling under paragraph 2 (b) of that Order, but in these cases it will only be necessary to establish the *fact* of regular and *bonâ fide* support, as defined above, and not its *degree*.

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A dependant otherwise eligible is not in any case barred by the possession of income from other sources.

Paragraph 2 (b) will be extended, as from 1st February, 1915, to include children, other than the soldier's, whom the soldier may have permanently maintained as his own. On this point very definite evidence must be obtained by paymasters (*e.g.*, from Pension officers or from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, or other local committee) before separation allowance is admitted.

Army Orders 441 and 474 of 1914 will be *read* accordingly.

2. Army Order 440 of 1914 will be amended as follows:—

After paragraph 4 insert the following new paragraph:—

4A. No person who is entitled to Separation Allowance as the wife or child of a soldier under ordinary regulations can draw Separation Allowance as a dependant in addition.

In line 1 of paragraph 5 (c), after "below" insert "subject to paragraph 6."

For paragraph 5 (d), lines 1 to 11, substitute—

"(d) The maximum limit of separation allowance and allotment will ordinarily be the rate for a wife only; but when more persons than one (whether adults or children) were dependent on

(a) Printed at p. 278 above.

the same soldier, the maximum limit will be that which would be payable if the first dependant had been a wife and the others had been children. (In such cases the payee will be the dependant nominated by the soldier.) This is subject to paragraph 6."

For paragraph 6, substitute—

"6. Where there are children of the soldier in charge of a dependant who is neither their mother nor drawing Separation Allowance under paragraph 2 (b), the motherless rate is admissible for such children; and the allowance to the dependant in charge of the children and of any other dependants in the household will be assessed separately, omitting such children. But in assessing the degree of dependence of such dependant or dependants, a deduction will be made from the total sum formerly paid by the soldier, to represent the expenditure on these children. The soldier will pay the usual share of the *dependant's* allowance thus assessed."

For paragraph 8, substitute—

"8. If the same person has been dependent on more than one soldier, the total weekly sum to which the Government will contribute will not exceed the amount which he or she could receive as the sole dependant of one soldier of the highest rank held by any of the soldiers in question. The requisite allotment will be contributed jointly by the soldiers, and any excess allotment will be added to the total admissible.

In cases in which two or more dependants were jointly dependent on two or more soldiers, the total admissible will not exceed the wife's rate for each dependant up to the number of soldiers concerned, and the rates for children for any additional dependants, whether adults or children. *Extra* allotments can be made as in paragraph 5 (f)."

For paragraph 9 substitute—

"9. Separation allowance will not be admissible for the dependants of soldiers while in rate-aided institutions, except as provided in paragraph 12 of the Army Council's instructions contained in Army Order XII. of 26th February, 1915."(a)

Appendix.—

Table L.—*For last 4 lines read—*

" Exceeding 11s. 6d..... 6d."

Table M.—*For last 7 lines read—*

" Exceeding 14s. 6d..... 10d."

3. Apart from the increased rates for children under paragraphs 6 and 7, which are authorized by Army Order XII. of 26th February, 1915,(a) with effect from 1st March, 1915, *additional* grants will now become issuable in certain cases under paragraphs 2 (b), 5 (d) and 8, as amended. These additional grants will be admissible as from 1st February, 1915.

(a) Printed at pp. 285-289 above.

BELGIAN CURRENCY NOTES.

TREASURY STATEMENT, APPEARING IN THE PRESS, FRIDAY,
FEBRUARY 5TH, 1915, AS TO BELGIAN CURRENCY NOTES.

The attention of the Treasury has been called to the fact that considerable quantities of Belgian Currency Notes are being offered for sale in London, probably from enemy sources.

Arrangements have been made under which such notes are changed for *bonâ fide* refugees at the Bank of England, and all refugees desiring to exchange notes should apply direct to that Bank.

The purchase of such notes through other channels, either at their face value, or at a discount, should be avoided as likely to be prejudicial to national interests.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.
4th February, 1915.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE (ASSISTANCE IN REGARD TO).

*Letter from the Treasury to the Bank of England, dated
30th September, 1914.*

[The other documents and correspondence of which this letter forms a part, are printed at pp. 101-106 of the Manual.]

Treasury Chambers,

GENTLEMEN,

30th September, 1914.

WITH reference to (a) Treasury letter of the 27th ultimo, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to advert to the arrangement which, as you are aware, was announced in the Press on the 5th instant (b) with regard to the further steps to be taken to meet the difficulties arising from the dislocation of international exchange. The arrangement is as follows:—

- (1) The Bank of England will provide where required acceptors with the funds necessary to pay all approved pre-moratorium bills at maturity. This course will release the drawers and endorsers of such bills from their liabilities as parties to these bills, but their liability under any agreement with the acceptors for payment or cover will be retained.

(a) Printed at pp. 102-104 of the Manual.

(b) This Press Announcement is printed at p. 104 of the Manual.

- (2) The acceptors will be under obligation to collect from their clients all the funds due to them as soon as possible, and to apply those funds to repayment of the advances made by the Bank of England. Interest will be charged upon these advances at 2 per cent. above the ruling Bank rate.
- (3) The Bank of England undertakes not to claim repayment of any amounts not recovered by the acceptors from their clients for a period of one year after the close of the war. Until the end of this period the Bank of England's claim will rank after claims in respect of post-moratorium transactions.
- (4) In order to facilitate fresh business and the movement of produce and merchandise from and to all parts of the world, the joint stock banks have arranged with the co-operation, if necessary, of the Bank of England and the Government to advance to clients the amounts necessary to pay their acceptances at maturity where the funds have not been provided in due time by the clients of the acceptors. The acceptor would have to satisfy the joint stock banks or the Bank of England both as to the nature of the transaction and as to the reason why the money is not forthcoming from the client. These advances would be on the same terms as regards interest as the pre-moratorium bill advances.

In accordance with the undertaking given by the Chancellor of Exchequer in (a) his letter of the 12th August last, Parliament will be asked in due course to give statutory authority for the scheme as now amplified and for any consequent charge against the Exchequer.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) *John Bradbury.*

The Governor and Deputy Governor,
Bank of England.

BLOCKADE.

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF BLOCKADE OF THE COAST OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA. (b)

*Foreign Office,
February 23rd, 1915.*

His Majesty's Government have decided to declare a blockade of the coast of German East Africa as from midnight, February 28th-March 1st. The blockade will extend along the whole coast, including the islands—*i.e.*, from latitude 4° 41' South to latitude 10° 40' South.

(a) Printed at p. 101 of the Manual.

(b) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of February 26th, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of March 2nd, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of March 2nd, 1915.

Four days' grace from the time of the commencement of the blockade will be given for the departure of neutral vessels from the blockaded area.

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF BLOCKADE OF THE COAST OF THE CAMEROONS.(a)

*Foreign Office,
April 24th, 1915.*

His Majesty's Government have decided to declare a blockade of the coast of the Cameroons as from midnight April 23rd-24th. The blockade will extend from the entrance of the Akwayafe River to Bimbia Creek, and from the Bengue mouth of the Sanaga River to Campo.

Forty-eight hours' grace from the time of the commencement of the blockade will be given for the departure of neutral vessels from the blockaded area.

**BRITISH EXPORT TRADERS, RELIEF TO,
IN RESPECT OF DEBTS ABROAD.**

[The Announcements to the Press of November 3rd and 16th, 1914, the Treasury Minute of November 6th, and the Scheme of the Committee are printed at pp. 48 to 52 of Supplement No. 2.]

(1) STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN TRADE DEBTS' COMMITTEE APPEARING IN THE PRESS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1914.

Now that the Government Scheme is in operation for enabling British Exporters to obtain advances in respect of foreign and colonial debts and unpaid acceptances which cannot at the present time be collected, it is interesting to examine the scheme in order to form an estimate of its probable usefulness.

The Scheme does not contemplate direct advances by the Government to Exporters. It aims at enabling the Trader to draw Bills, accepted by his Bank and guaranteed by the Committee appointed by the Treasury under the Scheme. Such Bills will be first-class negotiable instruments and capable of being readily discounted on the most favourable terms either at the Trader's own Bank or in the market. The procedure is as follows: An Exporting Firm or Company having debts due to them from abroad but not immediately collectable owing to the War, will, through their Bankers, furnish the Foreign Trade Debts' Committee with a statement of their financial position and a list of the foreign debts forming the security for the accommodation, and for this purpose the necessary forms are supplied to Banks by the Committee as required. The Firm's Bankers

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of April 27th, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of April 30th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of April 30th, 1915.

are necessary parties to each application, as their recommendation is essential before the application can be considered by the Committee. The maximum limit for an advance is 50 per cent. of the foreign debts, but within that limit the amount to be authorised is in the absolute discretion of the Committee.

Upon an application being authorised the Trader draws a six-months' Bill on the Bank recommending the advance. The Bank accepts it and obtains the Committee's certificate endorsed thereon.

The Bill can then be discounted at once and will be renewable, with the approval of the Committee, for subsequent periods of six months after deducting the amount of any of the foreign debts, constituting the specific security, which have been collected in the interval. Renewals may be arranged until after the conclusion of the War.

The cost to the Trader of the accommodation should work out at the rate of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, made up as follows, viz.:—

Insurance Commission of 1 per cent. payable to the Committee on each six-months' Bill. (Making 2 per cent. per annum.)

Accepting fee of one-quarter per cent. payable to the Bank on each Bill. (Making one-half per cent. per annum.)

Assuming that the Bills can be discounted at, say, $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and allowing for stamp duty, the total price paid for the accommodation is estimated at a little under $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The Trader remains personally responsible for meeting the Bills which he has drawn, even though the Foreign Debts should prove to be irrecoverable. The Scheme, in fact, provides the Trader with the means of obtaining money pending the recovery of debts due to him from abroad, but does not relieve him from liability if the pledged debts are insufficient.

If the Trader is unable to provide for the Bills when they fall due, they will be honoured by the accepting Bank, and any ultimate loss, after the Insurance Fund has been exhausted, will be met to the extent of 75 per cent. by the Government.

Thus a Bank, in agreeing to accept Bills under the Scheme, will have as security (1) the foreign debts scheduled with the application (2) the Trader's credit, (3) the Insurance Fund. If there is, nevertheless, an ultimate loss, the Bank's share in it is only 25 per cent.

The negotiations, which preceded the formulation of the Scheme, took place between the Government and the Clearing Banks and representatives of the Country Banks. It is not, however, the Committee's intention to deal with those Banks only. They are prepared to consider the recommendation of any Bank of high standing doing business in this country.

It will be seen that the Scheme is wide in scope and eminently practical in working. The Secretary to the Committee is Mr. H. Mead Taylor, and the offices are at 119, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

(2)—DIRECTIONS TO BE FOLLOWED BY FISH EXPORTERS DESIRING ADVANCES UNDER THE SCHEME OF 3RD NOVEMBER, 1914, FOR RELIEF OF BRITISH TRADERS.(a)

These directions are intended to be followed in cases where particulars of debts are not available in respect of consignments of fish to Foreign Ports. So far as advices have been received of the sale of the goods, particulars must be furnished under heading No. 9 in the Schedule to Form 1a or 2a as the case may be.

Fish Merchants should apply to their Bankers from whom they can obtain the forms which have been prescribed by the Committee as follows:—

Form 1a } Form 1A, for the use of individuals and Firms, is
and Sheet } a Statutory Declaration supporting the application
"A." } and furnishing information in respect of the consignments on account of which an advance is required, and verifying the information contained in Sheet "A."

Form 2a. Is a similar form to be used by Limited Companies.

The procedure to be adopted by Traders is as follows:—

Having obtained from the Bankers Form 1a (or in the case of Limited Companies Form 2a) with Sheet "A" attached, all in duplicate, the Trader should complete and sign Form 1a (or Form 2a, as the case may be) including the Schedule and Sheet "A" in duplicate and make the Statutory Declaration contained in Form 1a before a Commissioner for Oaths. If the proposed advance is applied for partly in respect of debts of which particulars are available, and partly in respect of consignments in respect of which no particulars are available, particulars of any debts so far as available must be included under heading No. 9 in the Schedule. The Declaration need only be made in respect of one copy but both copies must be signed by the Trader.

The Trader will then hand the completed forms in duplicate, with Sheet "A" attached, to the Bankers.

The Bankers will attach their recommendation in the prescribed form and present the same to the Committee, who will consider the application and decide whether they will authorise any, and, if so, what advance. A notification of the Committee's decision will be sent to the Bankers.

Should an advance be authorised the Bankers will notify the Trader accordingly and will at the same time forward to him copies of the necessary agreement and Bill forms to enable him to draw upon them to the extent authorised by the Committee.

The Trader will then draw the Bills and hand them with the agreement signed in duplicate and an accepting fee of 5s. per cent. and a commission of 1 per cent. to the Bankers who will accept the Bills and present them to the Committee to be certified under the Scheme and return them in due course to the Trader

(a) The Treasury in March, 1915, authorised the consideration by the Foreign Trade Debts Committee of applications for advances by Fish Exporters in respect of Consignments of Fish to Foreign Ports in cases where particulars of debts are not available.

The Scheme of November 3rd, 1914, is printed at p. 50 of Supplement No. 2, and the General Directions to be followed by Export Traders, *ibi.* p. 51.

in exchange for any unpaid acceptances or other securities available. The Trader will then be at liberty to discount the Bills either with the accepting Bank or in the market.

N.B.—If the Trader finds that he is unable to make the required declaration or that the printed forms are not applicable to his particular case, he should send to the Committee through his Bankers a statement of his difficulty with all necessary explanations so that his case may be specially considered.

CHINA.

NOTICE DATED AUGUST 27, 1914, BY HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S
MINISTER FOR CHINA DECLARING THE TREASONABLE INSURANCE
REGULATIONS, 1914, TO BE URGENT.

The following Regulations, made by His Majesty's Minister with the approval of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and hereby declared to be urgent,^(a) are published for general information.

J. N. Jordan,

His Britannic Majesty's Minister.

Peking, August 27, 1914.

THE TREASONABLE INSURANCE REGULATIONS, 1914, BEING KING'S
REGULATIONS MADE UNDER ARTICLE 155 OF THE CHINA ORDER
IN COUNCIL, 1904, AND ARTICLE 13 OF THE CHINA (AMENDMENT)
ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1907.^(b)

Whereas any subject of His Majesty adherent to the King's enemies or giving to them aid or comfort in the realm, or elsewhere, commits treason:

And whereas the insuring by British subjects of the ships or goods of the enemy liable to capture at sea, or of the persons or property of the enemy against the risks of war, is contrary to public policy and forbidden:

(a) Article 14 of the China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1907, provides that King's Regulations made under Article 155 of the China Order in Council, 1904, shall not have effect unless and until they are approved by a Secretary of State, save that in case of urgency declared in any such Regulations, the same shall take effect before that approval, and shall continue to have effect unless and until they are disapproved by a Secretary of State, and until notice of that disapproval has been received and published by the Minister.

(b) The China Order in Council, 1904, is printed at pp. 193-248 of the Annual Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders for 1904, Art. 155 of that Order, which confers the power in question, is amended as to penalties for breach of King's Regulations by Art. 13 of the China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1907, printed at pp. 185-190 of the Annual Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders for 1907.

And whereas for the peace, order, and good government of British subjects it is expedient that due provision should be made for the summary punishment of the particular offences herein referred to:

It is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. Any person subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China who insures, reinsures, or otherwise undertakes to pay or make good any loss or damage suffered, or to be suffered, by the enemy at sea commits an offence, and shall be liable, upon summary conviction, for each offence to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding £50, or to both.

2. Any person subject to the said jurisdiction who insures, reinsures, or otherwise undertakes to pay or make good any loss or damage suffered, or to be suffered, by the enemy from the risks of war levied by His Majesty or His Allies on land commits an offence, and shall be liable, upon summary conviction, for each such offence to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding £50, or to both.

3. The foregoing provisions of these Regulations are not in derogation of, but supplemental to, the powers of His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for the punishment of treason committed by any person subject to the jurisdiction of that Court: Provided always that no such person shall be put twice in peril for the same offence.

4. These Regulations may be cited as "The Treasonable Insurance Regulations, 1914."

J. N. Jordan,

His Britannic Majesty's Minister.

Peking, August 27, 1914.

NOTICE, JANUARY 29, 1915, BY HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MINISTER FOR CHINA DECLARING THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY REGULATIONS, 1915, TO BE URGENT.

The following Regulations made by His Majesty's Minister are hereby declared to be urgent,^(a) are published for general information.

J. N. Jordan,

His Britannic Majesty's Minister.

Peking, January 29, 1915.

^(a) Article 14 of the China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1907, provides that King's Regulations made under Article 155 of the China Order in Council, 1904, shall not have effect unless and until they are approved by a Secretary of State, save that in case of urgency declared in any such Regulations, the same shall take effect before that approval, and shall continue to have effect unless and until they are disapproved by a Secretary of State, and until notice of that disapproval has been received and published by the Minister. (For references to the 1904 and 1907 Orders see footnote (b) to p. 296).

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY REGULATIONS, 1915, DATED JANUARY 29, 1915, BEING KING'S REGULATIONS MADE UNDER ARTICLE 155 OF THE CHINA ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1904, AND ARTICLE 13 OF THE CHINA (AMENDMENT) ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1907.

Whereas Great Britain is at War with Germany, with Austria-Hungary, and with Turkey.(a)

And whereas His Majesty the King has, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, issued Proclamations prohibiting any person resident, carrying on business, or being, in the British Dominions to trade with the Enemy.(b)

And whereas by the "Trading with the Enemy Act," 1914,(c) provision has been made with respect to penalties for trading with the enemy and other purposes connected therewith.

And whereas in accordance with the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890,(d) and the China Order in Council, 1904,(e) made thereunder, His Majesty's Minister in China has power conferred upon him to make as therein provided Regulations for the peace, order, and good government there of British subjects, as defined by the said Order.

And whereas by King's Regulations, No. 17 of 1914 (The Treasonable Insurance Regulations, 1914),(f) provision was made for the summary trial and punishment of any person subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China committing offences in regard to prohibited insurances as therein defined.

And whereas it is expedient that King's Regulations should now be made extending to all persons (including Corporations) subject to the said jurisdiction of the said Court, and in so far as circumstances admit the prohibitions and conditions set out in the said Proclamations and to provide penalties for breaches thereof.

It is hereby Ordered as follows:—

I. In the construction of these Regulations the following words shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, that is to say:—

"Outbreak of war" means 11 p.m. on August 4th, 1914, in relation to the German Empire, midnight on August 12th, 1914.

(a) See Notifications of a State of War with Germany (printed at p. 1 of the Manual), with Austria Hungary (printed at p. 1 of the Manual), and with Turkey (printed at p. 1 of Supplement No. 2).

(b) The Proclamations now (April 30th, 1915), in force are the following:—
Trading with the Enemy Proclamation (No. 2) (Sept. 9, 1914) (printed at pp. 378-380 of the Manual).

Proclamation of Oct. 8th, 1914, extending same (printed at p. 530 of the Manual).

Proclamation of Oct. 26th, 1914 (printed at p. 185 of Supplement No. 2).

Proclamation of Jan. 7th, 1915, extending above (printed at p. 545 of this Supplement).

Trading with the Enemy (Occupied Territory) Proclamation, 1915 (printed at p. 547 of this Supplement).

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 87, printed at pp. 42-45 of the Manual.

(d) 53 & 54 Vict., c. 37.

(e) Printed at pp. 193-248 of the Annual Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders for 1904. Art. 155 of that Order which confers the power in question is amended as to penalties for breach of King's Regulations by Art. 13 of the China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1907, printed at pp. 185-190 of the Annual Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders for 1907.

(f) Printed at pp. 296, 297 above.

in relation to Austria-Hungary, and November 5th, 1914, in relation to Turkey, and the colonies and dependencies of these Powers respectively.(a)

"Enemy country" means the territories of the German Empire, of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, together with all the respective colonies and dependencies thereof, and the territories of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey—other than any territory in the occupation of His Britannic Majesty or of his Allies.(b)

"Enemy" means any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country.(c)

II. Any person subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China(d) who:

1. Pays any sum of money to or for the benefit of an enemy;
2. Compromises or gives security for the payment of any debt or other sum of money with or for the benefit of an enemy;
3. Acts on behalf of an enemy in drawing, accepting, paying, presenting for acceptance or payment, negotiating or otherwise dealing with any negotiable instrument;
4. Accepts, pays or otherwise deals with any negotiable instrument which is held by or on behalf of an enemy, having at the time of such acceptance, payment, or dealing reasonable ground for believing that such instrument is held by or on behalf of an enemy;
5. Enters into any new transaction, or completes any transaction already entered into with an enemy in any stocks, shares or other securities;
6. Directly or indirectly supplies to or for the use or benefit of, or obtains from an enemy country or an enemy, any goods, wares or merchandise or directly or indirectly supplies to or for the use or benefit of, or obtains from any person any goods, wares or merchandise, for or by way of transmission to or from an enemy country or an enemy, or directly or indirectly trades in or carries any goods, wares or merchandise destined for or coming from an enemy country or an enemy;
7. Permits any British ship to leave for, enter or communicate with, any port or place in an enemy country;

(a) See the Notifications of a State of War referred to in footnote (a) to p. 298.

(b) See Art. 2 of Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 (printed at p. 379 of the Manual), and Art. 3 of the Proclamation extending the same to Turkey (printed at p. 189 of Supplement No. 2).

(c) See Art. 3 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 (printed at p. 379 of the Manual).

(d) See Art. 5 of the China Order in Council, 1904, printed at p. 196 of the Annual Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders for 1904.

8. Enters into any commercial, financial or other contract or obligation with or for the benefit of an enemy;

Commits an offence and shall be liable, upon summary conviction, for each such offence to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding £50, or to both.

Provided always that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in British, allied or neutral territory, not being neutral territory in Europe, transactions by or with such branches shall not be treated as transactions by or with an enemy.

Notwithstanding, however, anything contained in the immediately preceding paragraph, transactions hereafter entered into by British persons (including corporations) resident, carrying on business or being in China:

- (a) in respect of banking business with a branch situated outside the United Kingdom of an enemy person, firm or company; or
- (b) in respect of any description of business with a branch situated outside the United Kingdom of an enemy bank; shall be considered as transactions with an enemy:

Provided that acceptance, payment or other dealing with any negotiable instrument which was drawn before the date of these Regulations shall not, if otherwise lawful, be deemed to be a transaction hereafter entered into within the meaning of this paragraph.

III. Where any company has entered into a transaction or has done any act which is an offence under these Regulations every director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company subject to the jurisdiction of the said Court who is knowingly a party to the transaction or act shall also be deemed guilty of the offence.

IV. Where an act constitutes an offence both under these Regulations and under any Act applicable to British subjects in China, or both under that Act and at common law, the offender shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished under either these Regulations or under that Act or at common law, but shall not be liable to be punished twice for the same offence.

V. A prosecution for an offence under this section shall not be instituted except by or with the consent of the Crown Advocate:

Provided that the person charged with such offence may be arrested and a warrant for his arrest may be issued and executed, and such person may be remanded in custody or on bail notwithstanding that the consent of the Crown Advocate to the institution of the prosecution for the offence has not been obtained, but no further or other proceedings shall be taken until that consent has been obtained.

VI. Any Judge or Acting Judge of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China, or any of His Majesty's Provincial Courts in China being satisfied on information or oath laid before him on

behalf of His Majesty's Minister, that there is reasonable grounds for suspecting that an offence under these Regulations has been or is about to be committed by any person, firm or company, may issue a warrant authorising any persons appointed by His Majesty's Minister or by any of His Majesty's Consular Officers in China thereto authorised and named in the warrant to inspect all books or documents belonging to or under the control of that person, firm, or company, and to require any person subject to the jurisdiction of the said Court able to give any information, and if accompanied by an officer of the Court, to enter and search any premises under the jurisdiction of the Court used in connection with the business or trade, and to seize any such books or documents as aforesaid.

2. If any person subject to the jurisdiction of the said Court having the custody of any book or document, inspection of which has been authorised under this section refuses or wilfully neglects to procure it for inspection, or if any such person who is able to give any information which may be required to be given under this section refuses or wilfully neglects when required to give that information, that person shall, upon summary conviction, be liable for each such offence, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, or to a fine of £50, or to both.

VII. Nothing in these Regulations shall be deemed to prohibit payments by or on account of enemies to persons resident, carrying on business, or being in His Majesty's Dominions if such payments arise out of obligations, other than those of or relating to insurance or re-insurance of whatever nature, entered into before the outbreak of war.

VIII. Nothing in these Regulations shall be deemed to prohibit anything which may at any time hereafter be expressly permitted by licence granted by His Majesty or by a licence given on behalf of His Majesty or by a Secretary of State or given on the like behalf by His Majesty's Minister to China, whether such licence be specially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons.

IX. These Regulations may be cited as "Trading with the Enemy Regulations, 1915."

J. N. Jordan,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister.

Peking,

January 29, 1915.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

PROCLAMATION, DATED DECEMBER 23, 1914, REVISING THE LIST
OF CONTRABAND OF WAR.(a)(b)

1914. No. 1775.

[Full Lists of the Articles declared Contraband by Proclamation to
April 30th, 1915, will be found in Appendix A (Part II.) at the
end of this Supplement.]

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation revising the List of Articles to be treated as
Contraband of War.

George R.I.

Whereas on the fourth day of August, 1914, We did issue Our
Royal Proclamation(c) specifying the articles which it was Our
intention to treat as contraband of war during the war between Us
and the German Emperor; and

Whereas on the twelfth day of August, 1914, We did by Our
Royal Proclamation of that date(d) extend Our Proclamation
aforementioned to the war between Us and the Emperor of
Austria, King of Hungary; and

Whereas on the twenty-first day of September, 1914, We did by
Our Royal Proclamation of that date(e) make certain additions
to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war; and

Whereas on the twenty-ninth day of October, 1914, We did by
Our Royal Proclamation(f) of that date withdraw the said lists of

(a) (i.) FRENCH LISTS OF CONTRABAND.—The following Notice was
published in the "London Gazette" of January 15th, 1915; in the
"Edinburgh Gazette" of January 19th, 1915, and in the "Dublin Gazette"
of January 19th, 1915:—

Foreign Office,

January 13, 1915.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is informed by His Majesty's
Ambassador at Paris that the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a
notification of the adoption by the French Government of lists of absolute and
conditional contraband identical with those contained in the Royal Proclamation
of the 23rd ultimo, which was published as a supplement to the London Gazette
of the 22nd ultimo.

(ii.) RUSSIAN LISTS OF CONTRABAND.—An Imperial Decree of December
8/21, 1914 (published in the official "Bulletin of Laws" of Petrograd)
substitutes for those in the Decree of September, 1914 (see footnote to p. 78
of Supplement No. 2), Lists of Absolute and Conditional Contraband
identical with those of His Majesty's Proclamation of October 29th, 1914
(printed at pp. 52-4 of Supplement No 2).

(b) This Proclamation was published in the "London Gazette" of December
23rd, 1914, being the 1st Supplement to the Gazette of December 22nd; in the
"Edinburgh Gazette" of December 24th, 1914, being a Supplement to the
Gazette of December 22nd; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of December 25th, 1914.

(c) Printed at p. 108 of the Manual.

(d) Printed at pp. 97-99 of the Manual.

(e) Printed at p. 111 of the Manual.

(f) Printed at pp. 52-54 of Supplement No. 2.

contraband, and substitute therefor the lists contained in the schedules to the said Proclamation; and

Whereas it is expedient to make certain alterations in and additions to the said lists :

Now, therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that the lists of contraband contained in the schedules to Our Royal Proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of October aforementioned are hereby withdrawn, and that in lieu thereof during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice the articles enumerated in Schedule I. hereto will be treated as absolute contraband, and the articles enumerated in Schedule II. hereto will be treated as conditional contraband.

Schedule I.

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.
2. Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.
3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
4. Ingredients of explosives, viz., nitric acid, sulphuric acid, glycerine, acetone, calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates, sulphur, potassium nitrate, the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol inclusive, aniline, methylaniline, dimethylaniline, ammonium perchlorate, sodium perchlorate, sodium chlorate, barium chlorate, ammonium nitrate, cyanamide, potassium chlorate, calcium nitrate, mercury.
5. Resinous products, camphor, and turpentine (oil and spirit).
6. Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.
7. Range-finders and their distinctive component parts.
8. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
9. Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war.
10. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
11. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.
12. Armour plates.
13. Ferro alloys, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, ferro-chrome.
14. The following metals:—Tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hæmatite pig-iron, manganese.
15. The following ores:—Wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, hæmatite iron ore, zinc ore, lead ore, bauxite.
16. Aluminium, alumina, and salts of aluminium.
17. Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.
18. Copper, unwrought and part wrought, and copper wire.
19. Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.
20. Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same.

21. Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

22. Submarine sound signalling apparatus.

23. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.

24. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.

25. Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.

26. Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber.

27. Iron pyrites.

28. Mineral oils and motor spirit, except lubricating oils.

29. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land and sea.

Schedule II.

1. Foodstuffs.

2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.

3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.

4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.

5. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.

6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.

7. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.

8. Fuel, other than mineral oils. Lubricants.

9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.

10. Horseshoes and shoeing materials.

11. Harness and saddlery.

12. Hides of all kinds, dry or wet; pigskins, raw or dressed; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots.

13. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

PROCLAMATION, DATED MARCH 11, 1915, SPECIFYING CERTAIN
ADDITIONAL ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF
WAR.(a) (b)

1915. No. 205.

[Full Lists of the Articles declared Contraband by Proclamation to
April 30th, 1915, will be found in Appendix A (Part II.) at the
end of this Supplement.]

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation adding to the List of Articles to be treated as
Contraband of War.

George R.I.

Whereas on the twenty-third day of December, 1914, We did
issue Our Royal Proclamation(c) specifying the articles which it

(a) This Proclamation was published in the "London Gazette" of March 12th,
1915, being the 3rd Supplement to the Gazette of March 9th; in the "Edinburgh
Gazette" of March 13th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of March 12th;
and in the "Dublin Gazette" of March, 16th, 1915.

(b) The following Notification appeared in the French "Journal Officiel" of
March 12th, 1915:—

"NOTIFICATION RELATIVE A LA CONTREBANDE DE GUERRE.

Conformément à la disposition de l'article 2 du décret du 6 novembre
1914,* il est notifié que les additions et modifications suivantes sont
apportées aux listes des articles de contrebande de guerre publiées au
Journal Officiel du 2-3 janvier 1915.†

I.

CONTREBANDE ABSOLUE.

Sont ajoutées ou dorénavant classées comme articles de contrebande
absolue :

30° La laine brute, les laines peignées ou cardées, les fils de laine peignés
ou cardés les déchets de laine.

31° L'étain, le chlorure d'étain et le minerai d'étain.

32° L'huile de ricin.

33° La cire de paraffine.

34° Le cuivre iodique.

35° Les matières lubrifiantes (antérieurement classées au paragraphe 8
de la liste de contrebande conditionnelle).

36° Les peaux de bétail, de buffles et de chevaux, les peaux de veaux, de
porcs, de moutons, de chèvres et de daims, le cuir manufacturé ou non,
propre à la confection des selles, des harnachements, des chaussures ou des
vêtements militaires (antérieurement classés au paragraphe 12 de la liste de
contrebande conditionnelle, qui est supprimé et remplacé par le para-
graphe 13).

37° L'ammoniaque et ses sels, simples ou composés, l'ammoniaque liquide,
l'urée, l'aniline et leurs composés.

II.

CONTREBANDE CONDITIONNELLE.

Sont ajoutées :

13° Les matières tannantes de toutes sortes (y compris les extraits servant
au tannage).

Il est spécifié en outre que sous les termes de "vivres" et de "fourrages
et matières propres à la nourriture des animaux," qui figurent aux articles 1^{er}
et 2 de la liste de contrebande conditionnelle, sont compris les graines, noix
et amandes oléagineuses, les huiles et graisses animales ou végétales (autres
que l'huile de lin) pouvant servir à la fabrication de la margarine : ainsi
que les tourteaux et farines de graines, noix et amandes oléagineuses."

(c) Printed at pp. 302-304 above.

* The French lists of contraband as revised in November, 1914, were identical with
those contained in the British Order in Council of October 29th, 1914 (printed at pp. 52-4
of Supplement No. 2), see Foreign Office Notice of November 20th, 1914, printed at p. 78
of Supplement No. 2.

† See Foreign Office Notice of January 13th, 1915, printed at p. 302 above.

was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until We did give further public notice, and

Whereas it is expedient to make certain additions to the lists contained in the said Proclamation:

Now, therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the war or until we do give further public notice the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned:—

Raw wool, wool tops and noils and woollen and worsted yarns.

Tin, chloride of tin, tin ore.

Castor oil.

Paraffin wax.

Copper iodide.

Lubricants.

Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses; skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats, and deer; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots, or military clothing.

Ammonia and its salts whether simple or compound; ammonia liquor; urea, aniline, and their compounds.

And We do hereby further declare that the following articles will be treated as conditional contraband in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned:—

Tanning substances of all kinds (including extracts for use in tanning).

And We do hereby further declare that the terms “foodstuffs” and “feeding stuffs for animals” in the list of conditional contraband contained in Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned shall be deemed to include oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels: animal and vegetable oils and fats (other than linseed oil) suitable for use in the manufacture of margarine; and cakes and meals made from oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

COUNTY COURT, ENGLAND.

Procedure.(a)

COUNTY COURT RULE, DATED MARCH 22, 1915, MADE BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR AS TO APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES UNDER THE ARMY ACT, 1881, SECTION 115, SUB-SECTION (4), AND THE ACTS AMENDING THE SAME.

1915. No. $\frac{233}{L. 14}$.

ORDER L.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER ACTS CONFERRING JURISDICTION ON THE COURTS.

The following Rule shall stand as Order L., Rule 59.(b)

The Army Act, 1881, 44 & 45 Vict., c. 58, s. 115, and the Acts amending the same.

(1.) An application to a judge for a certificate under sub-section 4 of Section 115 of the Army Act, 1881, and the Acts amending the same(c) (herein referred to as the Act), fixing the amount of payment for any carriage, animal, vessel, or aircraft, may be made to any judge mentioned in the said sub-section in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

(2.) The application may be made either in or out of Court on notice in writing according to the form in the Appendix, which shall be served on the opposite party ten clear days at least before the hearing of the application, unless the judge or registrar gives leave for shorter notice.

(3.) Service of notice of the application may be effected in accordance with Order LIV., Rules 2 and 3.(d)

(4.) Where the notice of the application is to be served on the Army Council, it may be served on the Permanent Secretary to the War Office or on the Solicitor to the Treasury.

(5.) No affidavit in support shall be used, except by leave of the judge, but the judge shall hear oral evidence tendered by either party.

(a) The Rules for County Courts and the City of London Court, made by the Lord Chancellor under the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, are printed at pp. 312-317 below, under the heading "COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS), ENGLAND."

(b) The County Court Rules, Order L., Rules 1-36, are printed Statutory Rules and Orders Revised (1904), Vol. III., "County Court, E.," pp. 276-285 and rr. 36-58, Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914, pp. 352-355.

(c) A new sub-section (4) of s. 115 of the Army Act was substituted by s. 2 of the Army (Amendment) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5, c. 26), printed at p. 229 above. As to the Army Act see footnote (c) at p. 228 above.

(d) Order LIV., r. 2, is printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Revised (1904), Vol. III., "County Court, E.," p. 301, and Order LIV., r. 3, is printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914, p. 361.

(6.) On the hearing of the application, or at any adjournment thereof, the judge shall fix the amount in accordance with the said sub-section, and shall specify the amount in a certificate which shall be signed in duplicate and sent to the parties; but no order directing payment shall be inserted on the certificate except in the cases mentioned in the next following paragraph and in paragraph 5 of the Sixth Schedule to the Act.

(7.) If the judge orders any sum to be paid by way of costs to the Army Council, pursuant to paragraph 4 of the Sixth Schedule to the Act, and such sum exceeds the amount payable by the Army Council as the value of the article requisitioned, the judge shall certify the amount of the excess, and shall order the amount so certified to be paid to the Army Council, and the order shall be enforceable in like manner as a judgment of the County Court.

(8.) Subject to the provisions of the Act and this Rule, the practice and procedure of the Court in an action, and in particular the practice and procedure with respect to the summoning of witnesses, and with respect to discovery and inspection of documents, shall, with the necessary modifications, apply to proceedings on an application for a certificate.

APPENDIX.

453.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE UNDER THE ARMY ACT, 1881, 44 & 45 VICT., c. 58, s. 115, AND THE ACTS AMENDING THE SAME.

In the County Court of _____, holden at _____

The Army Act, 1881, s. 115, and the Acts amending the same.

Between

A.B.

(address and description)

Applicant,

and

The Army Council

Respondents.

(or as the case may be.)

TAKE NOTICE—

That _____, of _____ intends to apply to the
Judge at (state where application is to be made)
on _____ the _____ day of _____,
at the hour of _____ in the _____ noon, for a
certificate fixing the amount of payment for a certain carriage

[animal, vessel, or aircraft (as the case may be)] furnished in pursuance of the Army Act, 1881, Section 115, and the Acts amending the same.

Dated this day of

(Signed) Applicant,
[or Solicitor for the Applicant].

To the Registrar of the Court
and to the Army Council
(or as the case may be).

W. L. Selfe.
W. C. Smyly.
T. C. Granger.
H. Tindal Atkinson.

Submitted to the Lord Chancellor by the County Court Rules Committee.

Approved by the Rules Committee of the Supreme Court.

Kenneth Muir Mackenzie,
Secretary.

I allow this Rule, which shall come into force forthwith.

The 22nd day of March, 1915.

Haldane, C.

COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS), ENGLAND. Procedure.

RULES, DATED FEBRUARY 15, 1915, MADE BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR UNDER THE COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS) ACT, 1914 (4 & 5 GEO. 5, c. 78), AMENDING THE COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS) RULES, 1914.

1915. No. $\frac{113}{L. 6}$.

Representations having been made that, after experience of the working of the Rules under the above Act, a saving of time and expense to the parties might be reached by Amendments, the Lord Chancellor hereby directs that the Courts (Emergency Powers) Rules^(a) shall be altered as follows:—

1. The following sub-rules shall be added to Rule 3 of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Rules, 1914,^(b) namely:—

3 (5). No application under the Act is required for the issuing of a Judgment Summons.

(a) Printed at pp. 115–120 of the Manual.

(b) Printed at p. 116 of the Manual.

3 (6). Any such notice as in sub-rule (2) of this Rule mentioned shall be in the form or to the effect set out in Form IA in the schedule hereto, and the provisions of sub-rule (3) and sub-rule (4) shall apply to such notice. And the procedure indicated by such notice is hereby authorised for the purposes of Rule 3.

2. The following Rule shall be added:—

15A. In any case where any debtor or other party to any proceedings under the Rules is absent or abroad or cannot be found or it is uncertain whether he is alive or dead or it is otherwise difficult to serve him the Court may proceed on such notice or intimation of the proceedings whether to any other person or by advertisement or otherwise as the Court shall in its absolute discretion think fit. And the provisions of this Rule shall be in addition to and by way of extension and enlargement of the ordinary powers and practice of the Court as to proceeding *ex parte* and as to substituted service.

Haldane, C.

The 15th of February, 1915.

Schedule.

Form. IA.

Form of Notice under Paragraph (a).

(Title of Proceedings.)

Take Notice that on the occasion of the making of any judgment or order herein for the payment or recovery of a sum of money I (we) intend to make, without any further notice or on such notice only (if any) as may be rendered necessary by the counter notice hereinafter mentioned, an application to the Court under the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, (a) for leave of the Court to proceed to execution on or otherwise for the enforcement of any such judgment or order.

If you desire to defend the action you should enter an appearance in the action as directed by the Writ of Summons.

But if, while not desiring to defend the action, you wish to avail yourself of the protection afforded by the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, (a) you should, instead of entering an appearance, fill up, sign and detach the subjoined form of counter-notice stating your desire to avail yourself of the said protection and giving a postal address at which notices may be sent to you, and should either file such counter-notice at the

Central Office (Room No. 70 or 71) or send it by post to the Senior Clerk, Writ Department, Central Office, Royal Courts of Justice, so that in either case it may be received there within 8 days from the date hereof or such other time as may be fixed for appearance.

Should you fail to fill up sign and file or send by post as aforesaid the said counter-notice it will be assumed that you have no ground under the said Act for opposing the enforcement of any judgment or order obtained in the action, and the Court may give leave to enforce the same on an *ex parte* application and without any further notice. But should you fill up sign and file or send by post as aforesaid the said counter-notice there will be posted to you at the address stated in the counter-notice two days previously at least notice of any application that may be made for leave to enforce any judgment or order obtained in the action.

NOTE.—The effect of the above-mentioned Act is to prevent execution on or the enforcement of the judgment or order in question if the Court is of opinion that you are unable immediately to make the payment thereby directed by reason of circumstances attributable directly or indirectly to the present war. (It is for you to show this to the Court if it is the case.)

(Signature of Plaintiff or Solicitor.)

(Date.)

COUNTER-NOTICE.

(Title of Proceedings.)

I (we)

Give name

Defendant(s) in this action while not entering an appearance in or defending the action desire to take advantage of the provisions of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914,(a) to prevent the enforcement of any judgment or order that may be made against me (us) for the payment or recovery of a sum of money. And I give the postal address following, namely:—

Here state
the address.

as the postal address to which should be sent any notice of application under the said Act for leave to enforce any such judgment or order.

(Signed.)

(Date.)

(a) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 78, printed at p. 35 of the Manual.

THE COUNTY COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS) RULES, 1915, DATED FEBRUARY 15, 1915, MADE BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR FOR COUNTY COURTS UNDER THE COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS) ACT, 1914.

1915. No. $\frac{114}{L. 7}$.

Preliminary.

The following Rules under the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914,^(a) shall apply to the County Courts and to the City of London Court, which shall for the purposes of these Rules be deemed to be a County Court.

These Rules may be cited as the County Courts (Emergency Powers) Rules, 1915, or each Rule may be cited as if it had been one of the County Courts (Emergency Powers) Rules, 1914^(b) (herein called the Emergency Rules), and had been numbered therein by the number placed in the margin opposite such Rule.

These Rules shall be read and construed as if they were contained in the Emergency Rules, and expressions used herein shall have the same meaning as the like expressions used in those Rules; and any Rule referred to by number in these Rules shall be construed as referring to the Rule so numbered in the Emergency Rules.

These Rules shall come into operation on the sixteenth day of February, 1915, and shall apply to all proceedings pending under the Emergency Rules on that day.

Rules 3 and 4 of the Emergency Rules, and Form 2 in the Appendix to the said Rules, are hereby annulled, and the following Rules shall stand in lieu thereof:—

Judgment Summons and Order of Commitment.

Rule 3.
—
Judgment
summons.

1.—(1) A judgment summons may be issued as heretofore, and no application under the Act for the purpose of obtaining leave to issue such summons shall be required.

(1) Paragraph 1 of Rule 2 of the principal Rules shall not apply to any case in which a creditor desires to issue a judgment summons under Order XXV., Rule 29 or Rule 30, of the County Court Rules^(c) in a court other than the court in which the judgment or order was obtained.

Rule 4.
—
Issue
of order of
commitment.

2. Where an order of commitment has been made either before or after the passing of the Act, the following provisions shall apply:—

(i) Unless the execution of the order of commitment has been suspended for twenty-eight days or longer, pursuant to Order XXV., Rule 46, paragraph 2, of the

(a) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 78, printed at n. 35 of the Manual.

(b) Printed at pp. 61–75 of Supplement, No. 2.

(c) Order XXV. r. 29 is printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Revised (1904), Vol. III., "County Court, E." p. 192 and Order XXV. r. 30 is printed Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914, p. 317.

County Court Rules,^(a) the order may be issued without leave at any time within forty-two days from the date on which the order was made, or, if the order was made before the date when this Rule comes into operation, at any time within forty-two days from that date :

- (ii) If the execution of the order of commitment has not been suspended, or has been suspended for less than twenty-eight days, and in either case more than forty-two days have elapsed since the day on which the order was made, or, if the order was made before the date when this Rule comes into operation, since the day on which this Rule comes into operation, the order shall not be issued without leave of the judge granted on application made on notice served in accordance with Rule 2, paragraph (ii) :
- (iii) If the execution of the order of commitment has been suspended for twenty-eight days or longer, the order shall not be issued without leave of the judge granted on application made on notice served in accordance with Rule 2, paragraph (ii).

Rule 25 of the Emergency Rules is hereby annulled, and the following Rule shall stand in lieu thereof :—

Fees.

3. The following fees shall be payable under Schedule B., Part I., of the Treasury Order regulating Fees in the County Court,^(b) on proceedings under the Act and the Emergency Rules as amended by these Rules, in lieu of all other fees heretofore prescribed on such proceedings, viz. :—

Rule 25.
—
Fees.

On any notice of application or summons under—

Rule 1, paragraph 1 ;

Rule 2, paragraph (ii) ;

Rule 4 (Rule 2 of these Rules), paragraph (ii) or paragraph (iii) ;

Rule 5, paragraph 2 ;

Rule 7, paragraph 2 ;

Rule 11 ;

6d. in the £ or part of £ on the amount of the subject-matter of the application or summons, not exceeding 2s. 6d.

Provided that where an order of commitment has before the coming into operation of this Rule been made on the hearing of a judgment summons served with a notice annexed thereto in accordance with Rule 3, paragraph 1, of the Emergency Rules

^(a) Order XXV. r. 46 (2) is printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914 p. 322.

^(b) That Order is printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Revised (1904), Vol. III "County Court, E.," pp. 677-697.

(which is annulled by these Rules), no fee shall be payable on a notice of application under Rule 4 (Rule 2 of these Rules), paragraph (iii), for leave to issue the order.

The fee on a notice of application or summons shall include drawing, sealing, and issuing the order (if any), other than an order for the appointment of a receiver, and the fee prescribed by paragraph 12 of Schedule B, Part I., of the Fees Order shall not be taken.

The court may remit or excuse in whole or in part any fees paid or payable under this rule.

The 15th day of February, 1915.

Haldane, C.

We, the undersigned, two of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, do hereby, with the consent of the Lord Chancellor, order that the several fees specified in Rule 3 of the foregoing Rules shall be taken on the proceedings therein mentioned in lieu of all other fees on the proceedings therein set forth.

*Walter R. Rea.
Cecil Beck.*

I concur in the above order as to fees.

Haldane, C.

THE COUNTY COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS) RULES, 1915 (No. 2).
DATED MARCH 22, 1915, MADE BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR FOR
COUNTY COURTS UNDER THE COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS)
ACT, 1914.

1915. No. $\frac{234}{L. 15}$.

The following paragraph shall be added to Rule 21 of the County Courts (Emergency Powers) Rules, 1914.(a)

The forms in the Appendix, with the necessary modifications, may be used for orders made under paragraph (a) or paragraph (b).

The 22nd day of March, 1915.

Haldane, C.

(a) Printed at p. 68 of Supplement No. 2.

APPENDIX.

4A.

ORDER ON APPLICATION UNDER PARAGRAPH (a).

The Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914.(a) In the County
Court of _____ holden at _____

No. of Plaint _____

Between _____

A.B. _____

Plaintiff,

and _____

L.D. _____

Defendant.

On the application of _____ [add, if so, and upon
hearing the Defendant]. It is ordered that the
Plaintiff be at liberty to proceed to execution on the judgment
[or order] given [or made] against the Defendant in the above-
mentioned action [or matter] on the _____ day of
for the payment of the sum of £ _____ and costs;

[or It is ordered that the Plaintiff be at liberty to proceed to the
enforcement of the judgment [or order] given [or made] against
the Defendant in this action [or matter] on the _____ day of
for the payment of the sum of £ _____ and costs by
issuing the order of commitment made on the _____ day
of _____].

And it is ordered that the Plaintiff be allowed the sum of £
for the fees and costs of this application, and that the said sum
be added to the costs of the proceedings hereby authorised to be
taken.

[Add, if so ordered—

And it is further ordered that the warrant of execution [or
order of commitment] shall not be put in force if the sum men-
tioned below be paid into Court on or before the _____ day of
, 191 [or by instalments of £ _____ for every
days, the first payment to be made on the _____ day of
191].]

Dated this _____ day of _____ 191 .

Registrar.

Amount payable under the judgment [or order] ... £
Costs of this application £

£

To the Defendant.

6.

ORDER ON SUMMONS UNDER PARAGRAPH (b).

In the County Court of _____ holden at _____
 In the Matter of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914.
 No. of Application _____
 Between _____
 A.B. _____ Applicant,
 and _____
 C.D. _____ Respondent.

Upon hearing the application of _____ [add, if so, and upon hearing the Respondent] It is ordered that, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 1, sub-section 1 (b) of the above-mentioned Act, the Applicant be at liberty to exercise the following remedy for the purpose of enforcing the payment or recovery of a sum of money due to him from the Respondent [or in default of the payment or recovery of a sum of money due to him from the Respondent], that is to say—
 [here state the remedy which the Applicant is to be at liberty to enforce, according to examples in Schedule]

[Here add conditions, if any, as, e.g.—

Unless the rent [or as the case may be]

due to the Applicant amounting to the sum of £ _____ to be paid to the Applicant on or before the _____ day of _____ 191 _____ [or by an instalment of £ _____ on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____, and the balance by instalments of £ _____ for every _____ days after that date].

[or as the case may be.]

And it is ordered that the Applicant be allowed the sum of £ _____ for fees and costs on this application, and that the Respondent do pay the said sum to the Applicant on or before the _____ day of _____ 191 _____ [or, if so ordered (see Rule 27), and that the said sum be added to the costs of the proceedings hereby authorised to be taken].]

Dated this _____ day of _____, 191 _____.

Registrar.

To the Respondent
 (naming him).

SCHEDULE.

(a.) That the Applicant be at liberty to levy a distress for rent amounting to £ _____ due from the Respondent to him on premises situate at _____ and known as _____
 or _____

(b.) That the Applicant be at liberty to take resume or enter into possession of certain chattels held by the Respondent under a hire-purchase agreement made between the Applicant and the Respondent; *or*

(c.) That the Applicant be at liberty to resume or enter into possession of certain property situate at _____; *or*

(d.) That the Applicant be at liberty to exercise his right of re-entry on certain property situate at _____ and held by the Respondent under him; *or*

(e.) That the Applicant be at liberty to foreclose on or to realise a security for the sum of £ _____ given by the Respondent to him; *or*

(f.) That the Applicant be at liberty to forfeit a deposit of £ _____ made under a contract made between him and the Respondent [*state nature of contract*] _____; *or*

(g.) That the Applicant be at liberty to enforce the lapse of a certain policy of insurance for the sum of £ _____ granted to the Respondent by the Applicant:

[or as the case may be].

COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS), IRELAND.

Procedure.

THE COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS) (IRELAND) ACT RULES, DATED JANUARY 20, 1915, MADE BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND UNDER THE COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS) ACT, 1914, AND THE COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS) (IRELAND) ACT, 1914.

1915. No. 253.

Whereas by Section 1, sub-section (4) of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914^(a) (hereinafter called the Principal Act), it is provided that "this Act shall apply to all proceedings for the recovery of possession of tenements under the Small Tenements Recovery Act, 1838,^(b) as if they were in all cases proceedings for the payment or recovery of a sum of money due and payable on account of rent."

And whereas by the Court (Emergency Powers) (Ireland) Act, 1914^(c) (hereinafter called the Amending Act) it is provided that

(a) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 78, printed at p. 35 of the Manual.

(b) 1 & 2 Vict. c. 74.

(c) 5 Geo. 5, c. 19, printed at p. 32 of Supplement No. 2.

in the application of the said Principal Act to Ireland, "proceedings for the recovery of possession of lands or tenements under section fifteen of the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Act, 1851,(a) or section eighty-six of the Landlord and Tenant Law Amendment Act Ireland), 1866,"(b) shall be substituted for "proceedings for the recovery of possession of tenements under the Small Tenements Recovery Act, 1838."(c)

And whereas pursuant to the provisions of the said Principal Act, Rules (hereinafter called the Principal Rules)(d) were made by The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and it is expedient that Rules under the said Amending Act, and as hereinafter set out, should be made, it is hereby provided that:—

1. The said Principal Rules shall, so far as is necessary and practicable, and with such modifications as may be necessary, apply to proceedings under the said Amending Act.

2. In cases to which Rule 3 sub-rule (1)(e) of the said Principal Rules applies, the application to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction shall be made by summons to be served in the manner and within the time prescribed for the service of ordinary summonses to said Court.

3. All summonses pursuant to the said Principal Rules or these Rules shall be stamped as provided by Section 14 and Schedule C of the Petty Sessions Clerks (Ireland) Act, 1858 (21 & 22 Vict., c. 10).

4. These Rules shall be read and construed along with the said Principal Rules, and may be cited as the Courts (Emergency Powers) (Ireland) Act Rules, and on account of urgency shall come into operation forthwith.

The 20th day of January, 1915.

Ignatius J. O'Brien, C.

CURRENCY AND BANK NOTES.

[See also the Explanatory Memorandum as to the issue of Currency Notes to Banks, printed at pp. 136, 137 of the Manual.]

TREASURY MINUTE DATED AUGUST 6, 1914, AS TO THE ISSUE OF CURRENCY NOTES.(f)

My Lords read the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1914, 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 14,(g) in which it is provided that the Treasury may, subject to the provisions of the Act, issue Currency Notes for 1/.

(a) 14 & 15 Vict. c. 92.

(b) 23 & 24 Vict. c. 154.

(c) 1 & 2 Vict. c. 74.

(d) Printed at pp. 127-136 of the Manual.

(e) Printed at p. 128 of the Manual.

(f) This Minute is amended by Minutes of August 20th and October 22nd, 1914, and January 19th, 1915, printed below.

(g) This Act is printed at pp. 9, 10 of the Manual.

and 10s. and these Notes shall be current in the United Kingdom in the same manner and to the same extent and as fully as sovereigns and half-sovereigns are current and shall be legal tender in the United Kingdom for the payment of any amount.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer calls the attention of the Board to the provisions of the Act requiring:—

1. That Currency Notes shall be in such form and of such design and printed from such plate and on such paper and be authenticated in such manner as may be directed by the Treasury.
2. That Currency Notes may be issued to such persons and in such manner as the Treasury direct.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer recommends to the Board:—

(1) *That the Currency Notes for £1 and 10s. respectively shall be printed on paper of the same kind and quality and bearing the same water-marks as the paper at present used for postage and insurance stamps and shall be in the form and design of the specimen notes^(a) attached to this Minute^(b) and that all Currency Notes shall be authenticated by the signature in facsimile of one of Their Lordships' Permanent Secretaries.*

(2) That the issue of Currency Notes to Bankers shall be made by Their Lordships through the Bank of England as and when required to an amount not exceeding in the case of each bank 20 per cent. of the total liabilities of that bank on deposit and current accounts as shown in its monthly statement last issued before the date of this Minute subject to the following conditions:—

(a) That Currency Notes shall be issued only upon application from the bank requiring the issue, such application to be made in the case of banks having accounts with the Bank of England direct to the Bank of England and in the case of banks not having accounts with the Bank of England through the London agents of such banks.^(c)

(b) That the amount of Notes issued to each bank shall be treated as an advance by the Treasury to that bank, bearing interest from day to day at the current Bank Rate: provided that the bank may at any time repay the whole or any part of such advance, either in Currency Notes or otherwise.

(a) Not reproduced in this Minute as printed as a Parliamentary Paper, nor in this Supplement.

(b) This direction, so far as printed in italics, ceased to have effect from October 23rd, 1914, so far as concerns Currency Notes for £1 and from January 21st, 1915, so far as concerns Currency Notes for 10s., but without affecting the legal tender character of notes already issued. See Treasury Minutes of October 22nd, 1914, and January 19th, 1915, printed at pp. 324 and 325 below.

(c) By Treasury Minute of August 20th, 1914, printed at p. 322 below, a new paragraph was substituted for this paragraph.

- (3) That Currency Notes shall be issued through the Bank of England as and when required upon the application of the National Debt Commissioners to the Postmaster-General for the purposes of providing cash for the Post Office Savings Bank fund and to the order of the trustees of any Trustee Savings Bank to such amount as may from time to time be necessary to provide funds for the payment of sums due to depositors, the amount of any notes so issued to be treated as advances to the Post Office Savings Bank fund and the fund for the Banks for Savings as the case may be, bearing interest at such rate as the Treasury may from time to time determine.
- (4) That all Currency Notes received from any bank or from the Postmaster-General or the trustees of any Trustee Savings Bank in repayment of advances made in Currency Notes shall forthwith, except in so far as they may be required for re-issue, be cancelled and any sums received by the Bank of England otherwise than in Currency Notes in respect of repayment of such advances shall forthwith be applied to cancelling any Currency Notes which have been returned from circulation and are for the time being in the hands of the Bank of England, or, in so far as such sums may exceed the amount of Currency Notes returned from circulation in the hands of the Bank of England at the time of receipt, shall be carried to a separate account in the books of the Bank of England and applied to the cancellation of such Notes as and when they return from circulation.
- (5) That all sums payable in respect of interest upon advances made by means of the issue of Currency Notes shall be paid to the Bank of England, and shall, after deduction by the Bank of England of whatever amount may be agreed between the Bank of England and the Treasury as a fair remuneration for its services in connection with the issue and withdrawal of Currency Notes, be paid by them into the Exchequer.

My Lords concur.

TREASURY MINUTE DATED AUGUST 6, 1914, AS TO THE ISSUE OF NOTES BY BANKS OF ISSUE IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND IN EXCESS OF THE LIMITS FIXED BY LAW.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer calls the attention of the Board to the provisions of sections 3 and 4 of the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1914, 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 14,^(a) under which any person concerned in the management of any Scottish or Irish Bank of

(a) This Act is printed at p. 9 of the Manual. .

Issue may, so far as temporarily authorised by the Treasury and subject to any condition attached to that authority, issue notes in excess of any limit fixed by law.(a)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer recommends to the Board that in view of the apprehended shortage of currency in Scotland and Ireland the various Banks of Issue in those parts of the United Kingdom should be authorised temporarily to increase their issues by such amount as may in their opinion be necessary to meet the legitimate requirements for legal tender money in the various areas in which their business is conducted by an amount not exceeding in the case of any such bank 20 per cent. of its total liabilities on current and deposit accounts as shown in the monthly balance-sheet last issued before the date of this Minute.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer recommends that this authority be given subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) That the bank shall not have in circulation upon the average of any period of four weeks, to be ascertained in accordance with the provisions of the Acts regulating the issue of Bank Notes in Scotland and Ireland (8 & 9 Vict. c. 38(b) and 8 & 9 Vict. c. 37(c)), a greater amount of notes (including any such excess issue) than an amount composed of the sum certified by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue in accordance with the provisions of those Acts(a) and the monthly average amount of gold and silver coin and currency notes held by the bank at the head office or principal place of issue during the same period of four weeks to be ascertained in the manner provided in those Acts: provided that currency notes deposited in

(a) The limit fixed by law on the note issue of these banks is the amount authorised by the Certificate of each Bank of Issue plus the monthly average amount of gold and silver coin held at the head offices of the Bank (*see Bank Notes (Scotland) Act, 1845 (8 & 9 Vict. c. 38) and Bankers (Ireland) Act, 1845 (8 & 9 Vict., c. 37)*). The amount authorised by the Certificate of each such Bank is as follows:—

Scottish Banks.

Bank of Scotland, £396,852.
Royal Bank of Scotland, £216,451.
British Linen Bank, £438,024.
Commercial Bank of Scotland, Limited, £374,880.
National Bank of Scotland, Limited, £297,024.
Union Bank of Scotland, Limited, £454,346.
North of Scotland and Town and County Bank, Limited, £224,452.
Clydesdale Bank, Limited, £274,321.

Irish Banks.

Bank of Ireland, £3,738,428.
Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limited, £927,667.
Belfast Banking Company, Limited, £281,611.
Northern Banking Company, Limited, £243,440.
Ulster Bank, Limited, £311,079.
National Bank, Limited, £852,269.

(b) "The Bank Notes (Scotland) Act, 1845," *see* Short Titles Act, 1896 (59 & 60 Vict. c. 14).

(c) "The Bankers (Ireland) Act, 1845," *see* Short Titles Act, 1896 (59 & 60 Vict. c. 14).

the name of the bank with the Governor and Company of the Bank of England shall be treated for the purpose of such ascertainment as if they were currency notes held at the head office.

- (2) That the bank shall at any time, if so directed by the Treasury, repay in gold or silver coin or currency notes any of its notes which may be presented for payment after the date of such direction, whereupon the amount of the excess issue authorised by this Minute shall be reduced by the amount of notes so repaid.
- (3) That the bank shall forthwith apply to the Treasury through the Bank of England for an issue of currency notes of such amount as to secure that the first of the above-mentioned conditions shall be complied with in respect of the four-weekly period now current, and shall as from the 7th day of August 1914 have authority to increase its issue to the extent to which that issue might have been increased if currency notes to the amount applied for had been deposited with the Bank of England, notwithstanding that such notes may not at the time of application be available for deposit, and the payment to the Treasury in respect of such notes under the conditions applicable thereto shall be calculated as if the notes applied for had been issued at the date of application.
- (4) That the bank shall pay to the Treasury in respect of currency notes issued to the bank in accordance with the terms of this Minute such sums as are directed by the Treasury Minute of even date relating to the issue of currency notes,^(a) and that the Treasury shall allow to the bank whatever sum may be agreed between the Treasury and the bank to be a fair charge for the expenses incurred by the bank in respect of the excess issue.

My Lords concur.

TREASURY MINUTE DATED AUGUST 20, 1914, AS TO THE ISSUE OF CURRENCY NOTES.

My Lords read again Their Minute of the 6th instant,^(a) on the subject of the issue of Currency Notes under the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 14).^(b)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer represents to the Board that it is desirable, with a view to facilitating the issue of notes and the accounting arrangements in connection therewith, that in the case of issues to bankers under that Minute the issue should in all cases be made through the Bank of England direct to the bank concerned, whether such bank has an account with the Bank of England or not.

(a) That Minute is printed at pp. 318-320, above.

(b) This Act is printed at p. 9 of the Manual.

My Lords concur and are pleased to amend Their Minute of the 6th instant^(a) accordingly by the substitution for paragraph (2) (a) of the following paragraph :—

- (a) That Currency Notes shall be issued only upon application from the bank requiring the issue, such application to be made through the Bank of England.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer further recommends to the Board :—

- (1) That Currency Notes as well as being issued in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3) of the Treasury Minute of the 6th instant^(a) shall be issued to any person upon application through the Bank of England on payment of the face value of the notes required, the amount paid being carried to the separate account prescribed by paragraph (4) to be called the Currency Note Redemption Account.
- (2) That new Currency Notes shall, as occasion arises, be issued through the Bank of England in exchange for Currency Notes which have been defaced or damaged, and such defaced or damaged Currency Notes shall forthwith be cancelled. No mutilated note shall be accepted for exchange unless at least four cyphers of the number (counting the series index as a single cypher) are clearly distinguishable on the same fragment of it.
- (3) That the limit of the amount of Currency Notes to be issued to each bank under paragraph (2) of the Minute shall be applied with reference to the net amount issued, that is to say, that for the purpose of determining the further amount which may at any time be issued to any bank there shall be deducted from the total issues already made to that bank any repayments (whether in Currency Notes or otherwise) made under the proviso to paragraph (2) (b) of the Minute.
- (4) That the interest payable by each bank under paragraph (2) (b) of the Minute shall be calculated monthly to the last day of each calendar month, and shall be payable to the Bank of England within the seven days next following.
- (5) That the Bank of England shall on Thursday of each week transmit to Their Lordships returns of transactions in regard to the issue of Currency Notes in the form appended to this Minute^(b) and such returns shall be published in the London, Edinburgh and Dublin Gazettes.^(c)

My Lords concur.

(a) That Minute is printed at pp. 318–320, above.

(b) Not reproduced in this Minute as printed as a Parliamentary Paper nor in this Supplement. See the form annexed to the Explanatory Memorandum printed at p. 137, of the Manual.

(c) These Returns commence with the London Gazette of August 28th, 1914, Edinburgh Gazette of September 1st, 1914, and the Dublin Gazette of September 1st, 1914.

TREASURY MINUTE DATED OCTOBER 22, 1914, AS TO THE ISSUE OF CURRENCY NOTES FOR ONE POUND OF NEW DESIGN.(a)

My Lords read again Their Minute of the 6th August 1914(b) directing among other things that Currency Notes for 1*l.* and 10*s* respectively shall be printed on paper of the same kind and quality and bearing the same water-marks as the paper at present used for postage and insurance stamps and shall be in the form and design of the specimen notes attached to that Minute.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer recommends to the Board that as from the 23rd instant the above directions of Their Minute of the 6th August 1914(b) shall cease to have effect so far as concerns currency notes for 1*l.* and that all notes for 1*l.* issued on or after the 23rd instant under the provisions of the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5 c. 14),(c) shall conform to the following directions, viz.:—

- (1) Each note shall be rectangular in form and its size shall be 5 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches by 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches.
- (2) The paper used shall be White Bank Note Paper, bearing the following water-marks:—
 - (a) The words "One Pound" in large capital letters near the top of the note.
 - (b) Below the above water-mark the four national emblems of the United Kingdom in two rows, the rose and the thistle forming the upper row and the shamrock and the daffodil the lower row.
 - (c) On either side and rather below the middle of the note, a representation of the royal cipher.
 - (d) On either side of the lower row of national emblems, the symbol £1.
 - (e) A background of wavy lines crossing the note from side to side, contained by two similar wavy lines near to the right and left sides of the note and covering substantially the whole surface of the note, except the spaces in which are printed the medallions referred to below, and the spaces outside and contiguous to the representations of the royal cipher.
- (3) The design of the note shall be as follows:—
 - (a) The words "One Pound" shall be printed across the middle of the note in large white capital letters on a decorative black background. Above this shall be printed in black ink the words "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland" (in capitals), followed by the words "One Pound Currency Notes" "are Legal Tender for the payment of any amount," and below shall be printed in black ink the words "Issued by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury under the Authority of Act of Parliament (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 14)," and each note shall be

(a) The provisions of this Minute were by Treasury Minute of January 19th, 1915, printed at p. 325, below, applied with modifications to Currency Notes for Ten Shillings.

(b) That Minute is printed at pp. 318–320 above.

(c) This Act is printed at pp. 9, 10 of the Manual.

authenticated by the signature in facsimile of one of Their Lordships' Permanent Secretaries, in black ink.

(b) There shall appear, at the top left-hand corner, a medallion containing the King's effigy surrounded by a scroll bearing the royal titles, the whole surmounted by the Imperial Crown, and at the top right-hand corner a medallion consisting of a representation within a Garter of St. George slaying a dragon, the whole surmounted by the Imperial Crown. At the bottom left-hand corner there shall appear the symbol £1 in large type, and to the right of this shall be shown the number of the note.

The medallion, symbol and number shall be printed in black ink.

My Lords concur.

Nothing in this Minute affects the legal tender character of notes issued under Their Lordships' previous Minutes until such notes are called in as provided in Section 1 of the Currency and Bank Notes (Amendment) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 72). (a)

TREASURY MINUTE DATED JANUARY 19, 1915, AS TO THE ISSUE OF CURRENCY NOTES FOR TEN SHILLINGS OF NEW DESIGN.

My Lords refer to Their Minutes of the 6th August 1914(b) and the 22nd October 1914(c) relative to the issue of Currency Notes for 1l. and 10s.

By their Minute of the 22nd October 1914(c) directions were given that as from the 23rd October 1914 certain directions of Their Minute of the 6th August 1914(b) should cease to have effect so far as concerned currency notes for 1l. and that all such notes issued on or after the 23rd October 1914 under the provisions of the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 14), (d) should conform to the directions of Their Minute of the 22nd October 1914.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer now recommends to the Board that similar directions be given as regards currency notes for 10s. He proposes that as from the 21st instant the provisions of Treasury Minute of the 22nd October 1914 shall apply to all currency notes for 10s. issued on or after the 21st instant, subject to the following modifications:—

- (1) The size of each note shall be 5 $\frac{7}{16}$ inches by 3 $\frac{1}{16}$ inches.
- (2) The words "Ten Shillings" and the symbol 10s. shall appear in the water-mark and design of the Currency Note for 10s. in all places where the words "One Pound" and symbol £1 appear in the note for 1l., and red ink shall be used in place of black ink throughout.

My Lords concur.

(a) This Act is printed at p. 29 of the Manual.

(b) The Minute of August 6th is printed at pp. 318-20 above.

(c) The Minute of October 22nd is printed at p. 324 above.

(d) This Act is printed at p. 9 of the Manual.

Nothing in this Minute affects the legal tender character of notes issued under Their Lordships' previous Minutes until such notes are called in as provided in Section 1 of the Currency and Bank Notes (Amendment) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 72).^(a)

PROCLAMATION, DATED FEBRUARY 3, 1915, REVOKING SECTION 1 (6) OF THE CURRENCY AND BANK NOTES ACT, 1914, WHEREBY POSTAL ORDERS WERE MADE CURRENT AND LEGAL TENDER.^(b)

1915. No. 61.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation revoking Subsection (6) of Section One of the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1914, whereby Postal Orders are made Legal Tender.

George R.I.

Whereas by subsection (6) of Section one of the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1914,^(c) it was provided as follows:—

“(6) For the purpose of meeting immediate exigencies all postal orders issued either before or after the passing of this Act shall temporarily be current and legal tender in the United Kingdom in the same manner and to the same extent and as fully as current coins, and shall be legal tender in the United Kingdom for the payment of any amount.

“The holder of any such postal order shall be entitled to obtain on demand, during office hours at the Bank of England, payment for the postal order at its face value in any coin which is for the time being legal tender in the United Kingdom for the amount of the note.

“Provisoes (b) and (c) to subsection (1) of Section twenty-four of the Post Office Act, 1908,^(d) shall not apply to any such postal orders.

“This subsection shall have effect only until His Majesty by Proclamation revokes the same, and any Proclamation revoking this subsection may provide for the calling in or exchange of any postal orders affected thereby.”

And whereas it is desirable that in accordance with the powers thereby conferred the said subsection should be revoked as from such date and subject to such provision for the calling in thereof as are contained in this Proclamation :

(a) This Act is printed at p. 29 of the Manual.

(b) This Proclamation was published in the “London Gazette” of February 3rd, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of February 2nd; in the “Edinburgh Gazette” of February 4th, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of February 2nd; and in the “Dublin Gazette” of February 5th, 1915.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 14, printed at p. 9 of the Manual.

(d) 8 Edw. 7. c. 48.

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and We do hereby proclaim direct and ordain as follows:—

1. Subsection (6) of Section one of the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1914,^(a) is hereby revoked as from the date of this Proclamation; and accordingly any postal orders to which that subsection applies shall cease to be current and legal tender as therein provided as from that date.

2. The holder of any such postal order shall be entitled to obtain on demand at any time before the first day of June nineteen hundred and fifteen, during office hours at any money order office in the United Kingdom, payment for the order at its face value in coins or currency notes which are for the time being legal tender in the United Kingdom.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Third day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

TREASURY NOTICE, DATED FEBRUARY 16, 1915, AS TO ADVERTISEMENTS IN A FORM RESEMBLING CURRENCY NOTES, AND THE STAMPING OF ADVERTISEMENTS ON SUCH NOTES.

The attention of the Treasury has been called to a practice which has recently come into existence of issuing advertisements, *e.g.*, advertisements of music halls, theatres, picture palaces, &c., in a form resembling currency notes.

These documents bear a very close resemblance in shape and design to genuine currency notes, and may readily be mistaken for them, and instances have actually occurred in which such documents have been passed as genuine currency notes.

As the issue of advertisements in this form has proved conducive to frauds upon the public, the Treasury find it necessary to warn all parties concerned in the manufacture and issue of such documents that the practice must henceforth be discontinued, and that they will feel constrained to proceed against all parties who hereafter continue either to print or to utter advertisements in this form.

The Treasury is advised that the printing or use of advertisements bearing words, figures, or marks peculiar to currency notes is a felony under Section 9 of the Forgery Act, 1913,^(b) punishable with penal servitude.

Further, the Treasury regard as highly objectionable the practice, to which their attention has also been called, of stamping on genuine currency notes advertisements of individual firms or articles.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.,
16th February, 1915.

(a) 4 & 5 Geo. 5 c. 14, printed at p. 9 of the Manual.

(b) 3 & 4 Geo. 5, c. 27.

CYPRUS.

THE CYPRUS COURTS OF JUSTICE AMENDMENT ORDER, 1914.(a)
1914. No. 1821.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 23rd day of
December, 1914.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty

Lord President

Mr. Birrell

Earl Spencer

Sir Frederick Ponsonby.

Whereas by the Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882,(b) Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by virtue of the powers in that behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878,(c) or otherwise vested in Her, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to make provision for the Administration of Justice in Cyprus:

And whereas by Articles 23 and 24 of the said Order it was provided that every Court and Judge exercising Civil Jurisdiction in an Ottoman Action or exercising criminal jurisdiction where an Ottoman subject was accused, should apply Ottoman law as from time to time altered or modified by Cyprus Statute law, and that every Court and Judge exercising civil jurisdiction in a foreign action, or exercising criminal jurisdiction where a person, not being an Ottoman subject, was accused, should apply English law as from time to time altered or modified by Cyprus Statute law:

And whereas by Article 3 of the said Order it was directed that, subject as therein mentioned, in the construction of the said Order the words "Ottoman Action" should mean an action in which the defendant was or all the defendants were an Ottoman subject or Ottoman subjects, and the words "Foreign Action" should mean an action in which the defendant or any defendant was not an Ottoman subject:

And whereas by the Cyprus (Annexation) Order in Council, 1914,(d) Cyprus was annexed to His Majesty's Dominions, and it was thereby provided that nothing therein should affect the validity of any Order in Council affecting Cyprus, save in so far as any provision of any such Order might be repugnant to the provisions of any Act of Parliament which might, by reason of the said annexation, become extended to Cyprus:

And whereas by virtue of such last mentioned Order in Council the greater part of those persons in the said Island who before the coming into operation of the said Order were Ottoman subjects have become British subjects: And whereas it is expedient to make provision that persons so becoming British subjects should

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of December 1914.

(b) Printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised (1904), Vol. V "Foreign Jurisdiction," pp. 341-412.

(c) 6 & 7 Vict. c. 94; 29 & 30 Vict. c. 87; 38 & 39 Vict. c. 85; 41 & 42 Vict. c. 67; now repealed and consolidated by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1894 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 37).

(d) Printed at p. 76 of Supplement No. 2.

not be deprived of the rights conferred on them by Article 23 of the Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882, and to amend the said last mentioned Order accordingly :

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

(1) This Order may be cited as “ The Cyprus Courts of Justice Amendment Order, 1914,” and, where not inconsistent therewith, shall be read as one with “ The Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882,”^(a) “ The Cyprus Courts of Justice Amendment Order, 1902,”^(b) “ The Cyprus Courts of Justice Amendment Order, 1908,”^(c) “ The Cyprus Courts of Justice Amendment Order, 1909,”^(d) and “ The Cyprus Courts of Justice Amendment Order, 1910,”^(e) and the said Orders may be cited as “ The Cyprus Courts of Justice Orders, 1882 to 1914.”

(2) Article 3 of The Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882, shall be construed and read as if the following definition were therein substituted for the definition of “ Ottoman action ” :—

“ Cypriot action ” means an action in which the defendant is, or all the defendants are, persons who, being Ottoman subjects, became or shall become, or who, being the children of such persons, shall become, British subjects under or by virtue of The Cyprus (Annexation) Order in Council, 1914.^(f)

(3) In “ The Cyprus Courts of Justice Order, 1882,” and in any other Order in Council affecting Cyprus, and in any Rules, Regulations, or Orders made thereunder ;

(a) Every reference to an “ Ottoman action ” shall be construed and read as if the words “ Cypriot action ” were substituted therein for the words “ Ottoman action.”

(b) Every reference to an “ Ottoman subject ” shall be deemed to refer to persons who, being Ottoman subjects, became or shall become or who, being the children of such persons, shall become, British subjects under or by virtue of “ The Cyprus (Annexation) Order in Council, 1914.”^(f)

(4) This Order shall take effect as from the date of the coming into force of “ The Cyprus (Annexation) Order in Council, 1914.”^(g)

And the Right Honourable Lewis Harcourt, one of His Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) Printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised (1904), Vol. V “ Foreign Jurisdiction,” pp. 341–412.

(b) Printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised (1904), Vol. V “ Foreign Jurisdiction,” pp. 420–423.

(c) Printed in Annual Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1908, pp. 389–398.

(d) Printed in Annual Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1909, pp. 252–360.

(e) Printed in Annual Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1910, pp. 135–137.

(f) Printed at p. 76 of Supplement No. 2.

(g) i.e., from November 5th, 1914.

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

NOTE AS TO APPLICATION TO RUSSIA.

An Imperial Decree, dated December 8/21, 1914 (published in the official "Bulletin of Laws" of Petrograd of December 14/27, 1914), revises the Decree of September 1/14, 1914 (referred to in footnote to p. 78 of Supplement No. 2), by substituting for sections 2-5 thereof provisions of identical effect with those of the Declaration of London Order in Council No. 2 (printed at pp. 78-80 of Supplement No. 2), and for section 1 Lists of Absolute and Conditional Contraband identical with those of His Majesty's Proclamation of October 29th, 1914 (printed at pp. 52-4 of Supplement No. 2). These sections are the whole of the September Decree except the inclosure to same which consists of the Declaration of 1909.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM.

1. Regulations.

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| 1. <i>Regulations</i> , p. 330.
2. <i>Provisions as to Lights</i> ,
p. 341.
3. <i>Provisions as to Navigation</i> ,
p. 348. | 4. <i>Carriage of Refrigerated
Produce</i> , p. 362.
5. <i>Compensation for Loss or
Damage</i> , p. 367. |
|---|---|

ORDER IN COUNCIL AMENDING THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (CONSOLIDATION) REGULATIONS, 1914.(a)

1915. No. 235.

[The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, as amended by Orders in Council of March 23rd and April 13th and 29th, 1915, are reproduced in Consolidated Form in Appendix B at the end of this Supplement.]

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 23rd day of March, 1915.

PRESENT :

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Order in Council dated the 28th day of November, 1914,(b) His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations (called the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914), under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,(c) for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm :

And whereas the said Act has been amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,(d) and the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1915 : (e)

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of March 24th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of March 23rd in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of March 25th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of March 23rd ; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of March 25th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of March 23rd.

(b) Printed at pp. 104-122 of Supplement, No. 2.

(c) 5 Geo. 5. c. 8. printed at pp. 14-16 of Supplement, No. 2.

(d) 5 Geo. 5. c. 34, printed at pp. 238-240 above.

(e) 5 Geo. 5. c. 37, printed at p. 243 above.

And whereas for the purpose of giving effect to the said Amending Acts, and for other purposes, it is expedient that there should be made in the said Regulations such amendments as hereinafter appear:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. After Regulation 2 the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

“It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council to take possession of any unoccupied premises for the purpose of housing workmen employed in the production, storage, or transport of war material.”

2. At the end of Regulation 7 the following paragraph shall be inserted:—

“For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the output of any such factory or workshop or any plant therein, the Admiralty or Army Council may require the occupier of any such factory or workshop, or any officer or servant of the occupier, or where the occupier is a company any director of the company, to furnish to the Admiralty or Army Council such particulars as to such output as they may direct, and if any such person fails to comply with any such requirement he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.”

3. For Regulation 8 the following Regulation shall be substituted:—

“The Admiralty or Army Council may take possession of any factory or workshop or of any plant belonging thereto without taking possession of the factory or workshop itself, and may use the same for His Majesty's naval or military service at such times and in such manner as the Admiralty or Army Council may consider necessary or expedient, and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the factory or workshop, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall obey the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council as to the user of the factory or workshop or plant, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.”

4. After Regulation 8 the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

“8A. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council—

- (a) to require any work in any factory or workshop to be done in accordance with the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council, given with the object of making the factory or workshop or the plant or labour therein as useful as possible for the production of war material;
- (b) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of work in any factory or workshop or remove the plant therefrom, with a view to increasing the production of war material in other factories or workshops,

and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the factory or workshop, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall obey the directions,

regulations, or restrictions of the Admiralty or Army Council so given, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations."

5. At the end of the first paragraph of Regulation 14, the following proviso shall be inserted:—

"Provided that if the person with respect to whom it is proposed to make such an order as aforesaid undertakes to comply with such conditions as to reporting to the police, restriction on movements, or otherwise as may be imposed on him, the order may, instead of requiring him to cease to reside in any locality, authorise him to continue to reside therein if he complies with such conditions as to the matters aforesaid as may be specified in the order, and if any person in respect of whom such an order is made fails to comply with any such condition he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations."

6. In Regulation 22, after the words "without the written permission of the Postmaster-General" there shall be inserted the word "make," and after the words "no person shall sell any such apparatus to any person who has not obtained such permission as aforesaid" there shall be inserted the words "and any person having in his possession or under his control any such apparatus, whether with or without the permission of the Postmaster-General, shall on demand deliver the apparatus to the Postmaster-General, or as he may direct."

In the second paragraph of the same Regulation, after the words "any apparatus for sending or receiving messages by telegraphy" there shall be inserted the words "wireless telegraphy."

7. For Regulation 24 the following Regulations shall, as from the fifth day of April nineteen hundred and fifteen, be substituted:—

24. No person shall without lawful authority transmit (otherwise than through the post) or convey, to or from the United Kingdom, or receive or have in his possession for such transmission or conveyance, any letter or any written message for any other person, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

This Regulation shall not apply to "shipowners' letters" as defined by section thirty of the Post Office Act, 1908, nor to any other class of letters or written messages that may be for the time being exempted by order of the Secretary of State.

"24A. If any person sends from the United Kingdom, whether by post or otherwise, any letter or other document containing any matter written in any medium which is not visible unless subjected to heat or some other treatment, he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

8. In Regulation 45 the following words shall be inserted after the words "has been duly issued":—

"or allows any other person to have possession of any pass, permit, or passport issued to him, or applies to any building, structure, premises or vehicle, any lights, letters or

"marks, for the time being used to indicate that buildings,
"structures, premises, or vehicles, to which they are applied
"are used for naval or military purposes, or any lights,
"letters or marks, so nearly resembling the same as to be
"calculated to deceive."

9. The following Regulation shall be substituted for Regulation 56:—

- (1) Except as otherwise provided by this Regulation, a person alleged to be guilty of an offence against these Regulations may be tried either by court-martial, or by a civil court with a jury, or by a court of summary jurisdiction.
- (2) Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence which is by these Regulations declared to be a summary offence he may be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction and not otherwise.
- (3) Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence other than an offence declared by these Regulations to be a summary offence, the case shall be referred to the competent naval or military authority who shall forthwith investigate the case and determine whether or not the case is to be proceeded with, and if it is to be proceeded with, whether or not it is an offence of such a minor character as can adequately be dealt with by a court of summary jurisdiction.
- (4) If it is determined that the case is not to be proceeded with, the alleged offender, if in custody, shall (unless he is detained on some other charge) forthwith be released.
- (5) If it is determined that the case is to be proceeded with, but that the offence is of such a minor character as aforesaid, the offender may be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction and not otherwise.
- (6) If it is determined that the case is to be proceeded with and that the offence is not of such a minor character as aforesaid, then—

(a) if the offender is a British subject and is not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act^(a) or to military law, and he claims, in the manner hereinafter provided, to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by a court-martial, the case shall be handed over, for the purposes of trial, to the civil authority;

(b) if the offender, being a British subject, does not make any such claim, or if the offender is not a British subject or is a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act^(a) or to military law, the competent naval

^(a) The Naval Discipline Act (29 & 30 Vict. c. 109) was amended by the Naval Discipline Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 39) the Naval Discipline Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 41) and the Naval Discipline Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5 c. 30) and section 7 (2) of the 1884 Act, section 2 (2) of the 1909 Act, and section 16 (2) of the 1915 Act provide for copies of the Naval Discipline Act, being printed as so amended.

or military authority shall, subject to any general or special instructions given by the Admiralty or Army Council, order the case to be tried by court-martial, or, where in pursuance of such instructions the case is not to be tried by court-martial, shall order it to be handed over, for purposes of trial, to the civil authority.

- (7) Any case which is handed over to the civil authority may be tried by a civil court with a jury:

Provided that if on further investigation it appears to the prosecution that a case so handed over to the civil authority is of such a character as can be adequately dealt with by a court of summary jurisdiction it may, if the Admiralty or Army Council consent, or in Scotland if the Lord Advocate after consultation with the Admiralty or Army Council so directs, be so dealt with.

- (8) For the purpose of enabling such a claim as aforesaid to be made, the competent naval or military authority shall, as soon as practicable after his arrest, give to the alleged offender notice in writing, in the form set out in Part I. of the Schedule to these Regulations, of the general nature of the charge and of his right (if he is a British subject and not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act^(a) or to military law) to claim to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by court-martial:

Provided that it shall not be necessary to give such a notice if the offence is an offence which is by these Regulations declared to be a summary offence or it has been determined that the offence is an offence of such a minor character as aforesaid.

- (9) A person to whom such a notice has been given may if he is a British subject and not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act^(a) or to military law, within six clear days from the date when it was so given to him claim to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by court-martial by giving notice in writing to that effect to the competent naval or military authority in the form set out in Part II. of the Schedule to these Regulations.
- (10) If the alleged offender is in custody he shall, if he is to be tried by court-martial, be kept in or handed over to military custody, and, if he is to be tried otherwise than by court-martial, be kept in or handed over to civil custody.
- (11) In England and Ireland offences against these Regulations shall not be prosecuted before a civil court with a jury except by or with the consent of the Attorney-General for England or Ireland, as the case may be, nor before a court of summary jurisdiction by any person, other than the competent naval or military

(a) See footnote (a) to p. 333.

authority or a person authorised by him, or an officer of police, an officer of customs and excise, or an aliens officer, except with the consent of the Attorney-General for England or Ireland, as the case may be.

- (12) For the purposes of this Regulation the expression "British subject" includes a woman who has married an alien but who before marriage was a British subject.

10. After Regulation 56 the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

56A. Any offence tried by a civil court with a jury shall be deemed to be a felony, and on conviction of the offender he shall be liable to such punishment as might have been inflicted under Regulation 57 if the case had been tried by a general court-martial.

Where sentence of death is passed by such a civil court, the court may order the sentence to be executed in any manner in which a court-martial may order a sentence of death to be executed. If the manner in which the sentence is to be executed is by shooting, the court may direct that the offender be handed over to the military authority, and in such case the sentence shall be executed as if it had been passed by a court-martial, but in England shall not be carried into execution until after such time as is allowed by the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907,^(a) for giving notice of appeal or notice of application for leave to appeal under that Act, nor pending such appeal or application; or in Scotland until after such date as may be specified in the sentence.

In England and Ireland a court of quarter sessions shall not have jurisdiction to try such a felony.

In Scotland the court having jurisdiction to try such a felony shall be the High Court of Justiciary.

For the purpose of the trial of a person for such a felony, the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed, or in any place in the United Kingdom in which the offender may be found, or to which he may be brought for the purpose of speedy trial.

11. In Regulation 57, after the figure "22" there shall be inserted the figure "24."

12. After Regulation 58 the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

58A. Whenever His Majesty by Proclamation suspends the operation of section one of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,^(b) either generally or as respects any specified area, then, as respects all offences committed against these Regulations, or (as the case may be), all such offences committed within the specified area, so much of Regulation 56 as relates to trial by a civil court with a jury, and in particular paragraphs

^(a) 7 Edw. 7. c. 23.

^(b) 5 Geo. 5. c. 34, printed at pp. 238-240 above. No such Proclamation has (April 30, 1915) been made.

(6) to (10) thereof, shall, so long as the Proclamation remains in force, cease to have effect, without prejudice however to any proceedings under the said section which may be pending at the date of the issue of such Proclamation, and in lieu of the said paragraphs, the following provision shall have effect:—

“ If it is determined that the case is to be proceeded with and that the offence is not of such a minor character as aforesaid, the case may be tried by court-martial, and notwithstanding anything in Regulation 57 a field general court-martial convened by an officer authorised to convene such a court-martial shall have the like jurisdiction to deal with the case as in the last-mentioned Regulation is conferred on a general court-martial.”

13. At the end of Regulation 62 the following paragraph shall be inserted:—

“ For the purposes of these Regulations, the expression ‘ war material ’ includes arms, ammunition, warlike stores and equipment, and everything required for or in connection with the production thereof.”

14. The amendments specified in the Second Schedule to these Regulations, which relate to minor details, shall be made in the Regulations specified in the first column of the said Schedule.

15. At the end of the Regulations there shall be inserted, as a Schedule, the First Schedule hereinafter set forth.

Almeric FitzRoy.

Schedules.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Form of Notice to be given to an Alleged Offender.

(a) Here insert name of alleged offender.

(b) Here state general nature of the charge.

To (a)

You are hereby informed that the general nature of the charge against you is (b)

If you are a British subject [or (*in the case of a woman who has married an alien*) were before marriage to an alien a British subject] and are not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act or to military law you are entitled to claim to be tried upon the said charge[s] by a civil court with a jury [or in Scotland by the High Court of Justiciary] instead of by a court martial.

If you are entitled and wish to make such a claim you must sign the form appended hereto and send it within six clear days from the receipt of this notice to the competent naval or military authority at the address designated below.

Dated the day of 1915.

Signature _____
Competent naval or military authority.

(c) Here insert address to which the claim is to be sent

Address (c) _____

N.B.—The competent naval or military authority should cause a record to be made of the date when this notice is received by the alleged offender.

PART II.

Form of Claim to be appended to the Notice in Part I.

To the competent naval or military authority at (a)

I, _____, am a British subject [was before my marriage to an alien a British subject] and am not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act or to military law, and I claim to be tried for the said offence by a civil court with a jury [or in Scotland by the High Court of Justiciary] instead of by a court martial.

(a) The address of the competent naval or military authority should be here inserted.

Signed _____

This claim may be sent by registered post, or if you are in custody by delivering it to the person in whose custody you are.

The competent naval or military authority should cause a record to be made of the date when the claim is given to him.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

MINOR AMENDMENTS.

- Regulation 12 ... The word "resident" shall be omitted.
- Regulation 29 ... At end, insert the following paragraph:—
"No person shall trespass on any work of defence, arsenal, factory, dockyard, ship, telegraph, or signalling station or office, belonging to, or used for the service of, His Majesty, and if he does so he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations."
- Regulation 30 ... For the words "or sale" there shall be substituted the words "sale, transfer, or disposal," after the word "sells" there shall be inserted the words "transfers or disposes of," and after the word "sale" where it secondly occurs there shall be inserted the words "transfer or disposal."
- Regulation 41 ... After the words "or other official uniform," there shall be inserted "or any badge supplied or authorised by the Admiralty or Army Council."
For the words "any uniform," there shall be substituted "any uniform or badge."
For the words "any such uniform," there shall be substituted "any such uniform or badge."
After the words "a member of His Majesty's Forces," there shall be inserted "or any such badge as aforesaid to any person not authorised to wear the same."
- Regulation 43 ... After the words "shall obstruct," there shall be inserted the words "knowingly mislead."
- Regulation 45 ... After the word "document," where that word first occurs, there shall be inserted the words "or any passport," and after the word "document," where it secondly and thirdly occurs, there shall be inserted the words "or passport."
- Regulation 46 ... For the words "is found," there shall be substituted the words "is or has been found."
- Regulation 49 ... After the word "knows" there shall be inserted the words "or has good reason for believing."
- Regulation 54 ... The words "unless satisfied that they are of an innocent nature" shall be omitted.

ORDER IN COUNCIL FURTHER AMENDING THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (CONSOLIDATION) REGULATIONS, 1914.(a)

1915. No. 302.

[The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, as amended by Orders in Council of March 23rd and April 13th and 29th, 1915, are reproduced in Consolidated Form in Appendix B at the end of this Supplement.]

At the Court at Windsor Castle, the 13th day of April, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Order in Council dated the 28th day of November, 1914,(b) His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations (called the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914), under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,(c) for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm:

And whereas the said Regulations have been amended by an Order in Council dated the 23rd day of March, 1915 (d):

And whereas it is expedient further to amend the said Regulations in manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following amendments be made in the said Regulations as so amended:—

1. The following Regulation shall be inserted after Regulation 14:—

14A. Where the Admiralty are of opinion that in view of the public safety or the defence of the realm, it is desirable to impose restrictions on persons proceeding to or from ports in any outlying islands forming part of the United Kingdom, the Secretary of State may by Order direct that persons on ships entering or leaving any such ports specified in the Order shall be subject to such restrictions as may be so specified, including such requirements as to the possession of permits as may be so specified, and if any person fails to comply with any such directions or requirements he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

2. In Regulation 41, after the words "or any badge supplied or authorised by the Admiralty or Army Council" (inserted therein by the said Order in Council of the 23rd day of March, 1915),(d) there shall be inserted the words "or by any police or other official authority."

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of April 14th, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of April 13th: in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of April 15th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of April 13th: and in the "Dublin Gazette" of April 16th, 1915.

(b) Printed at pp. 104-122 of Supplement No. 2.

(c) 5 Geo. 5. c. 8, printed at pp. 14-16 of Supplement No. 2.

(d) Printed at pp. 330-337 above.

3. At the end of paragraph (10) of Regulation 56 the following words shall be added:—

“and if he is to be tried by a civil court with a jury, may in England and Ireland without any warrant from a justice of the peace be detained in any of His Majesty’s prisons as a person committed for trial for felony, until thence delivered in due course of law, and an order to that effect in the form set out in Part III. of the schedule to these Regulations shall, if application is made for the purpose, be made by a competent naval or military authority.”

4. There shall be added as Part III. to the schedule to the said Regulations the following form:—

To the Governor of His Majesty’s Prison at

Whereas it has been determined in accordance with the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, Number 56, that A.B. suspected of having committed offences against the said Regulations and now in military custody shall be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of by a court martial.

Now, I, the undersigned, being the competent [naval or] military authority within the meaning of the said Regulations, do hereby request and require you to receive the said A.B. into His Majesty’s prison aforesaid and therein to detain him as a prisoner committed to the said prison for trial for felony, and produce him, as and when required, for the purpose of his said trial by a civil court with a jury, and until he be delivered from your custody in due course of law.

Dated this day of , 1915.

(Signed) _____
Competent [Naval or] Military Authority.

Almeric FitzRoy.

ORDER IN COUNCIL FURTHER AMENDING THE DEFENCE OF THE
REALM (CONSOLIDATION) REGULATIONS, 1914.(a)

1915. No. 384.

[The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, as amended by Orders in Council of March 23rd and April 13th and 29th, 1915, are reproduced in Consolidated Form in Appendix B at the end of this Supplement.]

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of April, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King’s Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Order in Council, dated the twenty-eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen,(b) His Majesty

(a) This Order was published in the “London Gazette” of April 30th, 1915, being the 3rd Supplement to the Gazette of April 27th; in the “Edinburgh Gazette” of April 30th, 1915; and in the “Dublin Gazette” of April 30th, 1915.

(b) Printed at pp. 104-122 of Supplement No. 2.

was pleased to make Regulations (called the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914) under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,^(a) for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm :

And whereas the said Act has been amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,^(b) and the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915:^(c)

And whereas the said Regulations have been amended by Orders in Council, dated the twenty-third day of March,^(d) and the thirteenth day of April,^(e) nineteen hundred and fifteen :

And whereas it is expedient further to amend the said Regulations in manner hereinafter appearing :

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following amendments be made in the said Regulations:—

After Regulation 8A the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

“ 8B. The occupier of a factory or workshop the business carried on in which consists wholly or mainly in engineering, shipbuilding, or the production of arms ammunition or explosives, or of substances required for the production thereof, shall not, nor shall any person on behalf of the occupier of such a factory or workshop, either directly or indirectly, by canvassing advertisement or otherwise, take any steps with a view to inducing—

- (a) any person employed in any other factory or workshop, being a person engaged on work for any Government Department or otherwise serving war purposes, to leave his employment; or
- (b) any person resident in the United Kingdom at a distance of more than ten miles from the occupier's factory or workshop, to accept employment therein, otherwise than by notifying vacancies to a Board of Trade Labour Exchange;

and in the event of any person contravening the provisions of this Regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) 5 Geo. 5. c. 8, printed at pp. 14–16 of Supplement No. 2.
 (b) 5 Geo. 5. c. 34, printed at pp. 238–240, above.
 (c) 5 Geo. 5. c. 37, printed at p. 243, above.
 (d) Printed at pp. 330–337, above.
 (e) Printed at p. 338, above.

2. Provisions as to Lights.

(a) in England, p. 341. | (b) in Scotland, p. 346.

(a) in England.

ORDERS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED DECEMBER 9, 1914, AND MARCH 17, 1915, UNDER REGULATION 11 OF THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (CONSOLIDATION) REGULATIONS, 1914, AS TO LIGHTS IN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT AND THE CITY OF LONDON.

1915. Nos. 190 and 202.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, (a) I hereby make the following Order:—

(1) In all brightly lighted streets and squares and on bridges a portion of the lights must be extinguished so as to break up all conspicuous groups or rows of lights: and the lights which are not so extinguished must be lowered or made invisible from above by shading them or by painting over the tops and upper portions of the globes: provided that while thick fog prevails the normal lighting of the streets may be resumed.

(2) Sky signs, illuminated fascias, illuminated lettering and lights of all descriptions used for outside advertising or for the illumination of shop fronts, must be extinguished.

(3) *The intensity of the inside lighting of shop fronts must be reduced from 6 p.m. or earlier if the Commissioner of Police on any occasion so directs.* (b)

(4) In tall buildings which are illuminated at night the greater part of the windows must be shrouded, but lights of moderate brightness may be left uncovered at irregular intervals.

(5) All large lighted roof areas must be covered over or the lighting intensity reduced to a minimum.

(6) The lighting of railway stations, sidings and goods yards must be reduced to the intensity sufficient for the safe conduct of business there. The upper half of the globes of all arc lights must be shaded or painted over.

(7) Lights along the water front must be masked to prevent as far as practicable the reflection of the light upon the water.

(8) The lights of trams and omnibuses must not be more than is sufficient to enable fares to be collected and must be obscured while crossing bridges.

(9) The use of powerful lamps on motor and other vehicles is prohibited.

(10) Every person who shall cause or permit any vehicle during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, to travel in any street, highway, or road, to which the public have access, shall provide such vehicle with a lamp or lamps in proper working order and so constructed and capable of being so attached as when lighted to display to the rear a red

(a) These Regulations, which are printed at pp. 104–122 of Supplement No. 2, are as amended by Orders in Council of March 23rd and April 13th and 29th, 1915, reproduced in Consolidated Form in Appendix B at the end of this Supplement.

(b) See new Order of March 17th, 1915, printed at p. 342 below.

light visible for a reasonable distance; and every person driving or being in charge of any such vehicle during such period as aforesaid shall keep such lamp or lamps properly trimmed, lighted, and attached.

For the purpose of this Order, the word "vehicle" shall include any bicycle, tricycle or velocipede, and any vehicle drawn or propelled by hand.

(11) The aggregation of flares in street markets or elsewhere is prohibited.

(12) In case of a sudden emergency, all instructions given by the Admiralty or by the Commissioner of Police on the advice of the Admiralty, as to the further reduction or extinction of lights, shall be immediately obeyed.

This Order shall apply to the City of London and the whole of the Metropolitan Police District, and, except where otherwise provided, to the hours between sunset and sunrise, and it shall be in force until it is by a further Order revoked.

I hereby revoke the Order made by me on the 31st October last.(a)

R. McKenna,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,

9th December, 1914.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,(b) I hereby order as follows:—

On and after 22nd March, 1915, the provisions of the Order made by me on 9th December, 1914,(c) as to lights in London, including paragraph 3 (as to the reduction of the inside lighting of shop fronts), shall apply as follows:—

From 7.0 p.m. till sunrise, during the month of March;
From 7.30 p.m. till sunrise, during the month of April;
From 8.30 p.m. till sunrise, during the month of May;
From 9.0 p.m. till sunrise, during the month of June,
and until further order.

This Order shall not affect the time fixed for the carrying of a red rear light by vehicles, by paragraph 10 of the Order of 9th December, 1914.(c)

Nothing in this Order shall affect the liability of any person in respect of any contravention of the Order of 9th December, 1914,(c) committed before March 22nd, 1915.

R. McKenna,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,

17th March, 1915.

(a) Printed at p. 102 of Supplement No. 2.

(b) Printed at pp. 104-122 of Supplement No. 2.

(c) Printed at p. 341 above.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED JANUARY 20, 1915,
UNDER REGULATION 11 OF THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (CON-
SOLIDATION) REGULATIONS, 1914, AS TO REDUCTION OF LIGHTS
ON MOTOR OR OTHER VEHICLES.

1915. No. 49.

In virtue of the powers vested in me by Regulation 11 of the
Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,(a) I
hereby make the following Order:—

In all places where the lighting of the streets has been reduced,
whether by Order made by me or by a competent Naval or Military
Authority, or otherwise, the use of powerful lights on motor or
other vehicles is prohibited until further order.

R. McKenna,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
20th January, 1915.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED APRIL 8, 1915,
UNDER REGULATION 11 OF THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM
(CONSOLIDATION) REGULATIONS, 1914, AS TO LIGHTS IN THE
PROHIBITED AREA FROM NORTHUMBERLAND TO DORSET.

1915, No. 288.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11
of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,(a)
I hereby make the following Order:—

(1) All lights, whether public or private, which, if unobscured,
would be visible from the sea or from the navigable waters of any
estuary, shall be extinguished, or, in the case of indoor lights,
obscured so as to be invisible from outside:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to indispensable
navigation, railway, or dock lights, or to lights in shipbuilding
yards, armament works and other factories which are excepted
under paragraph (7) below, or to any light which is approved
by a Competent Naval or Military Authority.

(2) All public lights, except any low power lamps which, in
the opinion of the Police or Military Authorities, are indis-
pensable for the public safety, shall be extinguished, and all
lights which are not extinguished shall be shaded or obscured
so as to render them invisible from above and to cut off direct
light from the lamp in all directions above the horizontal.

(a) These Regulations which are printed at pp. 104-122 of Supplement
No. 2 are as amended by Orders in Council of March 23rd and April 13th and
29th, 1915, reproduced in Consolidated Form in Appendix B at the end of this
Supplement.

(3) All sky signs and illuminated lettering and outside lights of all descriptions used for advertising or the illumination of the fronts of any shop or other premises shall be extinguished.

(4) The intensity of the inside lighting of shop fronts shall be reduced and all windows, skylights, &c., in houses and other premises shall be effectively shaded or obscured so that no bright light is shed outside.

(5) In factories and other buildings with lighted roof areas or numerous windows the roof areas and windows must be covered over or obscured and outside lights in factory yards, &c., must be dispensed with, or, where this is impracticable, the tops and sides of the lamps must be shaded and the lighting intensity reduced to the minimum possible.

(6) The intensity of the lighting of railway stations, sidings, goods yards, docks, &c., shall be reduced to the minimum that will suffice for the safe and expeditious conduct of business there: the tops and sides of all arc lamps and other bright lights which cannot be dispensed with shall be shaded or painted over.

(7) Notwithstanding anything in this Order, the usual lighting may be maintained in the case of shipbuilding yards, armament works, and other factories engaged in the manufacture of articles required for the fulfilment of Government contracts, to such extent as may be necessary for the safe and expeditious progress of work: but in case of sudden emergency, any directions given in accordance with paragraph 12 of this Order for the extinction of lights in such works shall be immediately obeyed.

(8) The lights carried on motor cars and other vehicles shall not be of greater brightness than is necessary for the public safety.

(9) Every person who shall cause or permit any vehicle during the period to which this Order applies, to travel in any street, highway or road to which the public have access, shall provide such vehicle with a lamp or lamps in proper working order and so constructed and capable of being so attached as when lighted to display to the rear a red light visible for a reasonable distance: and every person driving or being in charge of any such vehicle during such period as aforesaid shall keep such lamp or lamps properly trimmed, lighted and attached:

For the purpose of this Order the word "vehicle" shall include any bicycle, tricycle or velocipede.

(10) The inside lights of tramcars and omnibuses shall not be more than is sufficient to enable fares to be collected.

(11) The aggregation of flares in street markets or elsewhere is prohibited.

(12) In case of sudden emergency, all instructions given by the Military or Police Authorities as to the further reduction or extinction of lights shall be immediately obeyed.

This Order shall take effect on and after Monday, April 12th, and shall apply to all places in those portions of the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire (North and East Ridings), Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, and Dorset within the prohibited

areas as defined by the Appendix to the Order made by me on the 23rd October, 1914,(a) under Article 18 (2) of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order;(b) and to the period from one hour after sunset till one hour before sunrise.

This Order shall not affect the Orders made by me on the 23rd February, 1915, and 1st March, 1915, in regard to lights in the Borough of Grimsby and vicinity and the City of Norwich. The Orders made by me on the 1st October, 1914, 28th November, 1914, and 7th December, 1914, in regard to lights in Margate, Southend, Clacton-on-Sea, Lowestoft, Ramsgate, and places on the coast of Kent and Sussex are hereby revoked.

R. McKenna,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
8th April, 1915.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED APRIL 8, 1915, UNDER
REGULATION 11 OF THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (CONSOLIDATION)
REGULATIONS, 1914, AS TO LIGHTS IN PLACES ON THE
COAST FROM DORSET TO CUMBERLAND.

1915. No. 289.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,(c) I hereby make the following Order:—

(1) All lights, whether public or private, which, if unobscured, would be visible from the sea or from the navigable waters of any estuary, shall be extinguished, or, in the case of indoor lights, obscured so as to be invisible from outside:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to indispensable navigation, railway or dock lights, or to lights which are necessary for the safe and expeditious progress of work in shipbuilding yards, armament works, and other factories engaged in the manufacture of articles required for the fulfilment of Government contracts, or to any light which is approved by a Competent Naval or Military Authority.

(a) This Order of the Secretary of State is printed at pp. 36-43 of Supplement No. 2.

(b) The Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914, is printed at pp. 68-85 of the Manual.

(c) These Regulations which are printed at pp. 104-122 of Supplement No. 2 are as amended by Orders in Council of March 23rd and April 13th and 29th, 1915, reproduced in Consolidated Form in Appendix B at the end of this Supplement.

(2) The lights carried on motor cars and other vehicles shall not be of greater brightness than is necessary for the public safety.

This Order shall take effect on and after Monday, April 12th, and shall apply to all places in the Counties of Dorset (West of the boundary between the Weymouth and Bridport Rural Districts), Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Gloucester, Monmouth, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, Merioneth, Carnarvon, Anglesey, Denbigh, Flint, Cheshire, Lancashire, Westmorland and Cumberland, where any light, if unobscured, would be visible from the sea or the navigable waters of any estuary, and to the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.

R. McKenna,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
8th April, 1915.

(b) in Scotland.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND, DATED JANUARY 25, 1915, UNDER REGULATION 11 OF THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (CONSOLIDATION) REGULATIONS, 1914, AS TO REDUCTION OF LIGHTS ON MOTOR OR OTHER VEHICLES.

1915. No. $\frac{50}{S. 1}$.

In virtue of the powers vested in me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.(a) I hereby make the following Order:—

In all places in Scotland where the lighting of the streets has been reduced, whether by Order made by me or by a competent Naval or Military Authority, or otherwise, the use of powerful lights on motor or other vehicles is prohibited until further order.

(L.S.) *T. McKinnon Wood,*

His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office,
Whitehall.

25th January, 1915.

(a) These Regulations which are printed at pp. 104–122 of Supplement No. 9 are as amended by Orders in Council of March 23rd and April 13th and 29th, 1915, reproduced in Consolidated Form in Appendix B at the end of this Supplement.

ORDER BY THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND, DATED APRIL 8, 1915,
UNDER REGULATION 11 OF THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (CON-
SOLIDATION) REGULATIONS, 1914, AS TO LIGHTS IN PLACES ON
THE COAST IN SCOTLAND.

1915. No. $\frac{290}{S. 12}$.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11
of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,(a)
I hereby make the following Order:—

(1) All lights, whether public or private, which, if unobscured,
would be visible from the sea or from the navigable waters of any
estuary, shall be extinguished, or, in the case of indoor lights,
obscured so as to be invisible from outside:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to indispensable
navigation, railway or dock lights, or to lights which are neces-
sary for the safe and expeditious progress of work in shipbuilding
yards, armament works, and other factories engaged in the
manufacture of articles required for the fulfilment of Government
contracts, or to any light which is approved by a competent naval
or military authority.

(2) The lights carried on motor cars and other vehicles shall
not be of greater brightness than is necessary for the public
safety.

This Order shall take effect on and after Monday, April 12th,
and shall apply to all places in Scotland where any light, if
unobscured, would be visible from the sea or the navigable waters
of any estuary; and to the period between one hour after sunset
and one hour before sunrise.

T. McKinnon Wood,
His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office, Whitehall,
8th April, 1915.

(a) These Regulations, which are printed at pp. 104–122 of Supplement No. 2,
are as amended by Orders in Council of March 23rd and April 13th and 29th,
1915, reproduced in Consolidated Form in Appendix B at the end of this
Supplement.

3. Provisions as to Navigation.

[The Notices to Mariners hereunder printed are subject to constant variation.]

NOTICE TO MARINERS [No. 1627 of 1914], DATED OCTOBER 9, 1914.

UNITED KINGDOM.—CAUTION WITH REGARD TO EXTINCTION OF LIGHTS AND DISCONTINUANCE OR REMOVAL OF AIDS TO NAVIGATION. (a)

Former Notice.—No. 1493 of 1914; hereby cancelled.

Caution.—Mariners are hereby warned that it may be necessary to extinguish certain lights and to discontinue or remove any aids to navigation on the coasts of the United Kingdom without further notice.

Authority.—Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,
9th October, 1914.

ORDER DATED DECEMBER 5, 1914, MADE BY THE ADMIRALTY UNDER THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1914, AND THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (CONSOLIDATION) REGULATIONS, 1914. (b)

The Admiralty, under the powers given to them by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, (c) and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, (d) hereby make the following Order:—

(1) This Order shall relate to the ports and territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom from and including Plymouth eastward up to and including Great Yarmouth, with the exception of the existing pilotage district of Arundel.

(2) Any bye-law in force for the time being in the area to which this Order relates shall have effect only subject to the provisions of this Order and of Orders made by the Trinity House in accordance with instructions hereunder.

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of October 13th, 1914.

(b) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of December 8th, 1914, and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of December 11th, 1914.

(c) This Act (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 8) is printed at pp. 14-16 of Supplement No. 2.

(d) See Regulations 36 to 39, printed at p. 115 of Supplement No. 2, and in the Consolidated Regulations forming Appendix B to this (No. 3) Supplement.

(3) The Trinity House, as defined in the Pilotage Act, 1913,(a) is hereby instructed as follows:—

(i.) To suspend, if it shall think fit, the licences of all or any present pilots and the existing pilotage certificates of all or any masters or mates within the said area.

(ii.) Subject to the provisions of this Order and to the approval of the Admiralty to make orders in respect of the said area for all or any of the purposes specified in Regulation 39 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.(b)

(4) No person shall act as a pilot within the said area without the special licence of the Trinity House.

(5) No licence shall be granted under this Order for a period longer than 14 days, and all licences shall be revocable and renewable at the absolute discretion of the Trinity House.

(6) A licence shall not be granted unless the pilot signs an agreement to conform with the Trinity House Orders.

(7) The Trinity House is authorised to make new rates or to modify existing rates for pilotage.

NOTE.—Any person failing to comply with the provisions of this Order or of the Orders issued by the Trinity House will be guilty of an offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,(b) and liable to be dealt with accordingly.

Given under our hands this fifth day of December, 1914.

J. J. Hamilton.
Wm. Lambert.

NOTICE TO MARINERS [No. 1812 of 1914], DATED
DECEMBER 10, 1914.

WALES, SOUTH COAST—BRISTOL CHANNEL—CHANNEL SOUTHWARD
OF BREAKSEA LIGHT—VESSEL PROHIBITED.

Position.—Breaksea Light-vessel, lat. 51° 20' N., long. 3° 17½' W.

Caution.—Mariners are hereby warned that the passage of vessels through the channel southward of the Breaksea Light-vessel is entirely prohibited.

Vessels contravening this order are liable to be fired upon.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
(H. 5848/14.)

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,
10th December, 1914.

(a) 2 & 3 Geo. 5. c. 31. The Trinity House is defined by s. 742 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 60).

(b) See Regulations 36 to 39, printed at pp. 14-16 of Supplement No. 2, and in the Consolidated Regulations forming Appendix B to this (No. 3) Supplement.

Restriction of Navigation of Yarmouth Roads, and Irish Channel.

NOTICE TO MARINERS [No. 45 OF 1915], DATED JANUARY 18, 1915.

ENGLAND, EAST COAST—YARMOUTH ROADS—RESTRICTION OF NAVIGATION.(a)

Position.—Yarmouth Roads, lat. $52^{\circ} 36' N.$, long. $1^{\circ} 45' E.$

Caution.—Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, an Order has been made forbidding any vessels, other than open boats, to be under way in Great Yarmouth Roads between one hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, until further notice.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,
18th January, 1915.

NOTICE TO MARINERS [No. 137 OF 1915], DATED FEBRUARY 22, 1915.

IRISH CHANNEL.—NORTH CHANNEL.—RESTRICTION OF NAVIGATION.(b)

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,(c) the following Order is made.—

The navigation and use of the undermentioned area is entirely forbidden to all ships and vessels of every size and nationality:—

Bounded on the North-West by a line joining (a) and (b):

(a) Latitude $55^{\circ} 22\frac{1}{2}' N.$, Longitude $6^{\circ} 17' W.$

(b) „ „ $55^{\circ} 31' N.$, „ „ $6^{\circ} 02' W.$

Bounded on the South-East by a line joining (c) and (d):

(c) Latitude $55^{\circ} 10\frac{1}{2}' N.$, Longitude $5^{\circ} 24\frac{1}{2}' W.$

(d) „ „ $55^{\circ} 02' N.$, „ „ $5^{\circ} 40\frac{1}{2}' W.$

Bounded on the South-West by a line joining (a) and (d).

Bounded on the North-East by a line joining (b) and (c).

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of January 22nd 1915.

(b) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of February 26th 1915; and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of March 2nd, 1915.

(c) See Regulations 36 to 39, printed at p. 115 of Supplement No. 2, and in the Consolidated Regulations forming Appendix B to this (No. 3) Supplement.

All traffic wishing to proceed through the North Channel must pass to the southward of Rathlin Island between Sunrise and Sunset; no ship or vessel is to be within 4 miles of Rathlin Island between Sunset and Sunrise.

This Order is to take effect from the 23rd February, 1915.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,
22nd February, 1915.

NOTICE TO MARINERS [No. 149 of 1915], DATED MARCH 3, 1915.
NORTH SEA.—CAUTION WITH REGARD TO MINED AREAS.^(a)

Former Notice.—No. 1706 of 1914; hereby cancelled.

Caution.—Mariners are again warned that a system of mine-fields has been established by H.M. Government upon a considerable scale.

All vessels are strongly advised to obtain a London Trinity House pilot when navigating between Great Yarmouth and the English channel.

It is dangerous for ships to cross the area between the parallels of $51^{\circ} 15'$ and $51^{\circ} 40'$ North latitude and the meridians of $1^{\circ} 35'$ and $3^{\circ} 00'$ East longitude.

The Southern limit of the area in the North Sea which has been rendered dangerous by the enemy's mines is now, so far as is known at present, the parallel of $51^{\circ} 54'$ North latitude.

Remarks.—Although these limits are assigned to the danger areas, it must not be supposed that navigation is necessarily safe in any part of the southern waters of the North Sea.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,
3rd March, 1915.

^(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of March 5th, 1915; and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of March 9th, 1915.

NOTICE TO MARINERS [No. 165 of 1915], DATED MARCH 8, 1915.
ENGLAND—EAST COAST—RIVER HUMBER—PILOTAGE.(a)

Former Notice.—No. 108 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,(b) the following instructions, respecting Pilotage of the River Humber, are now in force:—

Until further notice, the Outer Pilot Station of the Humber Pilotage District will be in the neighbourhood of the Bull Light-vessel.

All vessels proceeding into or out of the Humber must be navigated by way of Hawke and Sunk roads, passing to the northward of the Bull Light-vessel.

All vessels, irrespective of draught, size and nationality, bound to or from any place above Grimsby must be conducted by licensed Pilots over the whole or any part of the waters between Hull and the Outer Pilot Station.

In the cases of British vessels employed in the Coasting Trade of the United Kingdom, of British fishing vessels, and of British vessels of less than six feet draught of water, if bound between Grimsby and the sea, pilotage by licensed pilots will not be insisted upon.

During the hours of official night, and during fog, no vessel should enter or remain within a radius of 5 miles from the Spurn Light-vessel.

A vessel should not approach the Humber unless there is sufficient time available to enable such vessel to obtain a pilot, if one is necessary, and to proceed to her destination or to a position in which she is permitted to anchor, before the commencement of official night.

No vessel should anchor whilst awaiting a pilot.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London.
8th March, 1915.

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of March 12th, 1915.

(b) See Regulations 36 to 39, printed at p. 115 of Supplement No. 2, and in the Consolidated Regulations forming Appendix B to this (No. 3) Supplement.

NOTICE TO MARINERS [No. 228 of 1915], DATED MARCH 26, 1915.
ENGLAND, SOUTH-EAST COAST—DOVER STRAIT—LIGHT-VESSELS
TO BE ESTABLISHED; TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 218 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

On or about the 1st April, 1915, two Light-vessels will be moored in the English Channel off Folkestone, as follows:—

(1) *Position.*—At a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, 140° (S. 26° E. Mag.), from Folkestone pier head.

Lat. $51^{\circ} 02' 40''$ N., long. $1^{\circ} 14' 10''$ E.

Characteristics:

(a) *Light: Character.*—A flashing green light every thirty seconds.

(b) *Fog-signal: Description.*—A siren giving four blasts in quick succession of two seconds' duration each, every minute.

(c) *Vessel: Description.*—Has one mast with two globes as daymark, hull painted green.

(2) *Position.*—At a distance of 5 cables, 150° (S. 16° E. Mag.), from (1).

Characteristics:

(a) *Light: Character.*—A flashing white light every ten seconds.

(b) *Fog-signal: Description.*—A horn worked by hand giving two blasts in quick succession every two minutes.

(c) *Vessel: Description.*—Has one mast with one globe as daymark, hull painted red.

Shipping is hereby warned that all traffic in that part of the Straits of Dover which lies between the Varne shoal and Folkestone must pass between the above-mentioned Light-vessels, and that Article 25 of the Collision Regulations must be complied with, that is to say, Eastbound traffic must keep to the southern side of the passage, and Westbound traffic must keep to the northern side.

Ships disregarding this warning will do so at their own peril.

Variation.— 14° W.

Charts temporarily affected:—

No. 1895, Dungeness to the Thames

No. 1406, Dover and Calais to Orfordness and Scheveningen.

No. 2451, Owers to Dungeness.

No. 2675c, English channel, eastern sheet.

No. 2182a, North sea, southern sheet.

No. 1598, English channel.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,

London, 26th March, 1915.

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of March 30th, 1915; and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of April 2nd, 1915.

NOTICE TO MARINERS [No. 239 of 1915], DATED MARCH 27, 1915.
NORTH SEA, RIVER THAMES AND ENGLISH CHANNEL. INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO PILOTAGE.^(a)

Former Notice.—No. 164 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

I. The following Orders as to Compulsory Pilotage between the Downs and Great Yarmouth made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,^(b) will come into operation at 6 a.m. on the 31st March, 1915, and will supersede those now in force.

1. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, the Downs Pilot Station to Gravesend or *vice versa*, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

2. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel Islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, Gravesend to Great Yarmouth or *vice versa*, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

3. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and when not carrying passengers) whilst navigating in the waters from Gravesend to London Bridge or *vice versa*, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

4. The Trinity House Pilot Station at Dungeness having been discontinued, pilotage is therefore not compulsory between the Downs Pilot Station and Dungeness, except for ships bound into or out of the Harbours of Dover and Folkestone.

II. Trinity House Pilot Stations have been established at the undermentioned places, and merchant vessels not under compulsion of pilotage are very strongly advised to take pilots:—

(a) THE DOWNS, where ships proceeding north can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as Great Yarmouth; and also pilots for the River Thames, and for Folkestone and Dover harbours. The pilot steamers attached to the Downs Station will cruise in the vicinity of a position two miles south-east of Deal Pier.

(b) GREAT YARMOUTH, where ships from the North Sea bound for the River Thames or the English Channel can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as the Downs.

The Pilot Steamer attached to the Great Yarmouth Station will cruise between the Corton Light-vessel and the South Scroby Buoy.

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of March 30th, 1915; and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of April 2nd, 1915.

(b) See Regulations 36 to 39 printed at p. 115 of Supplement No. 2, and in the Consolidated Regulations forming Appendix B to this (No. 3) Supplement.

(c) THE SUNK LIGHT-VESSEL, where ships crossing the North Sea between the parallels of $51^{\circ} 40'$ and $51^{\circ} 54'$ North Latitude, but *no others*, can obtain pilots for the River Thames and the Downs.

(d) Pilots can also be obtained at LONDON and HARWICH for the Downs and Great Yarmouth (including the River Thames and approaches).

Note.—The pilots referred to in this Notice are the pilots licensed by the London Trinity House and no others.

III. RIVER THAMES.—All traffic into and out of the River Thames must pass through the Edinburgh Channels, or through the Black Deep south of the Knock John and Knob Light buoys, and through the Oaze Deep, until further notice.

No vessels are to remain under way in the above-mentioned Channels inside the Sunk Head Light-buoy, or within a line joining the positions of the South Long Sand and East Shingles buoys, between the hours of 10 p.m. and 4 a.m.

Vessels at anchor within these limits must not exhibit any lights between the hours of 10 p.m. and 4 a.m.

All other Channels are closed to navigation.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,
27th March, 1915.

NOTICE TO MARINERS [No. 258 OF 1915], DATED APRIL 3, 1915.

ENGLAND, SOUTH COAST—PORTLAND HARBOUR APPROACH—
RESTRICTION OF NAVIGATION; CAUTION *re* TARGET PRACTICE.(a)

Former Notice.—No. 232 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

1. Restriction of Navigation:

Caution.—(a) No vessels or boats of any description are to move in the area north of a line joining Portland Bill with St. Albans head, by day or night, unless proceeding into Weymouth anchorage.

(b) No vessels or boats of any description are to move in the area north of a line joining Portland Bill with Hopes Nose between sunset and sunrise.

No vessels or boats of any description are to put to sea in this prohibited area during fog, and any caught at sea by fog are to return to shore or harbour at once.

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of April 6th, 1915; and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of April 9th, 1915.

Vessels or boats found in this area after dark are liable to be fired upon.

2. Caution *re* Target practice:

Caution.—Target practice will take place without further notice, from ships lying in Portland harbour, and it will therefore be dangerous henceforth for vessels to enter the following area:—

Limits of dangerous area:

- (a) *On the North.*—By a line drawn in a 97° (S. 67° E. Mag.) direction from the north end of the outer breakwater until St. Albans head bears 18° (N. 34° E. Mag.).
- (b) *On the South.*—By a line drawn in a 119° (S. 45° E. Mag.) direction from the south end of the outer breakwater until St. Albans head bears 18° (N. 34° E. Mag.).
- (c) *On the East.*—By a line joining the eastern extremities of limits (a) and (b).
- (d) *On the West.*—By Portland outer breakwater.

Variation.— 16° W.

Charts temporarily affected:—

No. 2615, Portland to Christchurch (2).

No. 2450, Portland to Owers (2).

No. 2255, Weymouth and Portland (2).

No. 2675*b*, English channel, middle sheet (2).

Publication.—Channel Pilot, Part I., 1908, page 150; Supplement No. 2, 1914.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 3rd April, 1915.

NOTICE TO MARINERS [No. 259 OF 1915], DATED APRIL 3, 1915.
ENGLAND, WEST COAST—RIVER DEE—RESTRICTION OF
NAVIGATION.(a)

Mariners are hereby warned that the following orders as to closing the River Dee have been made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914;(b) and will remain in force until further notice:—

1. The River Dee and the Port of Chester within the jurisdiction of the Dee Conservancy Board are closed to all traffic at night; and vessels are not allowed to enter or leave the river at night.

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of April 6th, 1915, and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of April 9th, 1915.

(b) See Regulations 36 to 39, printed at p. 115 of Supplement No. 2, and in the Consolidated Regulations forming Appendix B to this (No. 3) Supplement.

2. All lights for the assistance of navigation are extinguished.
Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,
3rd April, 1915.

NOTICE TO MARINERS [No. 274 of 1915], DATED APRIL 7, 1915.
CAUTION WHEN APPROACHING BRITISH PORTS.(a)

PART I.

Closing of Ports.

Former Notice.—Nos. 1 and 101 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

(1) My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, having taken into consideration the fact that it may be necessary to forbid all entrance to certain ports of the Empire, this is to give Notice that on approaching the shores of the United Kingdom, or any of the ports or localities of the British Empire, referred to in Part III. of this Notice, a sharp look-out should be kept for the signals described in the following paragraph, and for the vessels mentioned in paragraph (5), Part II., of this Notice, and the distinguishing and other signals made by them. In the event of such signals being displayed, the port or locality should be approached with great caution, as it may be apprehended that obstructions may exist.

(2) If entrance to a port is prohibited, three *red* vertical lights by night, or three *red* vertical balls by day, will be exhibited in some conspicuous position, in or near to its approach, which signals will also be shown by the vessels indicated in paragraph (5), Part II., of this Notice.

If these signals are displayed, vessels must either proceed to the position marked "Examination Anchorage" on the Admiralty charts and anchor there, or keep the sea.

(3) At all the ports or localities at home or abroad referred to in Part III. of this Notice, search-lights are occasionally exhibited for exercise.

Instructions have been given to avoid directing moveable search-lights during practice on to vessels under way, but mariners are warned that great care should be taken to keep a sharp look-out for the signals indicated in paragraph (2) above, when search-lights are observed to be working.

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of April 9th, 1915; and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of April 13th, 1915.

PART II.

Examination Service.

(4) In certain circumstances it is also necessary to take special measures to examine vessels desiring to enter the ports or localities at home or abroad, referred to in Part III. of this Notice.

(5) In such case, vessels carrying the distinguishing flags or lights mentioned in paragraph (7) will be charged with the duty of examining ships which desire to enter the ports and of allotting positions in which they shall anchor. If Government vessels, or vessels belonging to the local port authority, are found patrolling in the offing, merchant vessels are advised to communicate with such vessels with a view to obtaining information as to the course on which they should approach the Examination Anchorage. Such communication will not be necessary in cases where the pilot on board has already received this information from the local authorities.

(6) As the institution of the Examination Service at any port will never be publicly advertised, especial care should be taken in approaching the ports, by day or night, to keep a sharp look-out for any vessel carrying the flags or lights mentioned in paragraph (7), and to be ready to "bring to" at once when hailed by her or warned by the firing of a gun or sound rocket.

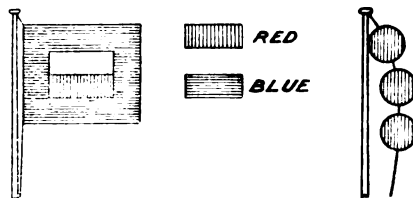
In entering by night any of the ports mentioned in Part III., serious delay and risk will be avoided if four efficient all-round lamps, two *red* and two *white*, are kept available for use.

(7) By day the distinguishing flags of the Examination Steamer will be a special flag (white and red horizontal surrounded by a blue border) and a blue ensign.

Also, three red vertical balls if the port is closed.

SPECIAL FLAG

THREE RED BALLS



By night the steamer will carry:—

(a) Three *red* vertical lights if the port is closed.

(b) Three *white* vertical lights if the port is open.

The above lights will be carried in addition to the ordinary navigation lights, and will show an unbroken light around the horizon.

(8) Masters are warned that, when approaching a British port where the Examination Service is in force, they must have the distinguishing signal of their vessel ready to hoist immediately the Examination Steamer makes the signal.

(9) Masters are warned that, before attempting to enter any of these ports when the Examination Service is in force, they must in their own interests strictly obey all instructions given to them

by the Examination Steamer. In the absence of any instructions from the Examination Steamer they must proceed to the position marked "Examination Anchorage" on the Admiralty Charts and anchor there, or keep the sea.

Whilst at anchor in the Examination Anchorage, Masters are warned that they must not lower any boats (except to avoid accident), communicate with the shore, work cables, move the ship, or allow anyone to leave the ship, without permission from the Examination Steamer.

(10) In case of fog, Masters are enjoined to use the utmost care, and the Examination Anchorage itself should be approached with caution.

(11) Merchant vessels when approaching ports are especially cautioned against making use of private signals of any description, either by day or night; the use of them will render a vessel liable to be fired on.

(12) The pilots attached to the ports will be acquainted with the regulations to be followed.

PART III.

Ports or Localities Referred to.

United Kingdom.

Alderney.	Lough Swilly.
Barrow.	Milford Haven.
Barry.	Newhaven.
Belfast.	Plymouth.
Berehaven.	Portland.
Blyth.	Portsmouth.
Clyde.	Queenstown.
Cromarty.	River Humber.
Dover.	„ Mersey.
Falmouth.	„ Tay.
Firth of Forth.	„ Tees.
Guernsey.	„ Thames.
Hartlepool.	„ Tyne.
Harwich.	Scapa Flow.
Jersey.	Sheerness.

Canada.

Esquimaux.	Quebec.
Halifax.	

Mediterranean.

Gibraltar.	Malta.
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Indian Ocean.

Aden.	Karachi.
Bombay.	Madras.
Calcutta.	Mauritius.
Colombo.	Rangoon.

Caution to Mariners when approaching British Ports.

China Sea.

Hong Kong.

Singapore.

Africa.

Durban.
Sierra Leone.

Simons Bay.
Table Bay.

Australia.

Adelaide.
Brisbane.
Fremantle.
Melbourne.

Newcastle.
Sydney.
Thursday Island.

Tasmania.

Hobart.

New Zealand.

Auckland.
Otago.

Port Lyttelton.
Wellington.

West Indies.

Bermuda.

Port Royal, Jamaica.

PART IV.

Sweeping Operations.

H.M. vessels are constantly engaged in sweeping operations off ports in the United Kingdom.

Whilst so engaged, they work in pairs connected by a wire hawser, and are consequently hampered to a very considerable extent in their manœuvring powers.

With a view to indicating the nature of the work on which these vessels are engaged, they will show the following signals:—

A black ball at the foremast head and a similar ball at the yardarm, or where it can best be seen, on that side on which it is dangerous for vessels to pass.

For the public safety, all other vessels, whether steamers or sailing craft, must keep out of the way of vessels flying this signal, and should especially remember that it is dangerous to *pass between* the vessels of a pair.

Note.

This Notice is a repetition of Notice No. 101 of 1915, with the addition of paragraph 8.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty, London.
7th April, 1915.

NOTICE TO MARINERS [No. 360 OF 1915], DATED APRIL 27, 1915.

UNITED KINGDOM.—PILOTAGE STATIONS ESTABLISHED AT CERTAIN PORTS ON ACCOUNT OF DEFENSIVE MINEFIELDS.(a)

Former Notice.—No. 292 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

With reference to the extension of the system of Mine defence, notice is hereby given that Pilotage is now compulsory at the following ports for all vessels (including fishing vessels) which have a draught of over eight feet, and that it is highly dangerous for any vessel to enter or leave such ports without a pilot. Fishing and other small vessels having a draught of over eight feet are to assemble at the Pilotage stations and will be conducted into and out of port in groups.

(1) **FIRTH OF FORTH.** All incoming vessels are only permitted to enter the Firth of Forth during daylight hours; they are to pass between the Isle of May and Anstruther Wester, thence they must steer a direct course for Kinghorn Ness. On approaching Inchkeith, the Pilot vessel in the North channel is to be closed, and a pilot embarked.

Vessels are warned that they should on no account pass to the southward of a line joining the north point of the Isle of May and Kinghorn Ness, until in the longitude of 3° W., when course may be shaped for the centre of North channel.

Outward bound vessels should steer to pass the longitude of 3° W. in latitude $56^{\circ} 06' 30''$ N., then shape course to pass between Anstruther Wester and the Isle of May.

No merchant vessel is permitted to be at an anchorage, during the hours of official night, west of a line drawn from Barnes Ness to North Carr rock, and east of Inchkeith.

The above orders apply to vessels proceeding to *any* port in the Firth of Forth, whether to the eastward of Inchkeith or not.

(2) **MORAY FORTH.** All vessels bound to Cromarty or Inverness must call for a pilot at Wick or Burghead.

Outgoing vessels are to discharge their pilots at one or the other of these places.

It is dangerous for any vessel to be under way to the southward of a line joining Findhorn and Tarbetness without a pilot.

(3) **SCAPA FLOW.** All entrances are dangerous and entry is absolutely prohibited by any of them except as provided in succeeding paragraphs.

Examination services have been established in the entrances to Hoxa and Hoy sounds; vessels wishing to enter must communicate with the Examination vessel and follow the instructions received from her very carefully.

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of April 30th, 1915, and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of May 4th, 1915.

Carriage of Refrigerated Produce from Australia or New Zealand

The only vessels permitted to enter Hoy sound from the westward are those bound for Stromness: vessels cannot enter Scapa Flow from Stromness.

Vessels are not permitted to enter Hoxa or Hoy sounds by night. Passage through Cantick sound is entirely prohibited.

Note.

This Notice is a repetition of Notice No. 292 of 1915, with additions to paragraph (1) relating to the Firth of Forth.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,
27th April, 1915.

4. Carriage of Refrigerated Produce.

ORDER IN COUNCIL REQUISITIONING THE WHOLE OF THE INSULATED SPACES IN BRITISH STEAMSHIPS USUALLY ENGAGED IN TRADING BETWEEN THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, OR THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, FOR THE CARRIAGE OF REFRIGERATED PRODUCE FROM THE SAID COMMONWEALTH OR DOMINION.(a)

1915. No. 303.

At the Court at Windsor, the 13th day of April, 1915.

PRESENT:

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Lord President.

Lord Stamfordham.

Sir Frederick Ponsonby.

Whereas a state of war exists between His Majesty and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary,(b) and the Sultan of Turkey.(c)

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of April 14th, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of April 13th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of April 15th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of April 13th; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of April 16th, 1915.

(b) See Notification of August 4th, 1914, of a State of War with Germany, and Notification of August 12th, 1914, of a State of War with Austria-Hungary, printed at p. 1 of the Manual.

(c) See Notification of November 5th, 1914, of a State of War with Turkey, printed at p. 1 of Supplement No. 2.

And whereas His Majesty holds it to be His Prerogative Duty as well as His Prerogative Right to take all steps necessary for the defence and protection of the Realm :

And whereas it has been made to appear to His Majesty that it is essential to the defence and protection of the Realm, that in the exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid He should cause the whole of the insulated spaces in British steamships usually engaged in trading between any port or ports in the Commonwealth of Australia or in the Dominion of New Zealand respectively, and any port or ports in the United Kingdom, to be requisitioned for the carriage of refrigerated produce from any port or ports in the Commonwealth of Australia and in the Dominion of New Zealand :

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in the exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid, and of all other powers Him thereunto enabling, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the whole of the said insulated spaces in British steamships usually engaged in trading between any port or ports in the Commonwealth of Australia or in the Dominion of New Zealand, respectively, and any port or ports in the United Kingdom shall be, and is hereby until further ordered, requisitioned by and on behalf of His Majesty for the carriage of such produce from any port or ports in the Commonwealth of Australia and in the Dominion of New Zealand :

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to authorise and direct the President of the Board of Trade, the Minister of Trade and Customs in the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Minister of Customs in the Dominion of New Zealand, respectively, to give effect to this Order in the following way, that is to say :—

(1) That the President of the Board of Trade shall cause to be served notice of requisition on the owner of any such steamship if such owner be in the United Kingdom; that the Minister of Trade and Customs in the Commonwealth of Australia shall cause to be served notice of requisition on the owner of any such steamship if such owner be in the Commonwealth of Australia; and that the Minister of Customs in the Dominion of New Zealand shall cause to be served notice of requisition on the owner of any such steamship if such owner be in the Dominion of New Zealand: and that if there be a charterer of any such steamship that such charterer shall be served with notice of requisition in the same way, according to whether such charterer be in the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, or the Dominion of New Zealand :

(2) That the President of the Board of Trade shall cause to be served notice of requisition on any such steamship if such steamship shall be in or shall come into the territorial waters of the United Kingdom, and that the Minister of Trade and Customs in the Commonwealth of Australia shall cause to be served notice of requisition on any such steamship if such steamship shall be

in or shall come into the territorial waters of the Commonwealth of Australia, and that the Minister of Customs in the Dominion of New Zealand shall cause to be served notice of requisition on any such steamship if such steamship shall be in or shall come into the territorial waters of the Dominion of New Zealand, but that it shall not be necessary for more than one such notice of requisition to be served on any such steamship :

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to declare that service of notice of requisition on an owner shall be deemed sufficient and effective if served in the case of an individual owner by being addressed to such individual owner and left at his last-known place of business or abode, and in the case of joint owners by being addressed to such joint owners and left at the last-known business addresses or places of abode of such joint owners, and, in the case of a company or corporation by being addressed to such company or corporation and left at the registered or other address of such company or corporation, or in any of the aforesaid cases by being addressed to the managing owner, ship's husband, or other person to whom the management of the ship is by law entrusted by or on behalf of the owners at the registered or other last-known address or place of abode of such managing owner, ship's husband, or other such person, as the case may be, and that service of notice of requisition on the charterer (if any) of any such steamship shall be deemed sufficient and effective if effected as regards such charterer in manner similar to that prescribed for service on the owner, and that service of notice of requisition on any such steamship shall be deemed sufficient and effective if served on board such steamship on the master of the steamship, or other the person for the time being in charge of such steamship, or by affixing a copy thereof to the mast or some other conspicuous part of such steamship :

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to declare that any notice of requisition which the President of the Board of Trade, the Minister of Trade and Customs in the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Minister of Customs in the Dominion of New Zealand, may respectively cause to be served hereunder, may be signed by any person from time to time authorised for such purpose, either generally or specially by the President of the Board of Trade, or the Minister of Trade and Customs in the Commonwealth of Australia, or the Minister of Customs in the Dominion of New Zealand, as the case may be.

Almeric FitzRoy.

ORDER IN COUNCIL REQUISITIONING THE WHOLE OF THE INSULATED SPACES IN BRITISH STEAMSHIPS OWNED BY CERTAIN COMPANIES, USUALLY ENGAGED IN TRADING BETWEEN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, OR THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY, AND THE UNITED KINGDOM, OR THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, FOR THE CARRIAGE OF REFRIGERATED PRODUCE FROM THE SAID REPUBLICS.(a)

1915. No. 385.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of April, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Viscount Knollys.

Lord Chamberlain.

Sir Maurice de Bunsen.

Lord Justice Warrington.

Whereas a state of war exists between His Majesty and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria King of Hungary,(b) and the Sultan of Turkey.(c)

And whereas His Majesty holds it to be His Prerogative Duty as well as His Prerogative Right to take all steps necessary for the Defence and Protection of the Realm:

And whereas it has been made to appear to His Majesty that it is essential to the Defence and Protection of the Realm that in the exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid He should cause the whole of the insulated spaces in the British steamships usually engaged in trading between any port or ports in the Argentine Republic or the Republic of Uruguay, and any port or ports in the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe, being British steamships owned by the several Companies or Corporations named in the First Schedule hereto, or British steamships of which the individuals named in the Second Schedule hereto are the managing owners or joint managing owners, to be requisitioned for the carriage of refrigerated produce from any port or ports in the Argentine Republic or in the Republic of Uruguay:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in the exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid and of all other powers Him thereunto enabling, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the whole of the insulated spaces in the aforesaid British steamships usually engaged in

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of April 30th, 1915, being the 3rd Supplement to the Gazette of April 27th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of May 1st, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of April 30th; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of May 4th, 1915.

(b) See Notification of August 4th, 1914, of a State of War with Germany, and Notification of August 12th, 1914, of a State of War with Austria-Hungary, printed at p. 1 of the Manual.

(c) See Notification of November 5th, 1914, of a State of War with Turkey, printed at p. 1 of Supplement No. 2.

trading between any port or ports in the Argentine Republic or in the Republic of Uruguay, respectively, and any port or ports in the United Kingdom or in the Continent of Europe, shall be, and is hereby, until further ordered, requisitioned by and on behalf of His Majesty for the carriage of such produce from any port or ports in the Argentine Republic or in the Republic of Uruguay:

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to authorize and direct any one of His Principal Secretaries of State or the President of the Board of Trade, to give effect to this Order in the following way, that is to say:— By causing to be served notice of requisition on the owner, managing owner, or joint managing owners, and charterer (if any) of any such steamship, and if the insulated space therein be owned separately from any such steamship then on the owner of such insulated space in addition:

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to declare that service of notice of requisition on an owner of any such steamship, or insulated space therein, or on the managing owner or joint managing owners of any such steamship, shall be deemed sufficient and effective if served, in the case of an individual owner or managing owner, by being addressed to such individual owner or managing owner, and left at his registered address, or last-known place of business or abode, and in the case of joint owners or joint managing owners, and left at the registered address, or last-known business addresses or places of abode of such joint owners or joint managing owners, and in the case of a company or corporation by being addressed to such company or corporation, and left at the registered or other address of such company or corporation. or in the case of an owner or owners (whether individuals, companies or corporations) of a steamship, by being addressed to the managing owner ship's husband, or other person to whom the management of the ship is by law entrusted by or on behalf of the owner or owners, at the registered or other last-known address or place of abode of such managing owner ship's husband, or other such person as the case may be, and that service of notice of requisition on the charterer (if any) of any such steamship shall be deemed sufficient and effective if effected as regards such charterer in manner similar to that prescribed for service on an owner:

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to declare that any notice of requisition which Secretary of State or the President of the Board of Trade may respectively cause to be served hereunder may be signed by any person from time to time authorized for such purpose either generally or specially by any such Secretary of State or President of the Board of Trade as the case may be.

Almeric FitzRoy

First Schedule.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.
The Imperial Direct Line, Limited.
The Houlder Line, Limited.
The Bollington Grange Steamship Company, Limited.
The British and Argentine Steam Navigation Company, Limited.
The Argentine Cargo Line, Limited.
The British and South American Steam Navigation Company, Limited.
The Glasgow Steam Shipping Company, Limited.
The Star Line, Limited.
The Zermatt Steamship Company, Limited.
The Zinal Steamship Company, Limited.
The Broderick Steamship Company, Limited.
The Brodmead Steamship Company, Limited.
The Brodmore Steamship Company, Limited.
The Brodmount Steamship Company, Limited.
The Brodstone Steamship Company, Limited.
The Brodvale Steamship Company, Limited.
The Brodhurst Steamship Company, Limited.

Second Schedule.

Charles E. Brightman.
Charles E. Brightman and William H. Turner.

5. Compensation for Loss or Damage.

ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY, DATED MARCH 31, 1915, AS TO
COMPENSATION IN RESPECT OF LOSS OR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY
OR BUSINESS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OCCASIONED BY EXER-
CISE OF RIGHTS AND DUTIES IN THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM.(a)

George, R.I.

George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions
beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, to

Our trusty and well-beloved :—

Henry Edward Duke, Esquire, one of Our Counsel learned in
the Law;

Sir James Thomas Woodhouse, Knight, and

Sir Matthew Gemmill Wallace, Knight,

Greeting!

Whereas We have deemed it expedient that a Commission
should forthwith issue to inquire and determine, and to report
what sums (in cases not otherwise provided for) ought in reason

(a) This Commission was published in the "London Gazette" of April 2nd,
1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of April 6th, 1915; and in the "Dublin
Gazette" of April 6th, 1915.

*Compensation for Loss or Damage from exercise of Crown
Rights in Defence of Realm.*

and fairness to be paid out of public funds to applicants, who (not being subjects of an enemy State) are resident or carrying on business in the United Kingdom, in respect of direct and substantial loss incurred and damage sustained by them by reason of interference with their property or business in the United Kingdom through the exercise by the Crown of its rights and duties in the defence of the Realm :

Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have authorized and appointed, and do by these Presents authorize and appoint you the said Henry Edward Duke (Chairman); Sir James Thomas Woodhouse; and Sir Matthew Gemmill Wallace to be Our Commissioners for the purpose of the said inquiry.

And for the better effecting the purpose of this Our Commission. We do by these Presents give and grant unto you full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission; and also to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And We do by these Presents authorize and empower you to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid.

And We do by these Presents will and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you. Our said Commissioners, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

Provided that, should you deem it expedient, the powers and privileges hereinbefore conferred on you shall belong to, and may be exercised by, any one or more of you.

And Our will and pleasure is that you do, from time to time, report to the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury, under your hands and seals, your opinions upon the matters herein submitted for your consideration.

Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the Thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, in the fifth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

R. McKenna.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, DATED MARCH 16, 1915, DIRECTING THAT THE SUSPENSION OF THE PARASITIC MANGE ORDER OF 1911 SHALL CEASE.(a) (b)

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

The suspension of the operation of part of the Parasitic Mange Order of 1911 by the Order of the Board dated the sixth day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen,(c) shall cease on the the twenty-eighth day of March, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and the said Order of 1911 shall on and after that date operate accordingly.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this sixteenth day of March, nineteen hundred and fifteen.

A. W. Anstruther,
Assistant Secretary.

Note.—By an Order revoking certain Devonshire Sheep Dipping Orders and by the Sheep Dipping (England and South Wales) Order of 1915, the Sheep Dipping (Scotland and North of England) Order of 1915, and the Sheep Dipping (North Wales) Order of 1915, all of which Orders were made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and are dated April 1st, 1915, (b) (d) all the Sheep Dipping Orders suspended by the Order of August, 1914, were revoked. The effect these Orders together with that of March, 1915, printed above is to revoke the Suspending Order of 1914, except so far as that Order relates to the Tuberculosis Order of 1914.

(a) This Order (of which the Departmental Number is 9384) was published in the "London Gazette" of March 19th, 1915; and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of March 23rd, 1915.

(b) Statutory Rules and Orders under the Diseases of Animals Acts are not printed and put on sale as such, but copies can be obtained at the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

(c) This Order is printed at p. 158 of the Manual.

(d) These Four Orders, of which the Departmental Numbers are 9394, 9398, 9399 and 9390 respectively, were all published in the "London Gazette" of April 9th, 1915.

EAST COAST RAID.**TREASURY MINUTE, DATED JANUARY 25, 1915, CONSTITUTING THE EAST COAST RAID COMMITTEE.(a)**

The First Lord and the Chancellor of the Exchequer state to the Board that they recommend the appointment of a Committee to investigate the damage to persons and property sustained in the recent bombardment of the Hartlepoons, Scarborough, and Whitby, by German Warships with a view to affording relief from Imperial Funds to the persons affected.

They recommend that the Committee should consist of the following gentlemen who have expressed their willingness to serve:—

The Rt. Hon. Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O. (Chairman).

A. J. Ram, Esq., K.C.

Robert Lewis, Esq., General Manager, Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.

and that Aubrey T. Lawrence, Esq., be appointed Secretary to the Committee.(b)

My Lords approve.

TREASURY ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARING IN THE PRESS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH, 1915, OF EXTENSION OF COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATIONS TO NORFOLK COAST RAID.

It is announced that the terms of reference of the Committee appointed to investigate the damage to persons and property sustained in the bombardment of the Hartlepoons, Scarborough and Whitby by German warships with a view to affording relief from Imperial Funds to the persons affected have been extended so as to cover the damage to persons and property sustained during the recent air raid on the Norfolk Coast with a view to relief being given on the same lines as in the case of the bombardment of the Hartlepoons, Scarborough and Whitby.

Mr. A. L. Hobhouse has been appointed as an additional Secretary to the Committee.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.
12th February, 1915.

(a) See Treasury Announcements of February 12th and March 5th, 1915, printed below, extending the terms of reference of the Committee to certain further Raids.

(b) All communication should be addressed to:—

"The Secretary,"

East Coast Raid Committee,

Board of Education,

Whitehall, S.W.

**TREASURY ANNOUNCEMENT, APPEARING IN THE PRESS SATURDAY,
MARCH 6TH, 1915, OF EXTENSION OF COMMITTEE'S INVESTI-
GATIONS TO COLCHESTER RAID.**

It is announced that the terms of reference of the East Coast Raid Committee have been extended so as to cover the damage sustained during the recent air raid on Colchester and the neighbouring district with a view to relief being given from Imperial funds to the persons affected on the same lines as in the cases of the bombardment of the Hartlepoons, Scarborough and Whitby and of the Norfolk Air Raid.

All communications to the Committee should be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. Aubrey T. Lawrence, Board of Education, Whitehall, S.W.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.
5th March, 1915.

EGYPT.

**FOREIGN OFFICE NOTIFICATION OF DECEMBER 18TH, 1914, THAT
EGYPT IS CONSTITUTED A BRITISH PROTECTORATE.(a)**

His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs gives notice that, in view of the state of war arising out of the action of Turkey, (b) Egypt is placed under the protection of His Majesty and will henceforth constitute a British Protectorate.

The suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt is thus terminated, and His Majesty's Government will adopt all measures necessary for the defence of Egypt and the protection of its inhabitants and interests.(c)

December 18th, 1914.

**NOTIFICATION DATED DECEMBER 18, 1914, OF THE APPOINTMENT OF
A HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR EGYPT.(a)**

The KING has been pleased to approve the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Henry McMahon, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., to be His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt.

December 18th, 1914.

(a) This Notification was published in the "London Gazette" of December 18th, 1914, being the 3rd Supplement to the Gazette of December 15th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of December 22nd, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of December 22nd, 1914.

(b) See Notification of November 5th, 1914, of a State of War with Turkey, printed at p. 1 of Supplement No. 2.

(c) See the Notifications of December 18th and 19th, 1914, and the Egypt Order in Council, 1915, all printed below.

FOREIGN OFFICE NOTIFICATION OF DECEMBER 19TH, 1914, OF HIS
MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT'S ADHERENCE TO THE FRANCO-
MOORISH TREATY OF MARCH 30TH, 1912.(a)

His Majesty's Government, having been informed that the Government of the French Republic have recognized the British Protectorate over Egypt,(b) His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs hereby gives notice that His Majesty's Government adhere to the Franco-Moorish Treaty of March 30th, 1912.(c)

Foreign Office,
December 19th, 1914.

NOTIFICATION DATED DECEMBER 19TH, 1914, OF THE DEPOSITION OF
THE KHEMIVE AND THE ACCEPTANCE BY HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE
HUSSEIN KAMEL PASHA OF THE SULTANATE OF EGYPT.(d)

In view of the action of His Highness Abbas Hilmi Pasha, lately Khedive of Egypt, who has adhered to the King's enemies, His Majesty's Government have seen fit to depose him from the Khedivate, and that high dignity has been offered, with the title of Sultan of Egypt, to His Highness Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha, eldest living Prince of the family of Mahomet Ali, and has been accepted by him.

December 19th, 1914.

(a) This Notification was published in the "London Gazette" of December 19th, 1914, being a Supplement to the Gazette of December 18th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of December 22nd, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of December 22nd, 1914.

(b) See Notification of the Constitution of the Protectorate, printed at p. 371 above.

(c) This Treaty constituted Morocco a French Protectorate, and provided that the requisite measures, when formulated by the French Government, should be issued in the form of edicts by the Sultan. Thereunder France is to be represented by a Resident Commissioner General, who will be sole intermediary between the Sultan and foreign representatives, and will approve and promulgate in the name of the French Government all the Sultan's decrees. The French Government engage to protect the Sultan's throne and person, and the Sultan engages not to conclude any act of an international character, to contract any public or private loan, or to agree to any concession, without the assent of the French Government. A financial reorganisation, under which the rights of the holders of Moorish Government securities will be respected, is also provided for.

(d) This Notification was published in the "London Gazette" of December 19th, 1914, being a Supplement to the Gazette of December 18th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of December 22nd, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of December 22nd, 1914.

THE EGYPT ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1915.(a)

1915. No. 141.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 16th day of
February, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty

Lord President	Lord Chamberlain
Viscount Allendale	Lord Wimborne
Mr. Arthur Henderson.	

Whereas the jurisdiction which by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means His Majesty the King enjoyed within the Dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte has heretofore been exercised in Egypt in accordance with the provisions of "The Ottoman Order in Council, 1910,"(b) and certain other Orders of His Majesty in Council:(c)

And whereas a state of war has existed between His Majesty and the Sultan of Turkey as from the 5th day of November, 1914:(d)

And whereas the suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt was terminated, and Egypt was placed under the protection of His Majesty, and has been constituted a British Protectorate as from the 18th day of December, 1914:(e)

And whereas on the 9th day of February, 1915, His Highness Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha, Sultan of Egypt, was pleased to issue a Decree in the following terms:—

"Nous, Sultan d'Egypte, considérant que les modifications à apporter aux institutions judiciaires et autres, du pays, en vertu du nouveau régime, exigent un examen approfondi dont l'achèvement sera nécessairement retardé par l'état de guerre actuel:—

"Sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres décrétons:

"ARTICLE 1.—Jusqu'à ce qu'il soit décidé autrement et sous réserve de toute mesure prise par les autorités militaires en vue de l'état de siège, les juridictions d'exception reconnues jusqu'ici en Egypte continueront de jouir des attributions dont elles jouissaient au moment de la cessation de la Souveraineté Ottomane.

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of February 16th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of February 16th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of February 18th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of February 16th; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of February 19th, 1915.

(b) Printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1910, No. 1184, and at pp. 140-191 of the Annual Volume of St. R. & O. for that year.

(c) See "The Foreign Jurisdiction (Probates) Order in Council, 1908," printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1908, No. 779, and at pp. 384-389 of the Annual Volume of St. R. & O. for 1908; and "The Foreign Jurisdiction (Admiralty) Order in Council, 1910," printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1910, No. 1183, and at pp. 131-135 of the Annual Volume of St. R. & O. for 1910.

(d) See Notice of the Constitution of the Protectorate, printed at p. 371 above.

(e) See Notification of November 5th, 1914, of a State of War with Turkey, printed at p. 1 of Supplement No. 2.

“ A cet effet il est provisoirement octroyé aux dites juridictions, ainsi qu’aux autorités par l’entremise desquelles elles s’exercent, toute compétence, toutes attributions qu’elles tiraient jusqu’ici des Traités, Firmans, et Berats Ottomans.

“ ARTICLE 2.—Nos Ministres sont chargés chacun en ce qui le concerne de l’exécution de la présente Loi.”

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. The limits of this Order are the territories under the Sovereignty of His Highness the Sultan of Egypt, but do not extend to any place south of the 22nd parallel of north latitude.(a)

2. Subject to the provisions of this Order, the Orders in Council set out in the Schedule hereto, and any King’s Regulations, Rules of Court, Orders, Rules, Instructions or other enactments made or issued under or in pursuance of any of the said Orders in Council shall, to the extent to which they were formerly in force in Egypt, be in force in Egypt, and His Majesty’s jurisdiction in Egypt shall be exercised in accordance therewith; and any provision of the said Orders in Council, King’s Regulations, Rules of Court, Orders, Rules, or Instructions or other enactments which was formerly in force in Egypt, shall be read and construed with such alterations and adaptations as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order.

3. The words “ High Commissioner for Egypt ” shall be substituted for the words “ Agent for Egypt,” the words “ His Majesty’s High Commissioner for Egypt ” for the words “ His Majesty’s Agent and Consul-General for Egypt,” and the words “ Staff of the High Commissioner for Egypt ” or “ High Commissioner for Egypt ” for the word “ Agency,” as the case may require, whenever the said words occur in any of the instruments enforced by Article 1 of this Order in Egypt.

4. The Court established under Article 8 of the Ottoman Order in Council, 1910, shall for the purposes of this Order be styled “ His Britannic Majesty’s Supreme Court for Egypt,”(b) and the Judge and Assistant Judge at present appointed under the said Article shall, without further appointment, be the Judges of the said Court, and any Registrar, Marshal, Officers, Clerks and other Officials at present appointed under Article 12 of the said Order in Council to act in Egypt shall, without further appointment, continue to hold their respective offices under the Court.

5. The Supreme Court shall ordinarily sit at Alexandria.

(a) The Ottoman Order in Council, 1910, contains a similar limitation, see Art. 2 of that Order.

(b) See Order in Council of September 30th, 1914, printed at pp. 253-255 of the Manual conferring prize jurisdiction on this Court, and the Prize Courts (Egypt, Zanzibar and Cyprus) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 79), printed *ibid.* p. 37. See also the Notification of December 31st, 1914, as to the constitution of H.B.M.’s Prize Court in Egypt, printed at p. 504 below.

6. The jurisdiction of all Provincial and Local Courts appointed in Egypt under Articles 17 or 19 of the Ottoman Order in Council, 1910, shall continue, and all persons at present appointed to perform in any of such Courts the duties and to exercise the powers imposed and conferred upon the Registrar and Marshal shall, without further appointment, continue to perform the said duties and to exercise the said powers.

7. For the purposes of this Order, Article 76 (3) of the Ottoman Order in Council, 1910, shall be read and construed as if the words "The Sublime Ottoman Porte or" and "the Sublime Ottoman Porte and its subjects or" were omitted.

8. For the purposes of this Order, the following provision is substituted for Article 77 (1) of the Ottoman Order in Council, 1910.

"If a British subject—

"(i) Publicly derides, mocks, or insults any religion established or observed in Egypt or within the Ottoman Dominions; or

"(ii) Publicly offers insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in Egypt, or within the Ottoman Dominions, or to any place of worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to, or revered by those professing any religion established or observed in Egypt, or within the Ottoman Dominions, or belonging to the ministers or professors thereof, whether such place of worship, tomb, or sanctuary be in Egypt, within the Ottoman Dominions, or elsewhere; or

"(iii) Publicly and wilfully commits any act tending to bring any religion established or observed in Egypt, or within the Ottoman Dominions, or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace;

"he shall, on conviction thereof before the Supreme Court or a Provincial Court, be liable to imprisonment not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to a fine alone not exceeding one hundred pounds."

9.—(1.) No proceedings which may have been taken in Egypt before any Court established under the Ottoman Order in Council, 1910, previous to the making of this Order shall be questioned upon the ground of any lack of authority on the part of the Court in or before which, or of the Judge or Officer before whom, such proceedings were taken.

(2) Where any proceedings have been commenced in Egypt in any Court established under the Ottoman Order in Council, 1910, and are still pending at the date of this Order, all steps taken in the course of such proceedings shall be deemed to be valid, provided that they would have been valid if taken after the date of this Order.

(3) Any Act done by any Judge, Consular Officer, or other person in Egypt before the making of this Order, which would have been valid if done after the making of this Order, shall be

deemed to have been valid, and no action shall be entertained in any Court against such Judge, Officer or person in respect of any such act.

10. This Order shall come into force forthwith.

11. This Order may be cited as "The Egypt Order in Council, 1915."

And the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Baronet, K.G., one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

Almeric FitzRoy.

Schedule.

The Ottoman Order in Council, 1910.(a)

The Foreign Jurisdiction (Admiralty) Order in Council, 1910.(b)

EXPORTATION OF WARLIKE STORES, PROVISIONS AND VICTUAL.

[The Board of Trade Notice to Importers and Exporters is printed under the heading Imports and Exports, and the Customs Orders as to Pre-entry of Goods under that heading.]

ORDER OF COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914, AND SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914, VARYING PROCLAMATION OF NOVEMBER 10TH, 1914.(c)(d)

1914. No. 1756.

*At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 11th day of
December, 1914.*

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(e) that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland

(a) Printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1910, No. 1184, and at pp. 140-191 of the Annual Volume of St. R. & O. for that year.

(b) Printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1910, No. 1183, and at pp. 131-135 of the Annual Volume of St. R. & O. for that year.

(c) This Order of Council was revoked by Proclamation, dated February 3rd, 1915, printed at pp. 382-392 below.

(d) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of December 12th 1914, being the 1st Supplement to the Gazette of December 11th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of December 14th, 1914, being a Supplement to the Gazette of December 11th; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of December 15th, 1914.

(e) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

Revenue Act, 1879,(a) as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,(b) that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(c) may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November, 1914,(d) and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(a) and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(c) and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(e) the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November, 1914,(d) should be amended by making the following additions to and alterations in the same :—

(1) That the heading " Picric Acid and its components " should be deleted from the list of articles prohibited to be exported to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal.

(2) That the export of the following articles be prohibited to all destinations :—

Aniline Oil.

Aniline Salt.

Picric Acid and its components.

Now, therefore, their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(b) 5 Geo. 5. c. 2, printed at p. 3 of Supplement No. 2.

(c) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

(d) Printed at pp. 129-136 of Supplement No. 2.

(e) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

ORDER OF COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914, AND SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914, VARYING PROCLAMATION OF NOVEMBER 10TH, 1914.(a)(b)

1914. No. 1776.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 23rd day of December, 1914.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(c) that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(d) as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,(e) that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(f) may, whether the proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November, 1914,(g) and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(d) and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(f) and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(c) the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November, 1914,(g) should be amended by making the following additions to and alterations in the same:—

- (1) That the heading "Explosives of all kinds" should be deleted from the list of prohibitions to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal.*

(a) This Order of Council was revoked by Proclamation, dated February 3rd, 1915, printed at pp. 382-392 below.

(b) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of December 23rd, 1914, being the 1st Supplement to the Gazette of December 22nd; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of December 24th, 1914, being a Supplement to the Gazette of December 22nd; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of December 25th, 1914.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

(d) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(e) 5 Geo. 5. c. 2, printed at p. 3 of Supplement No. 2.

(f) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

(g) Printed at pp. 129-136 of Supplement No. 2.

(2) *That the export of the following articles should be prohibited to all destinations:—*

Explosives of all kinds;

Valonia;

Grindery used in the making of boots and shoes.

(3) *That the export of "Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds, floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts" should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.*

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

ORDER OF COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914, AND SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914, VARYING PROCLAMATION OF NOVEMBER 10TH, 1914.(a)(b)

1915. No. 1.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 4th day of January, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(c) that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(d) as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,(e) that any Proclamation made

(a) This Order of Council was revoked by Proclamation, dated February 3rd, 1915, printed at pp. 382-392 below.

(b) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of January 4th, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of January 1st; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of January 5th; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of January 5th, 1915.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

(d) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(e) 5 Geo. 5. c. 2, printed at p. 3 of Supplement No. 2.

under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(a) may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November, 1914,(b) and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(c) and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(a) and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(d) the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November, 1914,(b) should be amended by making the following additions to the same :—

- (1) That the exportation of the following articles should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal :—*

Clover and grass seeds ;

Motor Vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.

- (2) That the exportation of :—*

Fish (whale) oil, viz., train, blubber, sperm, or head matter,

should be prohibited to all destinations abroad.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

(b) Printed at pp. 129-136 of Supplement No. 2.

(c) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(d) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

ORDER OF COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914, AND SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914, VARYING PROCLAMATION OF NOVEMBER 10TH, 1914.(a)(b)

1915. No. 2.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 8th day of January, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(c) that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(d) as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,(e) that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(f) may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November, 1914,(g) and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(d) and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(f) and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(c) the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas by an Order of Council, dated the 5th day of December, 1914,(h) the said Proclamation was varied and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 10th day of November, 1914,(g) as varied and added to by the said Order of Council, dated the 5th day of December, 1914,(h) should be amended by making the following additions to and alterations in the same:—

- (1) That the prohibition of the carriage coastwise of
“Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use
in war” should be removed.

(a) This Order of Council was revoked by Proclamation, dated February 3rd, 1915, printed at pp. 382–392 below.

(b) This Order was published in the “London Gazette” of January 8th, 1915, being the 4th Supplement to the Gazette of January 5th; in the “Edinburgh Gazette” of January 9th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of January 8th; and in the “Dublin Gazette” of January 9th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of January 8th.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

(d) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(e) 5 Geo. 5. c. 2, printed at p. 3 of Supplement No. 2.

(f) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

(g) Printed at pp. 129–136 of Supplement No. 2.

(h) Printed at p. 137 of Supplement No. 2.

- (2) That "Tea" should be deleted from the list of articles the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal.
- (3) That "Cocoa" should be added to the list of articles the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal.
- (4) That "Jewelled draw-plates for drawing steel wire" should be added to the list of articles the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British possessions and protectorates.

Now, therefore, their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

PROCLAMATION, DATED FEBRUARY 3, 1915, UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1879, SECTION 1 OF THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS ACT, 1900, AND SECTION 1 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914, PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF CERTAIN WARLIKE STORES, PROVISIONS, AND VICTUALS AND OTHER ARTICLES.(a)

1915. No. 60.

[An Alphabetical List of Goods Prohibited for Exportation by the Proclamation of February 3rd, and the Orders of Council of March 2nd and 18th, and April 15th, 21st, and 26th, 1915. will be found in Appendix A at the end of this Supplement.]

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation prohibiting under Section 8 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," and Section one of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," the Exportation from the United Kingdom of Warlike Stores.

George R.I.

Whereas by Section 8 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,"(b) it is enacted that the exportation of arms, ammunition, and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles

(a) This Proclamation was published in the "London Gazette" of February 3rd, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of February 2nd; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of February 4th, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of February 2nd; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of February 5th, 1915.

(b) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for man may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas by Section one of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,"^(a) it is enacted that We may by Proclamation prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces :

And whereas by Section one of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,"^(b) it is enacted that Section 8 of the aforesaid Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,^(c) shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if in addition to the articles therein mentioned there were included all other articles of every description :

And whereas it is further enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,"^(b) that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8, as so amended, of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,"^(c) may whilst a state of war exists be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,"^(d) that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,^(a) may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas a Proclamation dated the 10th November, 1914,^(e) and various Orders dated respectively the 20th November,^(e) the 5th,^(e) the 11th^(f) and the 23rd^(f) December, 1914, and the 4th^(f) and the 8th^(f) January, 1915, prohibiting the exportation of certain articles therein referred to from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations, have been issued in pursuance of the aforesaid powers :

And whereas it is expedient that the said Proclamation and Orders should be consolidated, with amendments and additions, and that such Proclamation and Orders should be revoked :

(a) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

(c) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(d) 5 Geo. 5, c. 2, printed at p. 3 of Supplement No. 2.

(e) This Proclamation and Orders of Council are printed at pp. 129-138 of Supplement No. 2.

(f) These Orders of Council are printed at pp. 376-382 above.

And whereas the articles, other than arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores hereinafter enumerated are articles which We judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores :

And whereas in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces, We have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter enumerated :

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, declaring, and it is hereby declared, that the above-mentioned Proclamation and Orders be and the same are hereby revoked :

And We have further thought fit, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, further to declare, and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

(A) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations :—

Aeroplanes, airships, balloons and aircraft, of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft, including :—gold beaters' skin; shantung silk in the piece; flax fabric suitable for aeroplanes; non-inflammable "celluloid" sheet (or similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water); aeroplane dope; high tensile steel tubes; aeroplane instruments (aneroids, barographs, revolution indicators); aeroplane turnbuckles; steel stampings; magnetos; aeroplane engines and parts; fusel oil (amyl alcohol); amyl acetate; aceto-celluloses; trephenyl phosphate;

Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war; Cannon and other ordnance and machine guns, and parts thereof;

Carbons, suitable for searchlights;

Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance, and for machine guns and parts thereof;

Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts;

Chemicals, drugs, dyes and dye stuffs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, and tanning extracts, namely :—

Acetone;

Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin);

Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide;

Antipyrine (phenazone);

Anti-tetanus serum;

Barium chlorate;

Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids;

Calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates;

Calcium nitrate;

Cantharides and its preparations;

Carbolic acid;

Chemicals, drugs, &c.—*continued*.

Chloral and its preparations, including chloramid;
 Coal tar distillation products, namely, benzol and
 cresol and the fractions of the distillation products
 of coal tar between benzol and cresol;
 Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, includ-
 ing aniline oil and aniline salt;
 Collodion;
 Cresol, all preparations of (including cresylic acid) and
 nitro-cresol (except saponified cresol);
 Cyanamide;
 Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium;
 Dimethylaniline;
 Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar
 products;
 Emetin and its salts;
 Ergot of rye, not including liquid extract or other
 medicinal preparations of ergot;
 Eucaïne hydrochlor;
 Gentian and its preparations;
 Henbane and its preparations;
 Hydroquinone;
 Indigo, natural;
 Ipecacuanha root;
 Methylaniline;
 Neo-salvarsan;
 Nitric acid;
 Nitrotoluol;
 Novocain;
 Opium and its preparations and alkaloids;
 Paraffin, liquid medicinal;
 Paraformaldehyde and trioxymethylene;
 "Peptone Witte";
 Peroxide of manganese;
 Phenacetin;
 Picric acid and its components;
 Potash salts, namely:—
 Chlorate;
 Cyanide;
 Nitrate (saltpetre);
 Permanganate;
 Protargol, not including silver proteinate;
 Saccharin (including "saxin");
Salicylic acid and salicylate of soda(a);
 Salol;
 Salvarsan;
 Santonin and its preparations;
 Sodium chlorate and perchlorate;
 Sulphonal;
 Sulphur;
 Sulphuric acid;

(a) Headings deleted by the amending Orders of Council are printed in italics.

Goods prohibited for Export to All Destinations.

Chemicals, drugs, &c.—*continued*.

Tanning, extracts for use in, the following:—

Chestnut extract;

Oakwood extract;

Thorium nitrate(a);

Thymol and its preparations;

Trional;

Valonia;

Compasses, other than ships' compasses;

Cotton waste of all descriptions;

Explosives of all kinds;

Field glasses and telescopes;

Firearms, rifled, of all kinds, and their component parts;

Flax, raw;

Forage and food for animals, namely:—

Beans (not including haricot beans);

Brewers' and distillers' grains;

Brewers' dried yeast;

Buckwheat;

Cakes and meals, the following, namely:—

Biscuit meal;

Calf meal;

Coconut or poonac cake;

Compound cakes and meal;

Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated,
and cottonseed meal;

Fishmeal and concentrated fish;

Gluten meal or gluten feed;

Ground nut cake and meal;

Husk meal;

Linseed cake and meal;

Locust bean meal;

Maize germ meal;

Maize meal;

Meat meal;

Palmnut cake and meal;

Rape seed cake and meal;

Soya bean cake and meal;

Dari;

Hay;

Hempseed;

Lentils;

Maize;

Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings;

Millet;

Offals of corn and grain, including:—

Bran and pollard;

Mill dust and screenings of all kinds;

Rice meal (or bran) and dust;

Sharps and middlings;

(a) Headings deleted by the amending Orders of Council are printed in italics.

Forage and food for animals—*continued.*

Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds;
Peas (except split, tinned and bottled peas, packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles);

Straw;

Glass for optical instruments;

Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes:—

Brass rivets, for use by hand or machine;
Cutlan studs, for use by hand or machine;
Heel attaching pins, for use by hand or machine;
Lasting tacks or rivets, for use by hand or machine;
Steel bills, for use by hand or machine;
Heel tips;
Heel tip nails;
Hobnails of all descriptions;
Protector studs;
Screwing wire;

Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes;

Heliographs;

Hemp, other than Manila hemp;

Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses, and calfskins;

Hosiery needles;

Khaki woollen cloth;

Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots or military clothing;

Meat, namely, beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated;

Periscopes;

Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts;

Range finders and parts thereof;

Silk cloth, silk baid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges;

Silk moils;

Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof;

Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being firearms) and parts thereof;

Wood, namely:—

Ash;

Ash three-ply wood;

Spruce;

Walnut wood.

(B) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Accoutrements, namely, web equipment, leather belts, leather bandoliers, leather pouches, other leather articles of personal equipment manufactured for military purposes;

Blankets, coloured, exceeding 3½ lbs. in weight, known as "woollen" blankets;

Boots, heavy, for men;

Camp equipment, articles of, including tents and their component parts, ovens, camp kettles, buckets, lanterns, and horse rugs;

Carts, two-wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over,
and their distinctive component parts;

Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations:—

Acetanilide;
Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids;
Alcohol, methylic;
Alumina and salts of aluminium;
Ammonia, liquified;
Antimony, sulphides and oxides of;
Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates;
Bromine and alkaline bromides;
Coca and its preparations and alkaloids;
Copper, suboxide of;
Copper sulphate;
Cresol (saponified);
Formic aldehyde;
Fulminate of mercury;
Glycerine, crude and refined;
Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its preparations;
Hydrobromic acid;
Potash, caustic;
Potash salts, namely:—
 Bicarbonate;
 Bichromate;
 Carbonate;
 Chloride;
 Chrome alum;
 Metabisulphite;
 Prussiate;
 Sulphate (including Kainit);
Sodium nitrate;
Tartaric acid and alkaline tartrates;
Zinc sulphate;

Coal sacks;

Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire^(a);

Ferro alloys, including:—

Ferro-Chrome;
Ferro-manganese;
Ferro-molybdenum;
Ferro-nickel;
Ferro-titanium;
Ferro-tungsten;
Ferro-vanadium;
Spiegeleisen;

Ferro-silicon;

Graphite, including foundry (moulding) plumbago and
plumbago for lubricating;

(a) Headings deleted by the amending Orders of Council are printed in italics.

Hemp, the following manufactures of:—

Cloth;

Cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of

Manila hemp or reaper or binder twine;

Horse shoes;

Jute, raw;

Metals and ores, the following, viz.:—

Aluminium and alloys of aluminium;

Antimony and alloys of antimony;

Bauxite;

Chrome ore;

Cobalt;

Copper unwrought and part wrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper and phosphor bronze), copper and brass sheets, circles, slabs, bars, pipes, ingots, scrap, rods, plates, solid drawn tubes, condenser plates, copper wire, brass wire, bronze wire, solder containing copper;

Lead, pig, sheet or pipe (including solder containing lead);

Lead ore;

Manganese and manganese ore;

Mercury;

Molybdenum and molybdenite;

Nickel and nickel ore;

Scheelite;

Selenium;

Tungsten;

Vanadium;

Wolframite;

Zinc and zinc ore (including zinc ashes, spelter, spelter dross, and zinc sheets);

Mica (including mica splittings) and micanite;

Mineral jellies;

Mines and parts thereof;

Oil, blast furnace (except creosote and creosote oil);

Oil fuel, shale;

Oil, mineral lubricating (including mineral lubricating grease and lubricating oil composed of mineral and other oils)(^a);

Oils, all vegetable (other than linseed oil, boiled and un-boiled, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils)(^a);

Oil, whale, namely: train, blubber, sperm or head matter, and seal oil, shark oil, and Japan fish oil(^a);

Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, the following, namely:—

Castor beans;

Coconuts;

Copra;

Cotton seed;

(^a) Headings deleted by the amending Orders of Council are printed in italics.

Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products—*continued.*

Ground nuts (Arachides);

Linseed;

Palm kernels;

Rape seed;

Sesame seed;

Soya beans;

Oleo oil, Premier jus, and animal tallow;(a)

Petroleum, fuel oil (including turpentine substitute and paraffin oil);

Petroleum, gas oil;

Petroleum spirit and motor spirit (including Shell spirit);

Pigskins, dressed or undressed;

Portable forges;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—

Animals, living, for food;

Barley and oats, including barley meal and pearled barley, and oatmeal;

Butter;

Cheese;

Eggs in shells;

Lard and imitation lard;

Malt;

Margarine;

Sugar, refined and candy;

Sugar, unrefined;

Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal;

Rope (steel wire) and hawsers;

Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres(a);

Search-lights;

Sheepskins, tanned;

Sheepskins, woolled, i.e., with the wool left on(a);

Signalling lamps of all kinds capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code;

Submarine sound signalling apparatus;

Surgical bandages and dressing (including buttercloth);

Telephone sets and parts thereof, field service telegraph and telephone cable;

Torpedo nets;

Torpedo tubes;

Torpedoes and parts thereof;

Turpentine (oil and spirit);

Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds (including floating docks) and their distinctive component parts(a);

Waggons, four-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton and over and their distinctive component parts;

(a) Headings deleted by the amending Orders of Council are printed in italics.

Uniform clothing and military equipment;
 Wire, barbed, and galvanised wire, and implements for fixing
 and cutting the same (but not including galvanised wire
 netting);
 Wire, steel, of all kinds;
 Wool, raw (sheep's and lambs');
 Wool tops;
 Wool noils;
 Wool waste;
 Woollen rags, applicable to other uses than manure, pulled
 or not;
 Woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not
 including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern;
 Woollen and worsted yarns;
 Woollen jerseys, cardigan jackets, woollen gloves, woollen
 socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds.

(C) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited
 to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and
 Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic
 ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal:—

Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar pro-
 tective material;

Asbestos;

Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including paper bags);

Bicycles, and their distinctive component parts;

Bladders, casings, and sausage skins;

Camphor;

Chemicals, drugs, &c.:—

Bismuth and its salts;

Iodine and its preparations and compounds;

Mercury, salts and preparations of;

Nux Vomica and its alkaloids and preparations;

Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments;

Compasses for ships, and parts thereof, including fittings
 such as binnacles;

Firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes;

Flaxen canvas, namely:—

Hammock canvas;

Kitbag canvas;

Merchant Navy canvas;

Royal Navy canvas;

Tent canvas;

Goat skins, undressed;(a)

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manu-
 facture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair
 of arms or of war material for use on land and sea, namely,
 plant for cordite and ammunition factories, viz.:—

Cordite presses;

Dies for cartridge cases;

Gauges for shells or cartridges;

Incorporators;

Lapping machines;

Rifling machines;

Wire-winding machines;

(a):Headings deleted by the amending Orders of Council are printed in
 italics.

Goods prohibited for Export to Denmark, Netherlands, and Sweden.

India-rubber, sheet, vulcanised;
Intrenching tools and intrenching implements, namely, pick-axes and grubbers, whether of combination pattern or otherwise; spades and shovels of all descriptions; helms and handles for pick-axes, grubbers, spades and shovels; and machinery for trenching and ditching;
Jute yarns;
Jute piece goods;
Linen close canvas;
Linen duck cloth;
Mahogany;
Mess tins, and water bottles for military use;
Metals and ores, the following, viz.:—
 Copper ore;
 Iron ore;
 Iron, haematite pig;
 Iron pyrites;
Motor vehicles of all kinds, including motor bicycles, and their distinctive component parts and accessories;
Packings, engine and boiler (including slagwool);
Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—
 Cocoa powder;
 Herrings, cured or salted, in barrels or cases, including dry salted herrings and herrings in brine;
 Tinned meats and extract of meat;
Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock;
Rosin;
Seeds, clover and grass;
Shipbuilding materials, namely:—
 Boiler tubes;
 Condenser tubes;
 Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships;
 Iron and steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding;
 Marine engines, and parts thereof;
 Ships' auxiliary machinery;
Sounding machines and gear;
Telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones, material for.
(D) That the export of the following article be prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden:—
 Tin plates; including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Third day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

ORDER OF COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914, AND SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914, VARYING PROCLAMATION OF FEBRUARY 3RD, 1915.(a)

1915. No. 159.

[An Alphabetical List of Goods Prohibited for Exportation by the Proclamation of February 3rd, and the Orders of Council of March 2nd and 18th, and April 15th, 21st, and 26th, 1915, will be found in Appendix A at the end of this Supplement.]

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 2nd day of March, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(b) that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(c) as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,(d) that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(e) may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915,(f) and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(c) and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(e) and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(b) the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915,(f) should be amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

- (1) That the heading of "Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be inserted in its place "Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire, and diamonds prepared for use therein."

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of March 2nd, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of March 4th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of March 2nd; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of March 5th, 1915.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

(c) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(d) 5 Geo. 5. c. 2, printed at p. 3 of Supplement No. 2.

(e) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

(f) Printed at pp. 382-392 above.

- (2) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Paraffin Wax;
Prussiate of Soda.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

ORDER OF COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914, AND SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914, FURTHER VARYING PROCLAMATION OF FEBRUARY 3RD, 1915.(a)

1915. No. 225.

[An Alphabetical List of Goods Prohibited for Exportation by the Proclamation of February 3rd, and the Orders of Council of March 2nd and 18th, and April 15th, 21st, and 26th, 1915, will be found in Appendix A at the end of this Supplement.]

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 18th day of March, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(b) that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(c) as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,(d) that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(e) may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of March 18th, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of March 16th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of March 19th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of March 19th, 1915.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

(c) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(d) 5 Geo. 5. c. 2, printed at p. 3 of Supplement No. 2.

(e) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915,(a) and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(b) and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(c) and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(d) the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas by an Order of Council, dated the 2nd day of March, 1915,(e) the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915,(a) as amended and added to by the said Order of Council, dated the 2nd day of March, 1915,(e) should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

- (1) That the heading "Thorium nitrate" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there should be substituted therefor the heading "Thorium oxide, thorium nitrate, and other salts of thorium."
- (2) That the heading "Salicylic acid and Salicylate of soda" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Salicylic acid, Salicylate of soda and Methyl salicylate."
- (3) That the following article should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations:—

Sheepgut.

- (4) That the heading "*All vegetable oils (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils)*" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "*Oils, all vegetable, and fats (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil and not including essential oils).*"(f)
- (5) That the heading "Oleo oil, Premier jus, and animal tallow" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "All animal oils and fats."

(a) Printed at pp. 382-392 above.

(b) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(c) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

(d) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

(e) Printed at p. 393 above.

(f) Headings deleted by the amending Orders of Council are printed in italics.

- (6) That the heading "Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres."
- (7) That the heading "Sheepskins, woolled, *i.e.*, with the wool left on" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Sheepskins, whether woolled or not."
- (8) That the heading "Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds (including floating docks) and their distinctive component parts" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and that there be substituted therefor the words "Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds; floating docks and their distinctive component parts."
- (9) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations:

Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound, other than ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations).

Ammonia liquor.

The compounds of aniline, except aniline salt (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations).

Chloride of Tin.

Copper Iodide.

Tanning substances of all kinds (including extracts for use in tanning) except chestnut extract, oak-wood extract, and valonia (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations).

Urea and its compounds.

Deer skins, dressed and undressed.

Goat skins, dressed and undressed.

Metals and ores, namely:—

Tin and tin ore.

Neat's foot oil.

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—

“Peas, except tinned and bottled peas and peas packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles.”

(10) That the heading “Goat skins, undressed” in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted.

(11) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal:—

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—

Compressed and desiccated soups.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

ORDER OF COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914, AND SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914, FURTHER VARYING PROCLAMATION OF FEBRUARY 3RD, 1915.(a)

1915. No. 348.

[An Alphabetical List of Goods Prohibited for Exportation by the Proclamation of February 3rd, and the Orders of Council of March 2nd and 18th, and April 15th, 21st, and 26th, 1915, will be found in Appendix A at the end of this Supplement.]

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 15th day of April, 1915.
By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(b) that any Proclamation or Order in

(a) This Order was published in the “London Gazette” of April 16th, 1915, being the 5th Supplement to the Gazette of April 13th; in the “Edinburgh Gazette” of April 17th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of April 16th; and in the “Dublin Gazette” of April 20th, 1915.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

Variance (April 15th, 1915) of Prohibitions on Export.

Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,^(a) as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,^(b) that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,^(c) may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915,^(d) and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,^(a) and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,^(c) and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,^(e) the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited :

And whereas by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915,^(f) and the 18th day of March, 1915,^(g) the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915,^(d) as amended and added to by the Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915,^(f) and the 18th day of March, 1915,^(g) should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

- (1.) That the heading “Oil, mineral lubricating (including mineral lubricating grease and lubricating oil composed of mineral and other oils)” in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there should be substituted therefor the heading “Lubricants.”
- (2.) That the heading “Oil, whale, namely train, blubber, sperm or head matter, and seal oil, shark oil and Japan fish oil,” in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there should be substituted therefor the heading “Oil, whale (train, blubber, sperm), seal oil, shark oil, fish oil generally, and mixture or compounds of any of the foregoing.”

(a) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(b) 5 Geo. 5, c. 2, printed at p. 3 of Supplement No. 2.

(c) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

(d) Printed at pp. 382–392 above.

(e) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

(f) Printed at p. 393 above.

(g) Printed at p. 394 above.

- (3.) That the following article should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Alunite.

- (4.) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal :—
Anthracite.

Lacs of all kinds, including shellac, gum lac, seed lac, stick lac, and other forms of lac, but not including lac dye.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

ORDER OF COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914, AND SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914, FURTHER VARYING PROCLAMATION OF FEBRUARY 3RD, 1915.(a)

1915. No. 355.

[An Alphabetical List of Goods Prohibited for Exportation by the Proclamation of February 3rd, and the Orders of Council of March 2nd and 18th, and April 15th, 21st, and 26th, 1915, will be found in Appendix A at the end of this Supplement.]

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 21st day of April, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(b) that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(c) as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of April 22nd, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of April 20th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of April 23rd, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of April 23rd, 1915.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

(c) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,^(a) that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,^(b) may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915,^(c) and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,^(d) and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,^(b) and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,^(e) the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915,^(f) the 18th day of March, 1915,^(g) and the 15th day of April, 1915,^(h) the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915,^(c) as amended and added to by the Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915,^(f) the 18th day of March, 1915,^(g) and the 15th day of April, 1915,^(h) should be further amended by making the following amendments and additions to the same:—

- (1) That the heading "Oils, all vegetable, and fats (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil and not including essential oils)" which was substituted by the Order of Council of the 18th day of March, 1915, for the heading in the Proclamation of "All vegetable oils (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oils, and not including essential oils)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Oils, all vegetable, and fats (not including essential oils)."
- (2) That the following article should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal:—

Binder Twine.

-
- (a) 5 Geo. 5. c. 2, printed at p. 3 of Supplement No. 2.
 (b) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.
 (c) Printed at pp. 382-392 above.
 (d) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.
 (e) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.
 (f) Printed at p. 393 above.
 (g) Printed at p. 394 above.
 (h) Printed at p. 397 above.

Now, therefore, their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

ORDER OF COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914, AND SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914, FURTHER VARYING PROCLAMATION OF FEBRUARY 3RD, 1915.(a)

1915. No. 375.

[An Alphabetical List of Goods Prohibited for Exportation by the Proclamation of February 3rd, and the Orders of Council of March 2nd and 18th, and April 15th, 21st, and 26th, 1915, will be found in Appendix A at the end of this Supplement.]

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 26th day of April, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(b) that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(c) as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,(d) that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(e) may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915,(f) and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(c) and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(e) and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(b) the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of April 27th, 1915, being the 4th Supplement to the Gazette of April 23rd; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of April 28th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of April 27th; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of April 30th, 1915.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

(c) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(d) 5 Geo. 5. c. 2, printed at p. 3 of Supplement No. 2.

(e) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

(f) Printed at pp. 382-392 above.

And whereas by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915,(a) the 18th day of March, 1915,(b) the 15th day of April, 1915,(c) and the 21st day of April, 1915,(d) the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915,(e) as amended and added to by the Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915,(a) the 18th day of March, 1915,(b) the 15th day of April, 1915,(c) and the 21st day of April, 1915,(d) should be further amended by making the following additions to the same:—

- (1) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations:—

Toluol and mixtures containing toluol.

- (2) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France. Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal:—

Raw Cotton.

Metal working machinery.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

(a) Russia.

STATEMENT APPEARING IN THE PRESS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1915.(f)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, accompanied by the Governor of the Bank of England and Mr. E. S. Montagu, returned on Saturday evening from Paris, where he proceeded at the beginning of last week for a conference with M. Ribôt and M. Bark, the Finance Ministers of France and Russia, on questions affecting

(a) Printed at p. 393 above.

(b) Printed at p. 394 above.

(c) Printed at p. 397 above.

(d) Printed at p. 399 above.

(e) Printed at pp. 382-392 above.

(f) See also the Treasury Statement of December 4th, 1914, printed at p. 148 of Supplement No. 2.

the financial relations of the Allies. At the close of the conference the following statement was communicated to the Press:—

The Finance Ministers of France, Great Britain, and Russia have met together at Paris to examine into the financial questions arising out of the war.

They are agreed in declaring that the three Powers are resolved to unite their financial resources, equally with their military resources, for the purpose of carrying the war to a successful conclusion.

With this aim in view, they have decided to recommend to their respective Governments to take over in equal shares the advances made, or to be made, to the countries which are now fighting with them or which may find themselves in the near future in a position to take up arms for the common cause.

The amount of these advances will be covered by the individual resources of the three Powers as well as by the issue at a suitable opportunity of a loan in the name of the three Powers.

The question of the relations to be established between the Banks of Issue of the three Powers was the subject of a special understanding.

The Ministers have decided to proceed jointly with all purchases which their Governments have occasion to make from neutral countries.

They have adopted the financial measures necessary to facilitate Russian exports and to re-establish, so far as possible, the parity of exchange between Russia and the other Allies.

They have determined to meet again according as circumstances may require. The next conference will be held in London.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.
7th February, 1915.

(b) United States of America.

(1) TREASURY ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARING IN THE PRESS, FRIDAY,
JANUARY 8TH, 1915.

The Treasury announce that, in view of the fact that exchange between the United States of America and the United Kingdom has become practically normal, there is no longer any necessity for further consideration by the two Governments of any plan for the adjustment of balances and any further consideration of the question has been left to the respective banks and bankers of the two countries.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.
7th January, 1915.

Treasury Control of Fresh Issues of Capital.

(2) STATEMENT APPEARING IN THE PRESS, SATURDAY,
JANUARY 16TH, 1915.

In connexion with the announcement by the Treasury on the subject of the American Exchange which appeared in the Press on the 8th inst.,^(a) we are authorized to state that after a conference held by the Chancellor of the Exchequer with the London bankers, it was resolved:—

That inasmuch as exchange between the United States and the United Kingdom is now substantially normal, no definite action at the present time is required, but that if during the continuance of the war or for one year thereafter the exchanges between the two countries should become such that gold exports from either country to an unreasonable amount might result, committees of bankers shall be appointed in the United States and in the United Kingdom respectively to consider plans for dealing collectively with the situation by such methods as may seem at the time mutually desirable.

It is understood that a similar announcement is appearing to-day in the American Press on behalf of the New York bankers.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.
15th January, 1915.

FRESH ISSUES OF CAPITAL.

TREASURY ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARING IN THE PRESS, FRIDAY,
JANUARY 19TH, 1915, AS TO CONTROL OF FRESH ISSUES OF
CAPITAL.

In connection with the re-opening of the Stock Exchanges^(b) the Treasury have had under consideration the general conditions under which new issues of capital in the United Kingdom can be permitted during the continuance of the War.

It appears to the Treasury that in the present crisis all other considerations must be subordinated to the paramount necessity of husbanding the financial resources of the country with a view to the successful prosecution of the War. Accordingly they wish it to be understood that until further notice they feel it imperative in the national interest that fresh issues of capital shall be approved by the Treasury before they are made.

Treasury approval will be governed by the following general conditions:—

- (1) Issues for undertakings carried on or to be carried on in the United Kingdom shall only be allowed where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Treasury that they are advisable in the national interest.

(a) Printed at p. 403 above.

(b) See documents printed at pp. 533-542 below, under heading "STOCK EXCHANGE, RE-OPENING."

- (2) Issues or participations in issues for undertakings carried on or to be carried on in the British Empire Over-Seas shall only be allowed where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Treasury that urgent necessity and special circumstances exist.
- (3) Issues or participations in issues for undertakings carried on or to be carried on outside the British Empire shall not be allowed.
- (4) The Treasury will not in ordinary cases insist upon the above restrictions where issues are required for the renewal of Treasury Bills or other short instruments held here and falling due of Foreign or Colonial Governments or municipal corporations or railways or other undertakings.

All applications should be made in the first instance to the Treasury.

The Treasury will not be prepared to approve under paragraph 4 (3) of the Temporary Regulations for the Re-opening of the Stock Exchange^(a) any dealings in new issues which have not been approved by the Treasury before they are made.

Treasury Chambers,
Whitehall, S.W.
18th January, 1915.

TREASURY ANNOUNCEMENT, DATED JANUARY 27TH, 1915, OF THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER APPLICATIONS FOR APPROVAL OF FRESH ISSUES.

It is announced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed a committee to consider and advise upon applications received by the Treasury for approval of fresh issues.

The members of the committee, which has held its first meeting, are the Right Hon. the Viscount St. Aldwyn (chairman), Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, Sir Frederick G. Banbury, Bart., M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Thomas P. Whittaker, M.P., and Mr. G. Stapylton Barnes, C.B., of the Board of Trade. The secretary to the committee is Mr. Basil P. Blackett, C.B., of the Treasury.

Treasury Chambers,
Whitehall, S.W.
27th January, 1915.

^(a) This Regulation is printed at p. 535 below : as to the securities dealings in which have been approved by the Treasury under Regulation 4 (3) see footnote ^(c) at p. 535.

Local Government Board Approval of Borrowing by Local Authorities.

TREASURY NOTICE, APPEARING IN THE PRESS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29TH, 1915, AS TO CONTROL OF FRESH ISSUES OF CAPITAL.

The approval of the Treasury should be obtained for all fresh issues of capital of whatever nature, whether made on behalf of a Government, municipality, or other public body, or any company, whether public or private. Treasury approval is not required for calls or instalments on shares, stock, debentures or bonds already issued.

All applications for approval of fresh issues should be addressed to the Treasury, the envelope being marked "Capital Issues." In order to save delay and reduce correspondence to a minimum, it is desirable that the fullest particulars should be given in each case.

Treasury Chambers.

Whitehall, S.W.

28th January, 1915.

CIRCULAR LETTER OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES AS TO APPROVAL OF FRESH ISSUES OF CAPITAL.

Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W..
25th March, 1915.

Borrowing by Local Authorities.

SIR,

IN their circular letter of the 11th instant the Local Government Board referred to the decision of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to restrict capital issues by Local Authorities within the narrowest limits.^(a) It was pointed out in the same circular letter that labour should be economised by Local Authorities as far as possible and that the inception of new works, except such as are of pressing necessity either for reasons of public health or on account of war requirements, should be avoided.

The Board have been in communication with their Lordships in regard to this matter and it has now been arranged, in order to meet the convenience of Local Authorities and to avoid duplication of labour, that the sanction, approval or consent of the Local

(a) (i) See the Treasury Announcements printed above.

(ii) The reference in the Board's Circular Letter of March 11th (which related to the Organisation of Labour), is as follows:—

"Moreover, it is essential to see that capital as well as labour is made available in the directions in which it can best further the national interests during the war, and, as you are no doubt aware, the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have decided to restrict capital issues by local authorities, as well as by public companies, within the narrowest limits."

Government Board to any borrowing under powers conferred by Public General Acts or by Local Acts or Provisional Orders, under which such sanction, approval or consent is required, shall suffice without any further approval by the Treasury where

- (a) the sanction, approval or consent has been given on a date subsequent to the 12th instant; and
- (b) the money proposed to be raised is to be raised otherwise than by the issue of stock, bonds or bills.

Where a Local Authority hold a sanction, approval or consent of the Board of an earlier date than the 12th instant which has not yet been acted upon, whether wholly or in part, no further action must be taken upon it without a further sanction from the Board authorising the action, unless the money is to be raised by the issue of stock, bonds or bills, when the consent of the Treasury must be obtained instead of the further sanction of the Board.

The Treasury have further decided that their approval will not henceforth be required for the renewal or replacement by Local Authorities of maturing mortgages.

With respect to the statement in the Board's circular letter to which reference is made in the first paragraph above that it has become necessary to avoid the inception of all new works except such as are of pressing necessity either for reasons of public health or on account of war requirements, it must be understood that these terms will be construed in their strict sense.

Consequently, before any application is made to the Board with a view to the immediate execution of works, Local Authorities should fully satisfy themselves that they can show that the expenditure cannot be avoided, postponed or reduced. Any application should be accompanied by a statement of the facts upon which the Local Authority rely to prove these points.

The Treasury are anxious that the attention of Local Authorities should be particularly drawn to the fact that economies and restrictions on borrowing are possible not only as regards new works but also as regards works in progress. As regards these latter it will frequently be found possible by arrangement with contractors or otherwise to postpone works or parts of them or to enlarge the period allowed under contract for their completion. In any case in which an application for sanction to this Board or to the Treasury is necessary, where works are in progress or are the subject of a contract, it will be necessary to demonstrate that every possible effort has been made in this direction before the extent of the application has been finally determined upon.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

H. C. Monro,

Secretary.

The Clerk to the Local Authority.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

BOARD OF TRADE NOTICE, DATED APRIL 26, 1915, TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.(a)(b)

1. The attention of importers and exporters is directed to the provisions of His Majesty's Proclamation dated the 9th September, 1914, relating to Trading with the Enemy.(c) By paragraph 5 (7) of this Proclamation all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in His Majesty's Dominions are warned "not directly or indirectly to supply to or for the the use or benefit of, or obtain from an enemy country or an enemy any goods, wares, or merchandise; nor directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from any person any goods, wares, or merchandise, for or by way of transmission to or from an enemy country or an enemy; nor directly or indirectly to trade in or carry any goods, wares, or merchandise destined for or coming from an enemy country or an enemy." It is further provided by paragraph 3 that the expression "enemy" in the Proclamation means "any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country." By the Proclamation of 16th February, 1915,(d) the prohibitions in the above-mentioned Proclamation of 9th September, 1914.(e) are extended so as to apply to territory in the effective military occupation of an enemy as they apply to an enemy country.

2. It is hereby notified that with a view to preventing breaches of this Proclamation, importers may be required to produce Certificates of Origin issued by His Majesty's Consular Officers, and exporters to make Declarations of the Ultimate Destination of their goods.

3. Declarations of the Ultimate Destination of goods exported to any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean Sea, with the exception of those situated in Russia and France, are now, in view of the provisions of section 5 (1) of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915,(e) required to be made to the Collectors or other proper Officers of Customs and Excise, in accordance with

(a) This Notice supersedes that of November 7th, 1914, printed at p. 138 of Supplement No. 2.

(b) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of April 26th, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of April 23rd; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of April 27th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of April 30th, 1915.

(c) The Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, printed at p. 378 of the Manual.

(d) Printed at p. 547 below under the heading "TRADING WITH THE ENEMY."

(e) 5 Geo. 5. c. 31, printed at pp. 234-6 above.

the Customs Order^(a) issued under section 139 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876,^(b) as extended by section 2 of the Customs (War Powers) Act.^(c) The Statutory Declarations hitherto made before Justices of the Peace or Commissioners of Oaths will no longer be required.

4. For the present Certificates of Origin will not be required in respect of imports of the *bonâ-fide* personal and household effects of persons entering this country, of foodstuffs, of timber of any kind (including pit-props) strawboard, mechanical wood pulp, cut flowers, flax or flax seed, iron ore, granite, granite setts for paving, paving stones, kerbstone, slatestone, cod liver oil, ice, marble, alabaster, siena earth, tar, carbide of calcium or cyanamide of calcium, or in respect of any imports from places other than those situated in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy, or in respect of goods imported from an allied country by way of a neutral country on a through bill of lading or by through postal parcel, or in respect of goods of enemy origin imported under licence. The Certificates referred to must be in the form prescribed by the schedule hereto.

5. Any goods, wares, or merchandise imported from the above-mentioned foreign places, except as provided in paragraph 4, unaccompanied by Certificates of Origin will be detained by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise until the requisite certificates are produced. The Commissioners are, however, authorized in such cases, and at their discretion, to allow delivery of the goods on the security of a deposit or of a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods with a view to the production of the necessary certificates within a prescribed period, provided that they see no reason for suspecting that the goods emanate from enemy territory.

6. This notice will take effect as from the 3rd May, 1915.

Board of Trade,
26th April, 1915.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

I, _____ hereby certify that
Mr. _____ (Producer, Manufacturer, Mer-
chant, Trader, &c.), residing at _____

(a) This Order, dated April 26th, 1915, is printed at p. 497 below under the heading "PRE-ENTRY OF GOODS."

(b) 39 & 40 Vict. c. 36.

(c) 5 Geo. 5. c. 31, printed at pp. 234-6 above

Regulations as to Deductions of Income Tax.

in this town has declared before me that the merchandise designated below, which is to be shipped from this town to consigned to (a) (Merchant, Manufacturer, &c.) in the United Kingdom, has not been produced or manufactured in enemy territory, and that he has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof thereof.

Number and Description of Cases.	Marks and Numbers	Weight or Quantity.	Total Value. (b)	Contents.	Name of Producer or Manufacturer.

This certificate is valid only for a period of not more than from the date hereof.

(Signature of person
declaring.)

(Signature of Consular Authority
issuing Certificate, and date.)

INCOME TAX.

REGULATIONS, DATED NOVEMBER 28, 1914, PRESCRIBED BY THE
COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND REVENUE UNDER SECTION 12 (1) (c)
OF THE FINANCE ACT, 1914, SESSION 2 (5 GEO. 5, c. 7).

1914. No. 1863.

I. In cases where deduction of Income Tax is required to be made otherwise than from payments made out of profits or gains brought into charge to such tax, duty shall be deducted from any payments made after the 5th day of December, 1914, as if Income Tax for the year had been at the rate of one shilling

☐ (a) If desired the word "order" may be inserted here instead of the name of the purchaser in the United Kingdom.

(b) This column may be left blank if desired.

and eightpence, and, in addition, the following provisions shall apply:—

(1) In the case of payments equal in amount where one half-yearly payment or two or more quarterly or other periodical payments shall have been made before the 6th day of December, 1914, any additional sums for duty payable thereon by reason of the passing of the Act shall be deducted from the half-yearly or quarterly or other periodical payment or payments, thereafter to be made before the 6th day of April, 1915, provided that where more than one such payment is to be made, the deductions from every such payment shall be equal in amount.

(2) In cases where periodical payments are unequal in amount, and any such payments shall have been made before the 6th day of December, 1914, any additional sums for duty payable thereon by reason of the passing of the Act shall be deducted from any other periodical payments thereafter to be made before the 6th day of April, 1915, provided that where more than one such payment is to be made the deductions from every such payment shall where the total amount of the whole of such payments can be ascertained at the time when the first of those payments is made be apportioned equally between the whole of those payments, but where the total amount of the whole of such payments cannot be ascertained at the time when the first of those payments is made, deduction shall be made from the first payment.

II. Where payments are made out of profits or gains brought into charge to Income Tax and under the Income Tax Acts that tax is deductible from any payment at the rate or rates in force during the period through which the same was accruing due, any deduction so made after the 5th day of December, 1914, may be made as if Income Tax for the year had been at the rate of one shilling and eightpence, and, in addition, may include any sum by which any previous deduction of Income Tax on account of payments accruing due since the 5th day of April, 1914, is less than the sum which would have been deductible if Income Tax for the year had been at the rate of one shilling and eightpence. Provided that if any such payments shall have been made prior to the 6th day of December, 1914, any additional sums for duty deductible in consequence of the passing of the Act shall be deducted from the next payment, or if there be two or more payments of equal amount to be made in respect of income accruing before the 6th day of April, 1915, then such additional sum shall be so deducted as to make the deductions in respect of each of those payments equal in amount.

By order of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue,

J. E. Chapman,

Secretary.

28th November, 1914.

INDIA.

Indian Marine Service.(*)

ORDER IN COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 6 OF THE INDIAN MARINE SERVICE ACT, 1884, DIRECTING THAT THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE VESSEL "COMET" AND THE MEN AND OFFICERS FROM TIME TO TIME SERVING THEREON SHALL BE UNDER THE COMMAND OF THE SENIOR NAVAL OFFICER OF THE STATION WHERE FOR THE TIME BEING SUCH SHIP MAY BE.(b) (c)

1914. No. 1770.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 17th day of December, 1914.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 5th day of December, 1914, in the words following, viz. :—

"Whereas it is provided in Section 6 of the Indian Marine Service Act, 1884,(d) that in case a state of War exists between Your Majesty and any foreign power, it shall be lawful for Your Majesty by Proclamation or Order in Council to direct that any vessel belonging to Your Majesty's Indian Marine Service, and the Men and Officers from time to time serving thereon, shall be under the command of the Senior Naval Officer of the Station where for the time-being such ships may be :

"And whereas it is provided that while any such vessel is under such command such vessel shall be deemed to all intents a vessel of war of the Royal Navy, and the Men and Officers from time to time serving in such vessels shall be under such Naval Discipline Act or Acts as may be in force for the time being, and subject to such Regulations as may be issued by us with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council :

"And whereas a state of War exists between Your Majesty and the German Emperor :

(a) As to the pay and allowances of retired or resigned officers of the Royal Indian Marine Service, see Order in Council of January 7th, 1915, printed at p. 492 below, under the title "NAVY AND NAVAL RESERVES."

(b) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of December 18th, 1914, and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of December 22nd, 1914.

(c) The similar Orders in Council as to other vessels of the Royal Indian Marine Service are printed at pp. 178-181 of the Manual, and at p. 141 of Supplement No. 2.

(d) 47 & 48 Vict. c. 38.

"And whereas the Government of Your Majesty in India has agreed to place unreservedly at the disposal of the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies Station Your Majesty's Indian Marine Service Vessel 'Comet':

"Now, therefore, we beg leave to recommend that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased, by Your Order in Council, to direct that Your Majesty's Indian Marine Service Vessel 'Comet,' and the Men and Officers from time to time serving thereon, shall be under the command of the Senior Naval Officer of the Station where for the time being the ship may be.

"The Secretary of State for India in Council has signified his concurrence in these proposals."

His Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

INSURANCE AGAINST WAR RISKS OF SHIPS AND CARGOES.(a)

(1) NOTE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE AS TO THE GOVERNMENT WAR RISKS INSURANCE SCHEME.

A scheme for the insurance against war risks of British ships and of cargoes carried in British ships was prepared by a Sub-Committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence. (*See Parliamentary Paper, 1914, Cd. 7560.*) This scheme was put in operation on the outbreak of war.

Under the scheme hulls are insured with approved War Risks Associations in London, Liverpool, and Newcastle, and 80 per cent. of the risk is then reinsured by those Associations with the Government. Copies of the agreements made between the

(a) The Government War Obligations Act, 1914 (5 Geo. 5, c. 11, printed at p. 18 of Supplement No. 2) provides (s. 1) for payments out of moneys provided by Parliament or out of the Consolidated Fund on contracts of insurance or re-insurance against war risks of ships or cargo (s. 2 (1)) for the exemption from stamp duty of contracts of reinsurance, and the validity of documents for the purpose of carrying out government war obligations not stamped or expressed in a policy of sea insurance or made for a term exceeding 12 months, and (s. 3) for the validity of policies granted or contracts made by Associations for the purpose of carrying out any government scheme of insurance of ships or cargo against risk of the King's enemies or for the relief of dependents of persons on insured ships.

Government and these Associations for the purpose of carrying out the scheme, and copies of the insurance policies used in connection with the scheme are printed below.(a)

For the purpose of the insurance of cargo carried on British steamers insured under the scheme a special office was opened in London, first at the Cannon Street Hotel, and later in King William Street,(b) at which such cargo with certain exceptions, *e.g.*, enemy cargo, could be insured at the current Government rate of premium. As regards cargo insurance the scheme was extended to certain approved sailing vessels on March 19th, 1915, but the agreements herein printed as to insurance of hulls relate only to steamships. Copies of the explanatory memorandum issued by this office, of the form of application, and of the form of policy used for insuring the cargo are printed below.(c)

After the fall of Antwerp in October, 1914, the Government agreed to include in its scheme Belgian steamers approved by the Belgian Government, and cargo therein, subject to the same general conditions as those applicable to British vessels.

(a) (i) The Agreements printed are those made with the Liverpool and London War Risks Insurance Association, Limited.

Agreements in similar terms were also concluded with—

(1) The North of England Protecting and Indemnity Association.

(2) The London Group of War Risks Associations, viz. :—

The Britannia Steam Ship Insurance Association, Ltd.

The London Steam Ship Owners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd.

The Newcastle War Risks Indemnity Association, Ltd.

The Standard Steamship Owners' Mutual War Risks Association, Ltd.

The Sunderland Steamship Mutual War Risks Association, Ltd.

The United Kingdom Mutual War Risks Association, Ltd.

The West of England Mutual War Risks Association, Ltd.

(ii) The Agreements between H.M.'s Government and the Associations are printed at the following pages below :—

Reinsurance Agreement for Completion of Voyages Current at and for New Voyages begun after outbreak of War, pp. 415-418.

Supplemental Reinsurance Agreement "for Time," and fixing Basis of Valuation for All Insurances under the scheme, pp. 437, 438.

Supplemental Agreement for Payment of Allowances to the Dependents of Officers and Seamen Interned in Enemy Countries, pp. 446-448.

(iii) The Forms of Policy in connection with the Insurance of Hulls under these Agreements are printed at the following pages below :—

Standard Policy by Association (Sch. I), pp. 419-425.

Reinsurance Policy for Completion of Current Voyages by H.M.'s Government under Cl. 1 (Sch. II), pp. 426-429.

Policy by Association covering New Voyages after outbreak of War (Sch. III), pp. 430-434.

Reinsurance Policy for New Voyages by H.M.'s Government (Sch. IV), pp. 435, 436.

Policy for Time by Association (Sch. V), pp. 439-443.

Reinsurance Policy for Time by H.M.'s Government (Sch. VI), pp. 444, 445.

(b) The address of the War Risks Insurance Office is :—33-36, King William Street, London, E.C.

(c) The Explanatory Memorandum is printed at pp. 449-452, the Form of Application at p. 453, and the Form of Policy for Insuring Cargo at pp. 454-456.

I. Insurance of Hulls.(a)

(2) REINSURANCE AGREEMENT FOR COMPLETION OF VOYAGES CURRENT AT AND FOR NEW VOYAGES BEGUN AFTER OUT- BREAK OF WAR.

**REINSURANCE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
WAR RISKS INSURANCE ASSOCIATION LIMITED (HEREINAFTER
CALLED THE ASSOCIATION) OF THE ONE PART AND HIS
MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF THE OTHER PART.**

WHEREAS the Association is in the habit of insuring the ships belonging to its members and entered in the Association against war risks but would, but for the promise of reinsurance given by these presents, insure such ships, against the risks of King's Enemies in the event of war by or against Great Britain, for a very limited period only.

AND WHEREAS His Majesty's Government is desirous, on grounds of public safety, that, while Great Britain is at war British Vessels shall not be laid up or oversea commerce interrupted.

AND WHEREAS the Association has, at the request of His Majesty's Government, extended or agreed to extend the insurance against the risks of King's Enemies, of the ships belonging to its members and entered in the Association, upon the terms that His Majesty's Government undertakes to reinsure the Association as and to the extent hereinafter provided.

NOW THEREFORE IT IS HEREBY AGREED between the parties as follows :—

1.—(1) In order that the insurance by the Association of the ships belonging to its members may be extended so as to cover the risks of King's Enemies in the event of war by or against Great Britain for the period mentioned in the policy set out in Schedule I., His Majesty's Government agrees to insure as reinsurers of the Association, in the terms of the policy set out in Schedule II., all the ships insured by the Association, and such insurance by His Majesty's Government shall be granted without premium in consideration of the Association, as original insurers, insuring the ships against the like risks, and shall cover 80 per cent. of the liability of the Association as original insurers.

(2) The original insurances by the Association mentioned in this clause shall be in the terms of the Policy set out in Schedule I., with such modifications increasing, but not diminishing, the protection given by the Association as the Association may think fit, provided, nevertheless, that the liability of His Majesty's Government shall not extend beyond that which would attach under a reinsurance in the terms of the Policy set out in Schedule II. of an original insurance in the terms of the Policy set out in Schedule I.

(a) As to the Agreements hereunder printed see footnote (a) to p. 414.

2.—(1) In order to promote the insurance by the Association of the ships belonging to its members for new voyages to be made after war has been declared or hostilities have been begun by or against the King's Enemies, His Majesty's Government further agrees to insure, as reinsurers of the Association, in the terms of the policy set out in Schedule IV., any of the ships belonging to members of the Association and insured by the Association for voyages begun after the time when war is declared or hostilities are begun by or against Great Britain, and such insurances by His Majesty's Government shall be at such rates of premium, not exceeding 5 per cent., as may from time to time be fixed by His Majesty's Government and shall cover 80 per cent. of the liability of the Association as original insurers. Provided that the Association shall be at liberty to reinsure elsewhere if it so chooses.

(2) The original insurances by the Association mentioned in this clause shall be in the terms of the Policy set out in Schedule III., with such modifications increasing, but not diminishing, the protection given by the Association as the Association may think fit, provided, nevertheless, that the liability of His Majesty's Government shall not extend beyond that which would attach under a reinsurance in the terms of the Policy set out in Schedule IV. of an original insurance in the terms of the Policy set out in Schedule III.

(3) In order to enable the Association to fix the premium to be charged by it on the original insurances in respect of such voyages, His Majesty's Government shall give notice in writing to the Association of the rates of premium to be charged by His Majesty's Government upon the Reinsurances and of any changes in such rates, and any ships insured by the Association shall be reinsured by His Majesty's Government at the rate which was applicable to the voyage according to the notice received by the Association at the time when the contract for the original insurance by the Association was concluded. Provided that if the ship insured does not sail within 14 days from the time when the original insurance is concluded, His Majesty's Government shall be bound to reinsure only at the rate applicable to the voyage at the time when the ship actually sails.

The Association agrees that it will not charge its members an initial premium at a higher rate than the rate charged by His Majesty's Government, and that any excess of losses over premiums shall, as between the Association and its members, be made good by a call upon the members as may be provided by the Articles of Association of the Association.

(4) His Majesty's Government may give notice in writing to the Association of any voyages for which His Majesty's Government is not prepared to insure and shall not be bound to insure for any such voyage any ship in respect of which the contract for the original insurance by the Association was concluded after the receipt by the Association of the notice applicable to such voyage.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph (4) of this clause, His Majesty's Government shall be bound to insure any ship for any voyage to a British port from a neutral port at which the ship, being on a voyage or in port at the time when war is declared or hostilities are begun by or against Great Britain, ceases to be covered by a policy in the terms of the policy set out in Schedule II.

3. His Majesty's Government shall accept for the purposes of all reinsurances the values agreed between the Association and its members on the original insurances.

4. The Association shall keep His Majesty's Government advised of all original insurances in respect of which His Majesty's Government is bound to reinsure the Association and His Majesty's Government shall, as requested, issue reinsurance policies accordingly.

5. His Majesty's Government may appoint two representatives who shall be entitled to attend the meetings of the Committee of the Association.

6. The Association shall permit the representatives of His Majesty's Government at all convenient times to examine the books and documents of or in the possession of the Association relating to the original insurances and any losses and claims thereunder, and shall also give all information in the possession of the Association relating thereto and so far as lies in its power produce or procure the production of all books and documents which the Association is entitled to have production of in connection with the original insurance and any losses and claims thereunder for the examination by such representatives of His Majesty's Government.

7. All settlements and decisions of the Committee of the Association, unless dissented from in writing by the representatives of His Majesty's Government on any of the following matters, shall be accepted by His Majesty's Government as binding and conclusive and His Majesty's Government agrees to follow and be bound by the same, namely :—

(A) The settlement of losses and claims attaching to any policy underwritten by the Association.

(B) The decision upon all questions of cancellation and return of premiums and upon all questions of average deposits and other deposits or contributions and upon all questions of salvage and refund, and generally upon all matters appertaining or incidental to the insurances.

8. His Majesty's Government shall bear and pay its rateable proportion of any expenses incurred by the Association in connection with any loss or claim.

9. As between His Majesty's Government and the Association all moneys payable to the Association in respect of losses claims deposits expenses or otherwise shall be debited in account and all moneys payable by the Association in respect of premiums salvages or otherwise shall be credited in account but if at any time the amount due on balance to the Association exceeds

20,000*l.* the excess shall be paid by his Majesty's Government to the Association within seven days of a request for payment by the Association.

10. The Accounts between His Majesty's Government and the Association shall be rendered quarterly by the Association to His Majesty's Government within three months after the close of each quarter and the balance due on either side shall be paid within seven days.

11. This Agreement may be determined by six months' notice in writing on either side but notwithstanding the expiration of such notice His Majesty's Government shall continue to be bound to reinsure the Association in respect of all insurances by the Association for which the contract was concluded before such expiration.

Dated the fourth day of August, 1914.

IN WITNESS whereof the Liverpool and London War Risks Insurance Association, Limited, hath hereunto caused its Common Seal to be affixed, and the President of the Board of Trade for and on behalf of His Majesty's Government hath hereunto set his hand and the Seal of the Board of Trade.

The Common Seal of the Liverpool and London War Risks Insurance Association, Limited, was hereunto affixed in the presence of

T. ROMER, } *Members of the*
A. A. BOOTH, } *Committee.*

Seal.

NORMAN HILL, *Secretary.*

Signed by the Right Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, the Seal of the Board having been duly affixed by his direction, in the presence of } WALTER RUNCIMAN.

R. J. LISTER,
Librarian, Board of Trade,
7, Whitehall Gardens.

Seal.

FORMS OF POLICY IN CONNECTION WITH THE INSURANCE OF HULLS.

Note.—In order to show how the Scheme would work, the following forms are appended. The forms of original policy to be issued by the Associations are inserted by way of illustration, and are not intended to be a form which in all respects must be rigidly adhered to. Certain essential elements, which are necessary for the protection of the State, must appear in all the original policies, but in other respects it is anticipated that each Association will insert in such policies such stipulations as are prescribed by its own Rules.

Schedule I.

Standard Form of Policy to be issued by the Association.

THE ASSOCIATION.

BE IT KNOWN that

as well in own name, as
for and in the name and names
of all and every other person or
persons to whom the same doth,
may, or shall appertain in part
or in all, doth, subject to the
provisions hereinafter con-
tained and referred to, make
assurance and cause

and them and every of them, to
be insured lost or not lost, for
and during the period from

to
both days inclusive, beginning
and ending with Greenwich
mean time. In port and at sea,
at all times, in all places, and
on all occasions, services and
trades whatsoever and where-
soever, under steam or sail,
with leave to sail with or with-
out pilots, to tow and assist
vessels or craft in all situations,
and to be towed

upon the Body, Tackle,
Apparel, Ordnance, Munition,
Artillery, Boat and other
Furniture, of and in the good
Ship or Vessel called the

whereof is Master under God,

or whosoever else shall go for
Master in the said Ship, or by
whatsoever other name or
names the same Ship, or the
Master thereof, is or shall be
named or called

in the sum of ... £
on Hull, Materials,
Machinery, Boilers,
&c., valued at ... £

(a) For notes on Policy in Schedule I see p. 425.

Touching the Adventures and Perils which we the Assurers are contented to bear and do take upon us, they are, of the Seas, Men-of-War, Fire, Enemies, Pirates, Rovers, Thieves, Jettisons, Letters of Mart and Countermart, Surprisals, Takings at Sea, Arrests, Restraints and Detainments of all Kings, Princes and People of what Nation, Condition or Quality soever, Barratry of the Master and Mariners, and of all other Perils, Losses, and Misfortunes that have or shall come to the Hurt, Detriment, or Damage of the said Ship, etc., or any part thereof; and in case of any Loss or Misfortune, it shall be lawful to the Assured, their Factors, Servants and Assigns, to sue, labour and travel for, in and about the Defence, Safeguard and Recovery of the said Ship, etc., or any part thereof, without Prejudice to this Insurance; to the charges whereof we, the Insurers, will contribute. And it is especially declared and agreed that no acts of the Insurer or Insured in recovering, saving, or preserving the property insured, shall be considered as a waiver or acceptance of abandonment. And it is agreed by us, the Insurers, that this Writing or Policy of Assurance shall be of as much Force and Effect as the surest Writing or Policy of Assurance heretofore made in Lombard Street, or in the Royal Exchange, or elsewhere in London.

And so we, the Insurers, are contented and do hereby promise and bind ourselves, each one for his own Part, our Heirs, Executors, and Goods, to the Assured, to their Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, for the true Performance of the Premises it being agreed that the Assured, shall in consideration thereof, pay to us
The

Association (hereinafter called the Association) the premium and entrance fee in accordance with Article of the Articles of Association of the Association and shall, if and when the same become payable, further pay all the sums and contributions which the Association shall become entitled to call upon the Assured, as a member or members of the Association, to pay to the Association according to the Articles of Association for the time being in force.

(1) THIS POLICY IS SUBJECT TO THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION (a)(Note 2) FOR THE TIME BEING IN FORCE OF THE ASSOCIATION.

(2) THIS INSURANCE IS ONLY TO COVER (a) (Note 3) THE FOLLOWING RISKS, NAMELY:—

(A) The risks of capture, seizure, and detainment by the King's enemies, and the consequences thereof or any attempt thereat, and all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations by or against the King's enemies, whether before or after declaration of war, and

(B) The risks (other than the risks of capture, seizure or detainment by the King's enemies and the consequences thereof or any attempt thereat and the consequences of hostilities or warlike operations by or against the King's enemies) of (a)(Note 4)

but this Insurance shall not be subject to a three per cent. or other franchise. (a)(Note 5.)

Average payable without deduction of thirds, new for old, whether the average be particular or general. (a)(Note 6.)

General average and salvage to be adjusted according to the law and practice obtaining at the place where the adventure ends, as if the contract of affreightment contained no special terms upon the subject; or if the contract of affreightment so provides, according to York-Antwerp Rules, or, in case of wood cargoes, York-Antwerp Rules omitting the first word of Rule 1 ("No"). (a)(Note 7.)

(a) For Notes on Policy in Schedule I see p. 425.

(3) IN RESPECT OF THE RISKS MENTIONED IN CLAUSE 2 (A), this insurance shall, notwithstanding that the period of this insurance has not expired, apply to the following extent and no further, and shall to the like extent continue to apply notwithstanding that the period of this insurance has expired, namely:—

- (A) If the ship, at the time when war is declared or hostilities are begun by or against the King's enemies, is *on a voyage to a British or friendly or neutral port or ports with cargo or passengers*, she shall be held covered until her arrival at the port, or, if more than one, the last of the ports for which she has on board cargo or passengers shipped before war was declared or hostilities were begun, and while in such port for ten clear days after arrival, provided that if such port is not a safe port for her to lie in, or is a friendly port, or, being a neutral port, ceases to be neutral before the expiration of ten clear days after arrival, she shall be further held covered until her arrival at a British port which is a safe port for her to lie in, or at a neutral port which is a safe port for her to lie in and which for ten clear days after her arrival continues to be neutral, and while in such port for ten clear days after arrival.
- (B) If the ship, at the time when war is declared or hostilities are begun by or against the King's enemies, is *on a voyage to a British or friendly or neutral port in ballast*, she shall be held covered until her arrival at the port to which she, at the time when war is declared or hostilities are begun, is proceeding in ballast and while in such port for ten clear days after arrival, provided that if such port is not a safe port for her to lie in, or is a friendly port, or, being a neutral port, ceases to be neutral before the expiration of ten clear days after arrival, she shall be further held covered until her arrival at a British port which is a safe port for her to lie in, or at a neutral port which is a safe port for her to lie in and which for ten clear days after her arrival continues to be neutral, and while in such port for ten clear days after arrival.
- (C) If the ship, at the time when war is declared or hostilities are begun by or against the King's enemies, is *on a voyage to an enemy's port*, she shall be held covered until her arrival at a British port at which she can discharge her cargo and passengers and which is a safe port for her to lie in, or a neutral port at which she can discharge her cargo and passengers and which is a safe port for her to lie in, and which for ten clear days after her arrival continues to be neutral, and while in such port for ten clear days after arrival.

- (D) If the ship, at the time when war is declared or hostilities are begun by or against the King's enemies, is *not on a voyage and is in a British port, which is a safe port for the ship to lie in*, she shall be held covered while in that port for ten clear days from the time when war is declared or hostilities are begun.
 - (E) If the ship, at the time when war is declared or hostilities are begun by or against the King's enemies, is *not on a voyage and is in a neutral port which is a safe port for the ship to lie in*, she shall be held covered while in that port for ten clear days from the time when war is declared or hostilities are begun, provided that, if during such ten days such port ceases to be neutral, the ship shall be held covered as provided in paragraph (F) of this clause.
 - (F) If the ship, at the time when war is declared or hostilities are begun by or against the King's enemies, is *not on a voyage and is* (1) *in a British or neutral port which is not a safe port for the ship to lie in*, or (2) *is in a neutral port which, before the expiration of ten clear days from the time when war is declared or hostilities are begun, ceases to be neutral*, or (3) *is in a friendly port*, or (4) *is in an enemy's port*; she shall be held covered until her arrival at a British port which is a safe port for the ship to lie in, or at a neutral port which is a safe port for the ship to lie in and which for ten clear days after her arrival continues to be neutral, and while in such port for ten clear days after arrival.
 - (G) The ship shall be deemed to be on a voyage from the time when she ships cargo or passengers for a voyage or, if in ballast, from the time when she clears in ballast for a voyage.
 - (H) The term "a British port" shall mean a port in the British Islands or in a British possession, and the terms "British Islands" and "British Possession" shall have the meaning given them respectively by section 18 of the Interpretation Act, 1889.^(a) The term "friendly port" shall mean a port of a friendly belligerent.
- (4) THE ASSURED WARRANTS that the ship is continuously registered in the United Kingdom. (b)(Note 8.)
- (5) THE ASSURED FURTHER WARRANTS:—
- A. Note.—*The Association will here insert the warranties applicable to the risks mentioned in clause 2 (B).*

(a) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(b) For Notes on Policy in Schedule I see p. 425.

B. (1.)—That, when Great Britain is at war, the ship shall comply, so far as possible, with the orders of His Majesty's Government and the directions of the Committee as to routes, ports of call and stoppages.

(2.) That the ship shall leave an enemy's port within the days of grace allowed by the enemy and shall comply with the terms of any pass granted by the enemy.

Provided always that (1) in the event of loss by any of the risks mentioned in clause 2 (A), the breach of any of the warranties mentioned in this clause, other than warranties B (1) and (2), shall not operate to invalidate the insurance or to defeat a claim, and (2) in the event of loss by any of the risks insured against by this policy, the breach of any of the warranties mentioned in this clause, including warranties B (1) and (2), shall not operate to invalidate the insurance or to defeat a claim if the assured can satisfy the Committee (of which the Committee shall be the sole judge) that such breach happened without the fault or privity of the assured and of the owners and managers of the ship or was committed in order to avoid loss by any of the risks mentioned in clause 2 (A).

(6) The Committee shall have the sole right of determining the date at which war is to be deemed to have been declared or hostilities to have been begun and what is and what is not a safe port.

(7) If war is declared or hostilities are begun by or against Great Britain the assured shall give the Committee full information of the employment and position of the ship insured and any other information required by the Committee, and, when Great Britain is neutral, shall at all times give the like information upon demand. (a)(Note 9.)

(8) (A) In the event of a loss by capture, seizure, detention or other like peril, within the risks mentioned in clause 2 (A), the Association shall not be bound to pay any claim in respect thereof until the expiration of 183 days from the date of loss, but if payment is so postponed by the Association it shall pay interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum from the date of loss. Provided always that if before the expiration of such 183 days the ship be recaptured or released or restored to the assured there shall be no claim upon the Association for any loss in respect of or arising out of such capture, seizure, detention or other like peril other than the following, namely, (A) the cost of repair of damage received by the ship by reason of the capture, seizure, detention or other like peril, (B) the expenses incurred in respect of the ship by reason of the capture, seizure, detention or other like peril and the release of the ship, (C) a sum equal to ten per cent. per annum on the insured value hereinbefore mentioned from the date of capture or seizure or beginning of the detention until the date of release.

(B) In the event of a total loss by any of the risks mentioned in clause 2 (A), the amount due hereunder shall be paid by equal

(a) For Notes on Policy in Schedule I., see p. 425.

instalments at six, nine, and twelve months from the date of loss, but such instalments shall carry interest from the date of loss at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. (a)(Note 10.)

(9) A SHIP ENTERED IN THIS ASSOCIATION SHALL CEASE TO BE INSURED :—

- (A) From the date of the legal transfer of such ship or a transfer of the management of the ship by the member or his firm unless with the written consent of the Association.
- (B) If default is made in payment of any call within the time fixed according to the Articles of Association.
- (C) If the member becomes bankrupt or insolvent unless before a claim arises an undertaking approved by the Committee and registered by them has been given to pay all contributions due or to become due.
- (D) If any person giving an undertaking under this rule fail to discharge his liability within seven days of notice being posted to him of a claim upon him.

So long as any member is uninsured in consequence of the operation of this clause there shall be no liability on the part of this Association for any previous or subsequent claims but the member shall nevertheless remain liable for contributions for all losses and expenses up to the date fixed by this policy for its expiration. The Committee however may at their discretion admit the claim of such member to the extent of the contributions which he is liable to pay to the intent that such claims may be set off against such contributions. (a)(Note 11.)

(10) The said ship shall be deemed to be at all times fully insured against all perils covered by an ordinary Lloyd's policy (with collision clause attached (a)(Note 12) and containing an

F. C. & S. clause in the following terms :—

Warranted free from capture seizure and detention and the consequences thereof or any attempt thereat barratry piracy riots and civil commotions excepted and also from all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations whether before or after declaration of war,

and to be fully entered in the Protection Association Limited, and no claim whatever against which a ship is deemed to be otherwise insured or protected as aforesaid or against which she is in fact insured or protected by any other insurance policy or Protection Association shall be recoverable under this policy.

(11) In ascertaining whether a ship is a constructive total loss the insured value shall be taken as the repaired value, and nothing in respect of the damaged or breaking up value of the ship shall be taken into account.

(a) For Notes on Policy in Schedule I., see p. 425.

(12) In the event of total or constructive total loss no claim to be made by the Association for freight or passage moneys, whether notice of abandonment has been given or not. (*Note 13.*)

(13) Prompt notice of any loss, or of the happening of any event, which is likely to give rise to a claim, shall be given in writing to the Association, failing which the Committee may, in their absolute discretion, refuse to admit the claim or make such deduction therefrom as they may think fit. (*Note 14.*)

IN WITNESS whereof the Association have at
the day of 191 . . .

Secretary.

*Extract from the Articles of Association of The
Association.*

NOTES ON POLICY IN SCHEDULE I.

Note 1.—This clause will be omitted if the Association does not cover collision liabilities.

Note 2.—Add "and Rules" if the Association has Rules as well as articles.

Note 3.—Insert "loss of or damage to the ship hereby insured arising from," if the Association does not insure against salvage and general average.

Note 4.—Here specify the risks other than King's Enemy risks which are insured against by the Association.

Notes 5 and 6.—The franchise and average clauses will be subject to alteration according to the Rules of the particular Association.

Note 7.—The General Average Clause will be omitted, if the Association does not insure against general average, or will be subject to alteration according to the Rules of the particular Association.

Note 8.—If the Association insures ships registered in any British Possession the words "or in a British Possession" may be added to this warranty.

Note 9.—This requirement may be made more stringent, if the Rules of the Association so require.

Note 10.—The Association may add terms as to the payment of losses by the risks mentioned in clause 2 (B).

Note 11.—The terms of this clause will be varied or added to according to the Rules of the particular Association.

Note 12.—If the Association does not cover collision liabilities, the words "with collision clause attached and" will be omitted. The words "barratry, riots and civil commotions" may also be omitted from the F. C. & S. clause.

Note 13. } These clauses will be subject to alteration according to the rules of

Note 14. } the particular Association.

SCHEDULE II.

Form of Re-insurance Policy to be issued by His Majesty's Government* under Clause 1.

THE

BE IT KNOWN that

as well in their own name as for and in the name and names of all and every other person or persons to whom the same doth, may, or shall appertain in part or in all, doth, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained and referred to, make assurance with His Majesty's Government* and cause

and them and every of them, to be insured lost or not lost, for and during the period from

to both days inclusive, beginning and ending with Greenwich mean time. In port and at sea, at all times, in all places, and on all occasions, services and trades whatsoever and wheresoever, under steam or sail, with leave to sail with or without pilots, to tow and assist vessels or craft in all situations, and to be towed

upon the Body, Tackle, Apparel, Ordnance, Munition, Artillery, Boat and other Furniture, of and in the good Ship or Vessel called the

whereof is Master, under God,

or whosoever else shall go for Master in the said Ship, or by whatsoever other name or names the same ship, or the Master thereof, is or shall be named or called, in the sum of £

80 per cent. of £

on Hull, Materials, Machinery,
Boilers, &c.

Note.—Here insert the same dates as in the Original Policy, *i.e.*, Standard Form Policy.

It is further agreed that this Insurance shall cover the liability of the Association under the collision clause in the original policy, if the ship came into collision while captured or seized by the King's Enemies.
(a) (*Note 1.*)

* For the words "His Majesty's Government," words may be substituted denoting some particular department or nominee of His Majesty's Government.

(a) *Note 1.*—This clause will be omitted if the Association does not cover collision liabilities.

Touching the Adventures and Perils which His Majesty's Government is contented to bear and does take upon itself, they are of the Seas, Men-of-War, Fire, Enemies, Pirates, Rovers, Thieves, Jettisons, Letters of Mart and Countermart, Surprisals, Takings at Sea, Arrests, Restraints and Detainments of all Kings, Princes and People of what Nation, Condition or Quality soever, Barratry of the Master and Mariners, and of all other Perils, Losses, and Misfortunes that have or shall come to the Hurt, Detriment, or Damage of the said Ship, etc., or any part thereof; and in case of any Loss or Misfortune, it shall be lawful to the Assured, their Factors, Servants and Assigns, to sue, labour and travel for, in and about the Defence, Safeguard and Recovery of the said Ship, etc., or any part thereof, without Prejudice to this Insurance; to the Charges whereof His Majesty's Government will contribute. And it is especially declared and agreed that no acts of the Insurer or Insured in recovering, saving, or preserving the property insured, shall be considered as a waiver or acceptance of abandonment. And it is agreed by us, the Insurers, that this Writing or Policy of Assurance shall be of as much Force and Effect as the surest Writing or Policy of Assurance heretofore made in Lombard Street, or in the Royal Exchange, or elsewhere in London.

NOW THIS POLICY WITNESSETH that His Majesty's Government* takes upon itself the burden of this insurance and promises and binds itself and its successors to the assured, their executors, administrators and assigns, for the true performance of the premises.

1. THIS INSURANCE IS A REINSURANCE OF THE RISKS underwritten by the Association Limited, and is subject to the same clauses and conditions as are contained in the form of policy in Schedule I. to the Agreement between the Association and His Majesty's Government dated the , 1914, but:—

(1.) **This Insurance shall cover only** the risk of capture, seizure and detainment by the King's Enemies, and the consequences thereof or any attempt thereat, and all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations by or against the King's enemies, whether before or after declaration of war.

(2.) **This Insurance shall apply only** from the time when war is declared or hostilities are begun by or against Great Britain.

(3.) This Insurance shall, notwithstanding that the period of this insurance has not expired, apply to the following extent and no further, and shall to the like extent continue to apply notwithstanding that the period of this insurance has expired, namely:—

(A) If the ship, at the time when war is declared or hostilities are begun by or against the King's enemies, is *on a voyage to a British or friendly or neutral port or ports with cargo or passengers*, she shall be held covered until her arrival at the port, or, if more than one, the last of the ports for which she has on board cargo or passengers shipped before war was declared or hostilities were begun, and while in such port for ten clear days after arrival, provided that if such port is not a safe port for the ship to lie in or is a friendly port, or, being a neutral port, ceases to be neutral before the expiration of ten clear days after arrival, she shall be further

Insurance of Hulls :—Government Policy for Current Voyages.

held covered until her arrival at a British port which is a safe port for her to lie in, or at a neutral port which is a safe port for her to lie in, and which for ten clear days after her arrival continues to be neutral, and while in such port for ten clear days after arrival.

- (B) If the ship, at the time when war is declared or hostilities are begun by or against the King's enemies, is *on a voyage to a British or friendly or neutral port in ballast*, she shall be held covered until her arrival at the port to which she, at the time when war is declared or hostilities are begun, is proceeding in ballast and while in such port for ten clear days after arrival, provided that if such port is not a safe port for the ship to lie in, or is a friendly port, or, being a neutral port, ceases to be neutral, before the expiration of ten clear days after arrival, she shall be further held covered until her arrival at a British port which is a safe port for her to lie in, or at a neutral port which is a safe port for her to lie in and which for ten clear days after her arrival continues to be neutral, and while in such port for ten clear days after arrival.
- (C) If the ship, at the time when war is declared or hostilities are begun by or against the King's enemies, is *on a voyage to an enemy's port*, she shall be held covered until her arrival at a British port at which she can discharge her cargo and passengers and which is a safe port for her to lie in, or a neutral port at which she can discharge her cargo and passengers and which is a safe port for her to lie in and which for ten clear days after her arrival continues to be neutral, and while in such port for ten clear days after arrival.
- (D) If the ship, at the time when war is declared or hostilities are begun by or against the King's enemies, is *not on a voyage and is in a British port, which is a safe port for the ship to lie in*, she shall be held covered while in that port for ten clear days from the time when war is declared or hostilities are begun.
- (E) If the ship, at the time when war is declared or hostilities are begun by or against the King's enemies, is *not on a voyage and is in a neutral port which is a safe port for the ship to lie in*, she shall be held covered while in that port for ten clear days from the time when war is declared or hostilities are begun, provided that, if during such ten days such port ceases to be neutral, the ship shall be held covered as provided in paragraph (F) of this clause.
- (F) If the ship, at the time when war is declared or hostilities are begun by or against the King's enemies, is *not on a voyage and is* (1) *in a British or neutral port which is not a safe port for the ship to lie in*, or (2) *is in a neutral port which, before the expiration of*

ten clear days from the time when war is declared or hostilities are begun, ceases to be neutral, or (3) is in a friendly port, or (4) is in an enemy's port; she shall be held covered until her arrival at a British port which is a safe port for the ship to lie in, or at a neutral port which is a safe port for the ship to lie in and which for ten clear days after her arrival continues to be neutral and while in such port for ten clear days after arrival.

(g) The ship shall be deemed to be on a voyage from the time when she ships cargo or passengers for a voyage or, if in ballast, from the time when she clears in ballast for a voyage.

(h) The term "a British port" shall mean a port in the British Islands or in a British Possession, and the terms "British Islands" and "British Possessions" shall have the meaning given them respectively by § 18 of the Interpretation Act, 1889.^(a) The term "Friendly Port" shall mean the Port of a friendly belligerent.

2. This insurance is granted without premium in consideration of the Association as original insurers insuring or having at request of His Majesty's Government* insured the subject matter of this insurance against the like risks.

3. Valued as in the original policy or policies.

4. To pay as may be paid on the original policy or policies to the extent of eighty per cent. of the liability of the said Association thereon and the settlement of a loss by the Committee of the Association, unless dissented from in writing by the representatives on such Committee of His Majesty's Government,* to be accepted as final and conclusive.

IN WITNESS whereof the undersigned on behalf of His Majesty's Government have hereunto set their hands the day of 191 .

}

(a) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

* For the words "His Majesty's Government," words may be substituted denoting some particular department or nominee of His Majesty's Government.

SCHEDULE III.

Form of Policy to be issued by the Association to cover new Voyages after outbreak of War.

THE
BE IT KNOWN that

ASSOCIATION.

(a) *Note 1.*—It is further agreed that if the ship hereby insured shall be captured or seized by the King's Enemies and shall, while such capture or seizure is maintained, come into collision with any other ship or vessel, and the assured shall in consequence thereof become liable to pay and shall pay by way of damages to any other person or persons any sum or sums not exceeding in respect of any one such collision the value of the ship hereby insured, and such liability would not be recoverable under the policies and protection referred to in clause 9 hereof, the Association will pay the assured such proportion of three-fourths of such sum or sums so paid as its subscription hereto bears to the value of the ship hereby insured, and in cases in which the liability of the ship has been contested, or proceedings have been taken to limit liability, with the consent in writing of the Association, the Association will also pay a like proportion of three-fourths of the costs which the assured shall thereby incur, or be compelled to pay; but when both vessels are to blame, then unless the liability of the owners of one or both of such vessels becomes limited by law, claims under this clause shall be settled on the principle of cross-liabilities as if the owners of each vessel had been compelled to pay to the owners of the other of such vessels such one-half or other proportion of the latter's damages as may have been properly allowed in ascertaining the balance or sum payable by or to the assured in consequence of such collision.

Provided always that this clause shall in no case extend to any sum which the assured may become liable to pay, or shall pay for removal of obstructions under statutory powers, for injury to harbours, wharves, piers, stages and similar structures, consequent on such collision, or in respect of the cargo or engagements of the insured vessel, or for the loss of life or personal injury.

**Note.*—To be used if the insurance is for a round voyage and such insurances are for the time being sanctioned by His Majesty's Government.

as well in
name, as for and in the name
and names of all and every
other person or persons to
whom the same doth, may, or
shall appertain in part or in
all, doth, subject to the pro-
visions hereinafter contained
and referred to, make assurance
and cause

and them and every of them,
to be insured lost or not lost,

at and from
to

*[and thence to
and while there and thence
to
and while there for 30 days
after arrival or until a succeed-
ing voyage or Time Policy
against the risks hereby in-
sured attaches whichever period
shall be less

with leave in this voyage to
proceed and sail to and touch
and stay at any ports or places
whatsoever without prejudice
to this insurance and to sail
with or without pilots, to tow
and assist vessels or craft in all
situations, and to be towed

upon the Body, Tackle, Appa-
rel, Ordnance, Munition, Ar-
tillery, Boat, and other Fur-
niture of and in the good Ship
or Vessel called the

whereof is Master,

under God,
or whosoever else shall go for
Master in the said Ship, or
by whatsoever other name or
names the same Ship, or the
Master thereof, is or shall be
named or called,

in the sum of... £
on Hull, Mate-
rials, Machin-
ery, Boilers,
&c. valued at £

Touching the Adventures and Perils which we the Assurers are contented to bear and do take upon us, they are, of the Seas, Men-of-War, Fire, Enemies, Pirates, Bovers, Thieves, Jettisons, Letters of Mart and Countermart, Surprisals, Takings at Sea, Arrests, Restraints and Detainments of all Kings, Princes and People of what Nation, Condition or Quality soever, Barratry of the Master and Mariners, and of all other Perils, Losses, and Misfortunes that have or shall come to the Hurt, Detriment, or Damage of the said Ship, etc., or any part thereof; and in case of any Loss or Misfortune, it shall be lawful to the Assured, their Factors, Servants and Assigns, to sue, labour and travel for, in and about the Defence, Safeguard and Recovery, of the said Ship, etc., or any part thereof, without Prejudice to this Insurance; to the Charges whereof we, the Insurers, will contribute. And it is especially declared and agreed that no acts of the Insurer or Insured in recovering, saving or preserving the property insured, shall be considered as a waiver or acceptance of abandonment. And it is agreed by us the Insurers, that this Writing or Policy of Assurance shall be of as much Force and Effect as the surest Writing or Policy of Assurance heretofore made in Lombard Street, or in the Royal Exchange, or elsewhere in London.

And so we, the Insurers, are contented and do hereby promise and bind ourselves, each one for his own part, our Heirs, Executors, and Goods, to the Assured, their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, for the true Performance of the Premises it being agreed that the Assured, shall in consideration thereof, pay to us The Association (hereinafter called the Association) a premium at and after the rate of , and shall, if and when the same become payable, further pay all the sums and contributions which the Association shall become entitled to call upon the Assured, as a member or members of the Association, to pay to the Association according to the Articles of Association for the time being in force.

Warranted to sail on or before , but in the event of the vessel sailing after that time it is agreed to hold the Assured covered at the rate of premium for the time being fixed by His Majesty's Government.

(1) THIS INSURANCE IS ONLY TO COVER (a)(Note 2) the risks of capture, seizure, and detainment by the King's enemies and the consequences thereof, or any attempt thereat, and all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations by or against the King's enemies, whether before or after declaration of war, but this Insurance shall not be subject to a three per cent. or other franchise. (a)(Note 3.)

Average payable without deduction of thirds, new for old, whether the average be particular or general. (a)(Note 4.)

General average and salvage to be adjusted according to the law and practice obtaining at the place where the adventure ends, as if the contract of affreightment contained no special terms upon the subject; or if the contract of affreightment so provides, according to York-Antwerp Rules, or, in the case of wood cargoes, York-Antwerp Rules omitting the first word of Rule 1 ("No."). (a)(Note 5.)

(2) THIS POLICY IS SUBJECT TO THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION (a)(Note 6) FOR THE TIME BEING IN FORCE OF THE ASSOCIATION.

(a) For Notes on Policy in Schedule III., see p. 434.

(3) THE ASSURED WARRANTS that the ship is throughout the voyage registered in the United Kingdom. (a)(Note 7.)

(4) THE ASSURED FURTHER WARRANTS :—

- (A) That the ship shall comply, so far as possible with the orders of His Majesty's Government and the directions of the Committee as to routes, ports of call and stoppages.
- (B) That the ship shall not start on the voyage if ordered by His Majesty's Government not to do so.
- (C) That the ship shall leave an enemy's port within the days of grace allowed by the enemy, and shall comply with the terms of any pass granted by the enemy.
- (D) That the ship shall not enter or leave, or attempt to enter or leave, any port which is known to be blockaded by the enemy.

Provided always that the breach of any of the warranties mentioned in this clause shall not operate to invalidate the insurance or to defeat a claim if the assured can satisfy the Committee (of which the Committee shall be the sole judge) that such breach happened without the fault or privity of the assured and of the owners and managers of the ship.

(5) If the ship is prevented by His Majesty's Government from starting on the voyage the assured may, at his option, require this policy to be cancelled and the premium to be returned.

(6) The assured shall, upon demand, give the Committee full information of the employment and position of the ship insured and any other information required by the Committee.

(7) (I) In the event of a loss by capture, seizure, or detainment, the Association shall not be bound to pay any claim in respect thereof until the expiration of 183 days from the date of loss, but if payment is so postponed by the Association it shall pay interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum from the date of loss. Provided always that if before the expiration of such 183 days the ship be re-captured or released or restored to the assured there shall be no claim upon the Association for any loss in respect of or arising out of such capture, seizure, or detainment other than the following, namely, (A) the cost of repair of damage received by the ship by reason of the capture, seizure, or detainment, (B) the expenses incurred in respect of the ship by reason of the capture, seizure, or detainment and the release of the ship, (C) a sum equal to ten per cent. per annum on the insured value hereinbefore mentioned from the date of capture or seizure or beginning of the detainment until the date of release.

(II) In the event of a total loss under this policy the amount due hereunder to be paid by equal instalments at six, nine, and twelve months from the date of loss, but such instalments shall carry interest from the date of loss at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

(a) For Notes on Policy in Schedule III., see p. 434.

(8) A SHIP ENTERED IN THIS ASSOCIATION SHALL CEASE TO BE INSURED :—

- (A) From the date of the legal transfer of such ship or transfer of the management of the ship by the member or his firm unless with the written consent of the Association.
- (B) If default is made in payment of any call within the time fixed according to the Articles of Association.
- (C) If the member becomes bankrupt or insolvent unless before a claim arises an undertaking approved by the Committee and registered by them has been given to pay all contributions due or to become due.
- (D) If any person giving an undertaking under this rule fail to discharge his liability within seven days of notice being posted to him of a claim upon him.

So long as any member is uninsured in consequence of the operation of this clause there shall be no liability on the part of this Association for any previous or subsequent claims but the member shall nevertheless remain liable for contributions for all losses and expenses up to the date fixed by this policy for its expiration. The Committee however may at their discretion admit the claims of such member to the extent of the contributions which he is liable to pay to the intent that such claims may be set off against such contributions. (a)(Note 8.)

(9) The said ship shall be deemed to be at all times fully insured against all perils covered by an ordinary Lloyd's policy, with collision clause attached (a)(Note 9) and containing an F. C. & S. clause in the following terms :—

Warranted free from capture, seizure, and detention, and the consequences thereof or any attempt thereat, barratry, piracy, riots and civil commotions excepted and also from all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations whether before or after declaration of war.

and to be fully entered in the Protection Association Limited, and no claim whatever against which a ship is deemed to be otherwise insured or protected as aforesaid or against which she is in fact insured or protected by any other insurance policy or Protection Association shall be recoverable under this policy.

(10) In ascertaining whether a ship is a constructive total loss the insured value shall be taken as the repaired value, and nothing in respect of the damaged or breaking up value of the ship shall be taken into account.

(11) In the event of total or constructive total loss no claim to be made by the Association for freight or passage moneys, whether notice of abandonment has been given or not. (a)(Note 10.)

(a) For Notes on Policy in Schedule III., see p. 434.

Insurance of Hulls :—Associations' Policy for New Voyages.

(12) Prompt notice of any loss, or of the happening of any event which is likely to give rise to a claim, shall be given in writing to the Association, failing which the Committee may, in their absolute discretion, refuse to admit the claim or make such deductions therefrom as they may think fit. (a)(Note 11.)

IN WITNESS whereof the Association have at
the day of 191 .

}
Secretary.

*Extract from the Articles of Association of The
Association.*

NOTES ON POLICY IN SCHEDULE III.

Note 1.—This clause will be omitted if the Association does not cover collision liabilities.

Note 2.—Insert "loss of or damage to the ship hereby insured arising from," if the Association does not insure against salvage and general average.

Notes 3 and 4.—The franchise and average clauses will be subject to alteration according to the Rules of the particular Association.

Note 5.—The General Average clause will be omitted, if the Association does not insure against general average, or will be subject to alteration according to the Rules of the particular Association.

Note 6.—Add "and Rules" if the Association has Rules as well as articles.

Note 7.—If the Association insures ships registered in any British Possession the words "or in a British Possession" may be added to this Warranty.

Note 8.—The terms of this clause will be varied or added to according to the Rules of the particular Association.

Note 9.—If the Association does not cover collision liabilities, the words "with collision clause attached and" will be omitted. The words "barratry, riots and civil commotions" may also be omitted from the F. C. & S. clause.

Note 10. } These clauses will be subject to alteration according to the Rules of the
Note 11. } particular Association.

(a) For Notes on Policy in Schedule III., see below.

SCHEDULE IV.

Form of Policy to be issued by His Majesty's Government* under Clause 2.

THE

BE IT KNOWN that

as well, in their own name, as for and in the name and names of all and every other person or persons to whom the same doth, may, or shall appertain in part or in all, doth, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained and referred to make assurance with His Majesty's Government* and cause themselves and them and every of them, to be insured lost or not lost at and from

to

†[and thence to and while there and thence to and while there for 30 days after arrival or until a succeeding Voyage or Time Policy against the risks hereby insured attaches which-ever period shall be less

upon the Body, Tackle, Apparel, Ordnance, Munition, Artillery, Boat and other Furniture of and in the good Ship or Vessel called the

whereof is Master, under God,

or whosoever else shall go for Master in the said Ship, or by whatsoever other name or names the same Ship, or the Master thereof, is or shall be named or called, in the sum of £ being 80 per cent. of £ on Hull, Materials, Machinery, Boilers, &c.

* For the words "His Majesty's Government" words may be substituted denoting some particular department or nominee of His Majesty's Government.

(a) Note 1.—This clause will be omitted if the Association does not cover collision liabilities.

(a) Note 1.—It is further agreed that this insurance shall cover the liability of the Association under the collision clause in the original Policy.
† Note.—To be used if the insurance is for a round voyage and such insurances are for the time being sanctioned by His Majesty's Government.

Insurance of Hulls :—Government Policy for New Voyage.

Touching the Adventures and Perils which His Majesty's Government is contented to bear and does take upon itself, they are, of the Seas, Men-of-War, Fire, Enemies, Pirates, Rovers, Thieves, Jettisons, Letters of Mart and Countermart, Surprisals, Takings at Sea, Arrests, Restraints and Detainments of all Kings, Princes and People of what Nation, Condition or Quality soever, Barratry of the Master and Mariners, and of all other Perils, Losses, and Misfortunes that have or shall come to the Hurt, Detriment, or Damage of the said Ship, etc., or any part thereof; and in case of any Loss or Misfortune, it shall be lawful to the Assured, their Factors, Servants and Assigns, to sue, labour and travel for, in and about the Defence, Safeguard and Recovery of the said Ship, etc., or any part thereof, without Prejudice to this Insurance; to the Charges whereof His Majesty's Government will contribute. And it is especially declared and agreed that no acts of the Insurer or Insured in recovering, saving, or preserving the property insured, shall be considered as a waiver or acceptance of abandonment. And it is agreed that this Writing or Policy of Assurance shall be of as much Force and Effect as the surest Writing or Policy of Assurance heretofore made in Lombard Street, or in the Royal Exchange, or elsewhere in London.

Now this Policy witnesseth that His Majesty's Government* takes upon itself the burden of this Insurance and binds itself and its successors to the Assured, their Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, for the true Performance of the Premises it being agreed that the Assured, shall in consideration thereof, pay to His Majesty's Government* a premium at and after the rate of

Warranted to sail on or before
but in the event of the vessel sailing after that time it is agreed to hold the assured covered at the rate of premium for the time being fixed by His Majesty's Government.*

(1) This insurance is a reinsurance of the risks underwritten by the Association Limited for the voyage herein mentioned, and is subject to the same clauses and conditions as are contained in the form of policy in Schedule III. to the Agreement between the Association and His Majesty's Government dated the 1914, but is to cover only the risks of capture, seizure and detainment by the King's enemies, and the consequences thereof, or any attempt thereat, and all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations by or against the King's enemies, whether before or after declaration of war.

(2) Valued as in the original policy or policies.

(3) To pay as may be paid on the original policy or policies to the extent of eighty per cent. of the liability of the said Association thereon and the settlement of a loss by the Committee of the Association, unless dissented from in writing by the representatives on such Committee of His Majesty's Government,* to be accepted as final and conclusive.

IN WITNESS whereof the undersigned on behalf of His Majesty's Government have hereunto set their hands in London the _____ and of 19. .

}

* For the words "His Majesty's Government" words may be substituted denoting some particular department or nominee of His Majesty's Government.

(3) **SUPPLEMENTAL REINSURANCE AGREEMENT "FOR TIME," AND
FIXING BASIS OF VALUATION FOR ALL INSURANCES UNDER
THE SCHEME.**

**SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
WAR RISKS INSURANCE ASSOCIATION LIMITED OF THE ONE
PART AND HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF THE OTHER PART.**

WHEREAS this Agreement is supplemental to an Agreement
dated the fourth day of August, 1914, and made between
the parties hereto (herein called "the principal Agreement").
AND WHEREAS by the principal Agreement it is provided that
His Majesty's Government shall insure, as Reinsurers of the
Association, in the terms of the Policy set out in Schedule IV. to
the principal Agreement any of the ships belonging to Members
of the Association and insured by the Association in the terms of
the Policy set out in Schedule III. to the principal Agreement
for voyages begun after the time when war is declared or hostil-
ities are begun by or against Great Britain. AND WHEREAS it
has been agreed between the Parties that such Insurance by His
Majesty's Government shall not be limited to Voyage Policies but
shall, at the option of the Association, be for Time as hereinafter
provided, and that the principal Agreement between the Parties
shall be otherwise modified as hereinafter provided.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS AGREED between the Parties
as follows:—

1. His Majesty's Government agrees to insure, as Reinsurers
of the Association, in the terms of the Policy set out in the
Schedule hereto marked VI. any of the ships belonging to
Members of the Association and insured by the Association for
time beginning after the time when war is declared or hostilities
are begun by or against Great Britain, and such insurances by
His Majesty's Government shall be for such periods and at such
rates of premium as may from time to time be fixed by His
Majesty's Government and shall cover 80 per cent. of the liability
of the Association as original insurers.

2. The original insurances for time by the Association men-
tioned in the preceding clause shall be in the terms of the Policy
set out in the Schedule hereto marked V. with such modifica-
tions increasing but not diminishing the protection given by
the Association as the Association may think fit provided never-
theless that the liability of His Majesty's Government shall not
extend beyond that which would attach under a reinsurance in
the terms of the policy set out in Schedule VI. of an original
insurance in the terms of the policy set out in Schedule V.

3. The Association shall not charge its members an initial
premium at a higher rate than the rate charged by His Majesty's
Government and any excess of losses over premiums shall, as
between the Association and its Members, be made good by a call
upon the Members as may be provided by the Articles of Associa-
tion or Rules of the Association.

4. Clauses 4 to 11 inclusive and also (subject to clause 5 hereof)
clause 3 of the principal Agreement shall be treated as forming
part of this Agreement.

5. For the purposes of Insurance and Reinsurance under the principal Agreement and this Agreement the ships insured shall as from midnight on the 9th day of September, 1914, be valued on the following basis, namely, a sum not exceeding the first cost of the vessel, without allowance for the cost of alterations or additions, less depreciation at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, with a minimum value of Thirty shillings per ton gross register tonnage.

PROVIDED ALWAYS that nothing in this clause contained shall operate to alter the valuation—

- (a) in any insurance under this or the principal Agreement in respect of any loss happening before midnight on the 9th day of September, 1914;
- (or (b) in any insurance upon the terms of the forms of Schedules III. and IV. hereinbefore referred to which is effected before midnight on the 9th day of September, 1914;
- or (c) in any insurance upon the terms of the forms of Schedules V. and VI. hereinbefore referred to, which is effected before midnight on the 9th day of September, 1914, for time beginning before the 10th day of September, 1914.

6. The terms of any of the policies referred to in the principal Agreement and this Agreement may from time to time be varied as may be agreed between the Board of Trade and the Association.

Dated the fourth day of August, 1914.

IN WITNESS whereof the Liverpool and London War Risks Insurance Association Limited hath hereunto caused its Common Seal to be affixed and the President of the Board of Trade for and on behalf of His Majesty's Government hath hereunto set his hand and the Seal of the Board of Trade.

The Common Seal of the Liverpool and London War Risks Insurance Association, Limited, was hereunto affixed in the presence of

A. A. BOOTH, } *Members of the*
T. ROMER, } *Committee.*



NORMAN HILL, *Secretary.*

Signed by the Right Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, the seal of the Board having been duly affixed by his direction, in the presence of } WALTER RUNCIMAN.

R. J. LISTER,

Librarian, Board of Trade,
7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.



SCHEDULE V.

Form of Policy to be issued by the Association under Clause 2.

THE

BE IT KNOWN that

as well in own name,
as for and in the name and
names of all and every other
person or persons to whom the
same doth, may, or shall apper-
tain in part or in all, doth,
subject to the provision herein-
after contained and referred to,
make assurance and cause
and them and every of them, to
be insured, lost or not lost, for
and during the period of
days from on the

day of 191
to on the day of

191, begin-
ing and ending with Greenwich
mean time. In port and at sea,
at all times, in all places, and
on all occasions, services and
trades whatsoever and where-
soever, under steam or sail,
with leave to sail with or with-
out pilots, to tow and assist
vessels or craft in all situations,
and to be towed
upon the Body, Tackle,
Apparel, Ordnance, Munition,
Artillery, Boat and other Fur-
niture, of and in the good Ship
or Vessel called the

whereof is Master,
under God,
or whosoever else shall go for
Master in the said Ship, or by
whatsoever other name or
names the same Ship, or the
Master thereof, is or shall be
named or called,

in the sum of ... £

on Hull, Mate-
rials, Machinery,
Boilers, &c.,
valued at ... £

Touching the Adventures and Perils which we the Assurers are contented to bear and do take upon us, they are, of the Seas, Men-of-War, Fire, Enemies, Pirates, Rovers, Thieves, Jettisons, Letters of Mart and Countermart, Surprisals, Takings at Sea, Arrests, Restraints and Detainments of all Kings, Princes and People of what Nation, Condition or Quality soever, Barratry of the Master and Mariners, and of all other Perils, Losses, and Misfortunes that have or shall come to the Hurt, Detriment, or Damage of the said Ship, etc., or any part thereof; and in case of any Loss or Misfortune, it shall be lawful to the Assured, their Factors, Servants and Assigns, to sue, labour or travel for, in and about the Defence, Safeguard, and Recovery of the said Ship, etc., or any part thereof, without Prejudice to this Insurance; to the Charges whereof we, the Insurers, will contribute. And it is especially declared and agreed that no acts of the Insurer or Insured in recovering, saving, or preserving the property insured, shall be considered as a waiver or acceptance of abandonment. And it is agreed by us, the Insurers, that this Writing or Policy of Assurance shall be of as much Force and Effect as the surest Writing or Policy of Assurance heretofore made in Lombard Street, or in the Royal Exchange, or elsewhere in London.

And so we, the Insurers, are contented and do hereby promise and bind ourselves, each one for his own Part, our Heirs, Executors, and Goods, to the Assured, their Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, for the true Performance of the Premises it being agreed that the Assured, shall in consideration thereof, pay to us Association Limited (hereinafter called the Association) a premium at and after the rate of _____ per cent. and shall, if and when the same become payable, further pay all the sums and contributions which the Association shall become entitled to call upon the Assured, as a member or members of the Association, to pay to the Association according to the Articles of Association for the time being in force.

(1) This Policy is subject to the Articles of Association (a)(Note 2) for the time being in force of the Association.

(2) This Insurance is only to cover (a)(Note 3) the risks of capture, seizure, and detainment by the King's enemies, and the consequences thereof or any attempt thereat, and all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations by or against the King's enemies, whether before or after declaration of war, but this Insurance shall not be subject to a three per cent. or other franchise (a)(Note 4).

Average payable without deduction of thirds, new for old, whether the average be particular or general (a)(Note 5).

General average and salvage to be adjusted according to the law and practice obtaining at the place where the adventure ends, as if the contract of affreightment contained no special terms upon the subject; or if the contract of affreightment so provides, according to York-Antwerp Rules, or, in case of wood cargoes, York-Antwerp Rules omitting the first word of Rule 1 ("No") (a)(Note 6).

(a) For Notes on Policy in Schedule V., see p. 443.

(3) Should the ship be at sea on the expiration of this policy, she shall be held covered at a *pro rata* premium until her arrival at a safe port, and for thirty days after arrival or until a succeeding voyage or time policy against the risks hereby insured attaches, whichever period is less.

(4) **The Assured warrants** that the ship is throughout the insurance registered in the United Kingdom (a)(Note 7).

(5) **The Assured further warrants:—**

- (A) That the ship shall be employed only in commercial trading.
- (B) That the ship shall not engage in any trade prohibited by His Majesty's Government or by the Committee of the Association, and shall comply so far as possible, with the orders of His Majesty's Government and the directions of the Committee as to sailing, routes, ports of call, stoppages, arrival and otherwise.
- (C) That the ship shall leave an enemy's port within the days of grace allowed by the enemy and shall comply with the terms of any pass granted by the enemy.
- (D) That the ship shall not enter or leave, or attempt to enter or leave, any port which is known to be blockaded by the enemy.

Provided always that the breach of any of the warranties mentioned in this clause shall not operate to invalidate the insurance or to defeat a claim if the assured can satisfy the Committee (of which the Committee shall be the sole judge) that such breach happened without the fault or privity of the assured and of the owners and managers of the ship.

(6) The assured shall, upon demand, give the Committee full information of the employment and position of the ship insured and any other information required by the Committee.

(7) (A) In the event of a loss by capture, seizure, or detainment, the Association shall not be bound to pay any claim in respect thereof until the expiration of 183 days from the date of loss, but if payment is so postponed by the Association it shall pay interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum from the date of loss. Provided always that if before the expiration of such 183 days the ship be re-captured or released or restored to the assured there shall be no claim upon the Association for any loss in respect of or arising out of such capture, seizure, or detainment other than the following, namely, (A) the cost of repair of damage received by the ship by reason of the capture, seizure, or detainment, (B) the expenses incurred in respect of the ship by reason of the capture, seizure, or detainment and the release of the ship, (C) a sum equal to ten per cent. per annum on the insured value herein-before mentioned from the date of capture or seizure or beginning of the detainment until the date of release.

(a) For Notes on Policy in Schedule V., see p. 443.

(B) In the event of a total loss under this policy the amount due hereunder shall be paid by equal instalments at six, nine, and twelve months from the date of loss, but such instalments shall carry interest from the date of loss at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

(8) A ship entered in this Association shall cease to be insured:—

- (A) From the date of the legal transfer of such ship or a transfer of the management of the ship by the member or his firm unless with the written consent of the Association.
- (B) If default is made in payment of any call within the time fixed according to the Articles of Association.
- (C) If the member becomes bankrupt or insolvent unless before a claim arises an undertaking approved by the Committee and registered by them has been given to pay all contributions due or to become due.
- (D) If any person giving an undertaking under this rule fail to discharge his liability within seven days of notice being posted to him of a claim upon him.

So long as any member is uninsured in consequence of the operation of this clause there shall be no liability on the part of this Association for any previous or subsequent claims but the member shall nevertheless remain liable for contributions for all losses and expenses as provided by the Articles of Association of the Association. The Committee however may at their discretion admit the claim of such member to the extent of the contributions which he is liable to pay to the intent that such claims may be set off against such contributions (*Note 8*).

(9) The said ship shall be deemed to be at all times fully insured against all perils covered by an ordinary Lloyd's policy with collision clause attached (*Note 9*) and containing an F. C. & S. clause in the following terms:—

“Warranted free from capture, seizure, and detention, and the consequences thereof, or any attempt thereat, bar-ratry, piracy, riots, and civil commotions excepted, and also from all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations, whether before or after declaration of war.”

And to be fully entered in the Association Limited, and no claim whatever against which a ship is deemed to be otherwise insured or protected as aforesaid or against which she is in fact insured or protected by any other insurance policy or Protection Association shall be recoverable under this policy.

(10) In ascertaining whether a ship is a constructive total loss the insured value shall be taken as the repaired value, and nothing in respect of the damaged or breaking up value of the ship shall be taken into account.

(11) In the event of total or constructive total loss no claim to be made by the Association for freight or passage moneys, whether notice of abandonment has been given or not (*Note 10*).

(12) Prompt notice of any loss, or of the happening of any event, which is likely to give rise to a claim, shall be given in writing to the Association, failing which the Committee may, in the ~~ir~~ absolute discretion, refuse to admit the claim or make such ~~re~~duction therefrom as they may think fit (*Note 11*).

IN WITNESS whereof the Association have affixed their
Comm On Seal at the day of
191 -

} Members of
} the Committee.

Secretary.

NOTES ON POLICY IN SCHEDULE V.

Note 1.—This Clause will be omitted if the Association does not cover collision liabilities.

Note 2.—Add "and Rules" if the Association has Rules as well as Articles.

Note 3.—Insert "loss of or damage to the ship hereby insured arising from" if the Association does not insure against salvage and general average.

Notes 4 and 5.—The franchise and average clauses will be subject to alteration according to the Rules of the particular Association.

Note 6.—The general average clause will be omitted if the Association does not insure against general average, or will be subject to alteration according to the Rules of the particular Association.

Note 7.—If the Association insures ships registered in any British Possession the words "or in a British Possession" may be added to this warranty.

Note 8.—The terms of this clause will be varied or added to according to the Rules of the particular Association.

Note 9.—If the Association does not cover collision liabilities the words "with collision clause attached" will be omitted. The words "barratry, riots, and civil commotions" may also be omitted from the F. C. & S. clause.

Notes 10 and 11.—These clauses will be subject to alteration according to the Rules of the particular Association.

SCHEDULE VI.

Form of Policy to be issued by His Majesty's Government* under
Clause I.

THE

BE IT KNOWN that The

(a) *Note 1.*—It is further agreed that this insurance shall cover the liability of the Association under the collision clause in the original policy.

as well in their own name,
as for and in the name and names of all and
every other person or persons to whom the
same doth, may, or shall appertain in part or
in all, doth, subject to the provisions herein-
after contained and referred to, make assur-
ance with His Majesty's Government and cause
themselves and them and every of them, to be
insured lost or not lost, for and during the
period of days from on the
day of 191 to on
the day of 191
beginning and ending with Greenwich mean
time. In port and at sea, at all times, in all
places, and on all occasions, services and
trades whatsoever and wheresoever, under
steam or sail, with leave to sail with or without
pilots, to tow and assist vessels or craft in all
situations and to be towed

upon the Body, Tackle, Apparel, Ordnance,
Munition, Artillery, Boat and other Furniture
of and in the good Ship or Vessel called the
whereof is Master,

under God,
or whosoever else shall go for Master in the
said Ship, or by whatsoever other name or
names the same Ship, or the Master thereof, is
or shall be named or called, in the sum of 80
(eighty) per cent. of ... £

on Hull, Materials, Machinery,
Boilers, &c.,

Touching the Adventures and Perils which His Majesty's Government is contented
to bear and do take upon itself, they are, of the Seas, Men-of-War, Fire, Enemies,
Pirates, Rovers, Thieves, Jettisons, Letters of Mart and Countermart, Surprisals,
Takings at Sea, Arrests, Restraints and Detainments of all Kings, Princes and
People of what Nation, Condition or Quality soever, Barratry of the Master and
Mariners, and of all other Perils, Losses, and Misfortunes that have or shall come to
the Hurt, Detriment, or damage of the said Ship, etc., or any part thereof; and in

* For the words "His Majesty's Government," words may be substituted denoting
some particular department or nominee of His Majesty's Government.

(a) *Note 1.*—This clause will be omitted if the Association does not cover collision
liabilities.

case of any Loss or Misfortune it shall be lawful to the Assured, their Factors, Servants and Assigns, to sue, labour and travel for, in and about the Defence, Safe-guard, and Recovery of the said Ship, etc., or any part thereof, without Prejudice to this Insurance; to the Charges whereof His Majesty's Government will contribute. And it is especially declared and agreed that no acts of the Insurer or Insured in recovering, saving, or preserving the property insured, shall be considered as a waiver or acceptance of abandonment. And it is agreed that this Writing or Policy of Assurance shall be of as much Force and Effect as the Surest Writing, or Policy of Assurance heretofore made in Lombard Street, or in the Royal Exchange, or elsewhere in London.

Now this policy witnesseth that His Majesty's Government* takes upon itself the burden of this Insurance and binds itself and its successors to the Assured, their Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, for the true Performance of the Premises it being agreed that the Assured, shall in consideration thereof, pay to His Majesty's Government* a premium at and after the rate of per cent.

(1) **This Insurance** is a reinsurance of the risks under-written by the Association Limited for the period herein mentioned and is subject to the same clauses and conditions (including continuation clause) as are contained in the form of policy in Schedule V. to the Agreement between the Association and His Majesty's Government dated the 1914, but is to cover only the risks of capture, seizure, and detainment by the King's enemies and the consequences thereof, or any attempt thereat, and all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations by or against the King's enemies, whether before or after declaration of war.

(2) Valued as in the original policy or policies.

(3) To pay as may be paid on the original policy or policies to the extent of eighty per cent. of the liability of the said Association thereon, and the settlement of a loss by the Committee of the Association, unless dissented from in writing by the representatives on such Committee of His Majesty's Government,* to be accepted as final and conclusive.

IN WITNESS whereof the undersigned on behalf of His Majesty's Government have hereunto set their hands in London the day of 19 .

* For the words "His Majesty's Government," words may be substituted denoting some particular department or nominee of His Majesty's Government.

(4) SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT FOR PAYMENT OF ALLOWANCES TO THE DEPENDANTS OF OFFICERS AND SEAMEN INTERNED IN ENEMY COUNTRIES.

SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON WAR RISKS INSURANCE ASSOCIATION LIMITED (HEREINAFTER CALLED THE ASSOCIATION) OF THE ONE PART AND HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF THE OTHER PART.

WHEREAS the parties hereto have already entered into two Agreements in the terms of the two documents hereto annexed marked "A" and "B" (hereinafter called the Principal Agreements) for the reinsurance by His Majesty's Government of ships belonging to Members of the Association and insured by the Association AND WHEREAS the parties hereto are desirous of making some provision for the dependants of the seamen employed on such ships in the event of capture or detention by the King's Enemies.

NOW THEREFORE IT IS HEREBY AGREED between the parties hereto as follows :—

1. In this Agreement :—

"Insured Ship" means a ship insured by the Association and reinsured by His Majesty's Government and a ship shall be deemed to have been an insured ship during the whole of the period covered by such insurance and reinsurance whenever actually effected.

"Seaman" shall have the meaning assigned thereto in the Merchant Shipping Act 1894^(a) except that the same shall also include a Master as defined by such Act.

"Dependants" shall have the meaning assigned thereto in the Workmen's Compensation Act 1906^(b) substituting "Seaman" for "Workman."

2. In the event of the detention or capture by the King's Enemies of any ship which then is or subsequently becomes an insured ship within the meaning of this Agreement the Association shall pay or refund to the member owning such ship the payment of the following allowance to or for the benefit of the dependant or dependants (if any) of any seaman employed or engaged on board of such ship at the time of such capture or detention or some or one of such dependants namely an allowance equal to half the wages of such seaman or £1 per week whichever shall be less but so that only one such allowance shall be payable to or for the benefit of the dependants of such seaman (if more than one). PROVIDED ALWAYS that if and so long as any

(a) 57 & 58 Vict. c. 60.

(b) 6 Edw. 7, c. 58.

part of such seaman's wages are being paid under any allotment note or notes the amount so paid shall be debited against such allowances.

2A. The Committee may if they in their absolute discretion think fit treat any ship which owing to hostilities is unable to leave a neutral or friendly belligerent port in the Baltic or any port in the opinion of the Committee similarly affected by hostilities as in the same position as if it were detained by the King's Enemies and may pay or refund the payment of allowances to the dependants of the seamen employed or engaged on such ship accordingly. Provided always that this clause shall not apply to any ship detained in a port other than a Baltic port without the consent of the representatives of His Majesty's Government on the Committee.

3. The allowances paid under this Agreement shall be paid and borne in the same manner as if the same had been losses covered by the Policies of Insurance and Reinsurance relating to the ships in question and shall accordingly be borne by the fund produced by the premiums paid on the Association's Policies of Insurance against King's enemies risks and if and so far as such fund is insufficient to meet the same after providing for the other payments thereout the deficiency shall be borne as to 80 per cent. by His Majesty's Government and as to 20 per cent. by the Association.

4. An allowance payable to the dependant or dependants of a seaman under this Agreement shall continue so long as such seaman shall in the opinion of the Committee have been actually prevented from providing for his dependants by reason of the capture or detention of the ship on which he was employed or engaged.

5. It shall rest with the Committee of the Association to determine who is or are the dependant or dependants of any seaman entitled to the benefit of any allowance made under this Agreement and if more than one in what shares and proportions and in the case of any infant dependant to whom the same is to be paid and how long any such allowance is to continue.

6. This Agreement shall determine :—

- (A) On the determination of the Principal Agreements or
- (B) On the expiration of three months' notice in writing by either party determining this Agreement whichever shall first happen.

7. This Agreement is conditional on the Association obtaining the necessary powers to carry it into effect either by alteration of its Memorandum of Association in accordance with Section 9 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act 1908(●) or by special provision in the Act of Parliament to be passed for sanction of the

Government War Risks Reinsurance Scheme.(a) When this condition has been fulfilled this Agreement shall operate retrospectively as from noon on the 4th August 1914 or any earlier commencement of hostilities by or against the King's Enemies.

Dated the 24th day of November, 1914.

IN WITNESS whereof the Liverpool and London War Risks Insurance Association Limited hath hereunto caused its Common Seal to be affixed and the President of the Board of Trade for and on behalf of His Majesty's Government hath hereunto set his hand and the Seal of the Board of Trade.

The Common Seal of the Liverpool and London War Risks Insurance Association, Limited, was hereunto affixed in the presence of

BRUCE ISMAY, } *Members of*
GEO. H. MELLY, } *Committee.*

Seal.

NORMAN HILL, *Manager and Secretary.*

Signed by the Right Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, the seal of the Board having been duly affixed by his direction, in the presence of } WALTER RUNCIMAN.

R. J. LISTER,

Librarian, Board of Trade,
7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Seal.

(a) S. 3 of the Government War Obligations Act, 1914 (5 Geo. 5. c. 11, printed at p. 18 of Supplement No. 2), provides that any contract made by any Association for the relief of dependants of persons on insured ships shall, if and so far as the Board of Trade so direct, be deemed to be valid notwithstanding that the making of the contract was beyond the powers of the Association.

II. Insurance of Cargo.

(5) EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM (AS REVISED 19TH MARCH, 1915) AS TO CARGO INSURANCES ONLY.

War Risks Insurance Office,
33-36, King William Street,
London, E.C.

1. The only risks which are covered by the Government War Risks Insurance Office are King's Enemy War Risks, in terms of Clause 2 in the policy,^(a) of which the following is a copy:—

“This Insurance is only to cover the risks of Capture, Seizure and Detainment by the King's Enemies and the consequences thereof, or any attempt thereat, and all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations by or against the King's Enemies, whether before or after declaration of war.”

2. Cargo only is insured. The insurance is undertaken subject more particularly to the following conditions:—

(a) That any cargo may be insured which is not enemy property, or goods the transport of which is prohibited by proclamation or otherwise restricted;

(b) That the cargo is carried on a British vessel which is entered in one of the undermentioned War Risks Associations approved by the Government, and that a war-risks policy has been taken out on the vessel covering the voyage in question under the Government Scheme for the re-insurance of hulls^(b);

(c) That the voyage is not one which is prohibited by the Admiralty; and

(d) That in the case of cargo on sailing vessels^(b) the Committee will exercise its discretion as regards the maximum value of cargo to be covered in any one vessel.

3. It rests with the applicant to satisfy himself that the conditions mentioned in paragraph 2 are complied with; the warranties in the policy which deal with these and other points should be carefully considered.

4. The approved War Risks Associations above referred to are:—

(a) *For insurance of steamers*—

(1) The North of England Protecting and Indemnity Association, Collingwood Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

(2) The Liverpool and London War Risks Insurance Association, Limited, 10, Water Street, Liverpool.

(a) Printed at p. 455 below.

(b) The agreements with His Majesty's Government as to the insurance of hulls, printed at pp. 415-448 above, relate only to steamships.

- (3) The London Group of War Risks Associations, 24, St. Mary Axe, E.C. This group comprises the following:—

Britannia Steam Ship Insurance Association, Limited; Tindall, Riley & Co. (Managers), 17, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
 London Steam Ship Owners' Mutual Insurance Association, Limited; A. Bilbrough & Co. (Managers), 23, Rood Lane, E.C.
 Newcastle War Risks Indemnity Association, Limited; E. S. Scorfield & James Ferguson (Managers), 4, Queen's Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Standard Steamship Owners' Mutual War Risks Association, Limited; Charles Taylor & Co. (Managers), 9, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
 Sunderland Steamship Mutual War Risks Association, Limited; J. Rutherford & Son (Managers), 45, West Sunnyside, Sunderland.
 United Kingdom Mutual War Risks Association, Limited; T. R. Miller & Son (Managers), 24, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
 West of England Mutual War Risks Association, Limited; John Holman & Sons (Managers), 1, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

- (b) *For insurance of sailing vessels*(a)—

War Risks Association Limited; Robert R. Douglas, Limited (Managers), 11, Dale Street, Liverpool.

5. As a general rule, cargo carried on a vessel which has already sailed cannot be insured under the Government Scheme, but the War Risks Insurance Office is, notwithstanding, authorised to consider applications for the insurance of cargo on a vessel which has already sailed and can be warranted safe at a port of call or at some point on her voyage.

6. The premium is charged at a flat rate irrespective of the voyage or of the character of the cargo insured: the flat rate for (a)sailing-vessel cargoes is at the date of this Memorandum double the flat rate for steamer cargoes. Any alteration in rate will be announced in the Press.

7. If, for any reason which the Committee consider sufficient, the goods or any portion of them are not shipped by the vessel by which they were insured, the insurance effected may be cancelled so far as short interest is concerned.

8. All applications for cancelment or return of premium must be made on the forms specially provided for that purpose. Such applications should be accompanied by a statement of reasons and supporting evidence, together with the stamped slip and policy.

In the case of claim for partial cancelment, inspection of the marine policy may be required.

Where the application for cancelment or return is consequent on war risk insurance previously effected elsewhere, the slip and policy relating to the other insurance must be produced.

(a) The agreements with His Majesty's Government as to the insurance of hulls, printed at pp. 415-448 above, relate only to steamships.

9. Cargo insured against King's Enemy War Risks under the Government Scheme must also be covered by approved marine insurance policies as defined in paragraph 10. These marine policies must be produced at the War Risks Insurance Office when required, in proof of values, but this will possibly not be necessary except in the event of a loss or claim. In the case of cargoes insured against marine risks by policies issued on or after the 5th August, 1914, the insurance will, in the absence of any special agreement otherwise, be deemed sufficient for the purposes of the Government Scheme, so long as not less than 70 per cent. of the value be covered under approved marine insurance policies. This rule does not apply to policies issued before the outbreak of war, so long as such policies shall afford sufficient proof of values.

10. Marine insurance policies will be accepted by the War Risks Insurance Office as evidence of values under the foregoing paragraph, if issued by Members of Lloyd's, British Insurance Companies, or other approved Underwriters or Insurance Companies, as follows:—

- (a) All policies (whether enemy or other) issued previous to the outbreak of war, *i.e.*, signed and dated prior to and including the 4th August, will be accepted; and
- (b) All policies of recognised British or alien Companies or Underwriters (other than enemy) issued on or after the outbreak of war will be accepted. This does not authorise the acceptance of policies, whether British or alien, issued by trading or other firms not coming within the general scope of recognised Underwriting Associations.

Applicants for insurance of cargo under the Government Scheme, if in doubt as to the admissibility of their marine insurance policies under the foregoing rules, should, when submitting their proposals for insurance, produce the marine policies for consideration, and, in case of need, endorsement, if approved.

11. Where the insurance is described on the slip as "Provisional," this refers to the amount insured only, and not to the insurance as a whole.

The premium on the whole amount must in all cases be paid in the first instance, subject to any such refund as may be subsequently substantiated.

12. No interior or land risks are taken by the War Risks Insurance Office.

13. The brokerage to be deducted should be calculated at the rate of one shilling per guinea of premium. No discount is allowed.

14. It rests on applicants to see that the information and calculations appearing on the application slip shall be in all respects correct.

15. Cheques must be made payable to the "War Risks Office," and crossed "Bank of England."

16. Applicants desiring to retain at their own risk a portion of the war risk, insuring the remainder under the Government Scheme, may so retain up to, but not exceeding, 50 per cent. of the declared value, but with the reservation that whatever be the proportion so retained at the inception of the risk it shall be retained at the risk of the assured until its termination. In such cases the total value of the interest at risk must be declared on the application slip for insertion in the policy.

The foregoing does not preclude the assured from insuring with approved Underwriters or Insurance Companies any portion of the war risk not placed with the War Risks Insurance Office, provided that such insurance be effected not later than the insurance with the War Risks Insurance Office.

17. The value for the purpose of insurance against war risks must not exceed the value for insurance against sea risks.

18. The premium in force at the time the insurance was effected cannot, unless in the case provided for in Clause 1 of the policy, be afterwards reduced or increased.

19. Payment of admitted claims will be made promptly by cheque on the Bank of England.

20. Application slips for insurance must be filled up in duplicate, one copy to be marked "Duplicate," for retention by the War Risks Insurance Office.

The premium must be paid at the time the application is handed in.

21. Copies of this Memorandum, application slips for insurance,^(a) and specimen policies are obtainable at the War Risks Insurance Office, where all applications for the insurance of cargo under the Government War Risks Insurance Scheme must be made personally by the applicant or his representative. Postal or telegraphic applications cannot be accepted.

Application slips can also be obtained at Lloyd's, or at the Institute of London Underwriters, 1, St. Michael's House, Cornhill, E.C.

22. The War Risks Insurance Office is open for public business from 11 to 4 o'clock; on Saturdays from 11 to 1 o'clock.

By order of the Advisory Committee,

DOUGLAS OWEN,

Chairman

33-36, KING WILLIAM STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

19th March, 1915.

(a) The application slip is printed at p. 453.

WAR RISKS INSURANCE ON CARGO BY HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

WAR RISKS INSURANCE OFFICE,
33-36, KING WILLIAM STREET,
LONDON, E.C. 191

Insurance limited to goods carried on a voyage upon which the vessel is insured under His Majesty's Government's War Risks Insurance Scheme. (a)

N.B.—In order to avoid delay it is important that all particulars should be plainly written.

Policy in } Name of }	Name of Vessel.	Owners.	Amount covered by War Risks Office.*	Rate of Premium.	Amount of Premium.	
Name of } Applicant }	Date of Sailing	Interest.			£	s.	d.
Voyage. (Where cargo is insured to more than than one port the separate amounts must be given.)			Brokerage ls. per guinea. } * Valued as in Marine Policies. If sum insured hereunder is not full value, the latter must also be stated.			

The policy to be issued in pursuance of this Slip shall be in the standard form prescribed by His Majesty's Government, with such of the special clauses prescribed by His Majesty's Government as are applicable to the subject matter of this Insurance.

This Slip, which shall have the force of a Contract between the Assured and His Majesty's Government, is issued as a Provisional Insurance against all risks which are or would be excluded by the following Clause from a Policy or Policies of Marine Insurance issued or to be issued in accordance with the particulars given on this Slip:—

"The Risks of Capture, Seizure, and Detention by the King's Enemies and the consequences thereof, or any attempt thereof, and all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations, by or against the King's Enemies, whether before or after declaration of war."

The Assured undertakes to complete this Insurance by the production of full and final particulars as to value, &c., of the goods insured, which shall be duly embodied in the Policy which may be issued by His Majesty's Government in pursuance of this Slip. In the event of the premium paid hereunder being in excess of that required when the final Particulars are produced, then the excess of such premium shall be forthwith returned to the Assured by His Majesty's Government.

(a) The agreements with His Majesty's Government as to the insurance of hulls, printed at pp. 415-448 above, relate only to steamships.

N.B.—Applicants should satisfy themselves by direct enquiry from the owners or their brokers that the hull of the vessel is insured under the Government War Risks Insurance Scheme for the voyage in question, as, owing to the fact that some owners occasionally withdraw their hull insurances from the Scheme for particular voyages, it is impossible for this Office to be correctly posted as to the actual position in every case.

No. (7) KING'S ENEMY WAR RISKS INSURANCE POLICY ON GOODS.

BE IT KNOWN THAT

as well in _____ own Name, as for and in the Name and Names of all and every other Person or Persons to whom the same doth, may, or shall appertain, in part or in all, doth make Assurance, and cause _____ and them and every of them to be insured, lost or not lost, at and from

S.G.

£

upon any kind of Goods and Merchandises, and also upon the Body, Tackle, Apparel, Ordnance, Munition, Artillery, Boat, and other Furniture, of and in the good Ship or vessel called the

whereof is Master under God, for the present voyage

_____ or whosoever else shall go for Master in the said Ship, or by whatsoever other Name or Names the same Ship, or the Master thereof, is or shall be named or called, beginning the Adventure upon the said Goods and Merchandises from the loading thereof aboard the said Ship at as above

upon the said Ship, &c.,

_____ and shall so continue and endure, during her Abode there, upon the said Ship, &c.; and further, until the said Ship, with all her Ordnance, Tackle, Apparel, &c., and Goods and Merchandise whatsoever, shall be arrived at as above

upon the said Ship, &c., until she has moored at Anchor Twenty-four Hours in good safety, and upon the Goods and Merchandises until the same be there discharged and safely landed; and it shall be lawful for the said Ship, &c., in this Voyage to proceed and sail to and touch and stay at any Ports or Places whatsoever and wheresoever and for all purposes and

without Prejudice to this Insurance. The said Ship, &c., Goods and Merchandises, &c., for so much as concerns the Assured, by Agreement between the Assured and Assurers in this Policy, are and shall be valued at

TOUCHING the Adventures and Perils which we the Assurers are contented to bear and do take upon us in this Voyage, they are, of the Seas, Men-of-War, Fire, Enemies, Pirates, Rovers, Thieves, Jettisons, Letters of Mart and Countermart, Surprisals, Taking at Sea, Arrests, Restraints, and Detainments of all Kings, Princes, and People, of what Nation, Condition, or Quality soever. Barratry of the Master and Mariners, and of all other Perils. Losses, and Misfortunes that have or shall come to the Hurt, Detriment, or Damage of the said Goods and Merchandises and Ship, &c., or any Part thereof; and in case of any Loss or Misfortune, it shall be lawful to the Assured, their Factors, Servants, and Assigns, to sue, labour, and travel for, in and about the

Defence, Safeguard, and Recovery of the said Goods and Merchandise and Ship, &c., or any part thereof, without Prejudice to this Insurance, to the Charges whereof His Majesty's Government will contribute according to the Rate and Quantity of the Sum herein assured. And it is especially declared and agreed that no acts of the Insurer or Insured in recovering, saving, or preserving the property insured, shall be considered as a waiver or acceptance of abandonment. And it is agreed by us, the Insurers, that this Writing or Policy of Assurance shall be of as much Force and Effect as the surest Writing or Policy of Assurance heretofore made in Lombard Street, or in the Royal Exchange, or elsewhere in London. And so we, His Majesty's Government, are contented, and do hereby promise and bind ourselves to the Assured, their Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, for the true Performance of the Premises, confessing ourselves paid the Consideration due unto us for this Assurance by the Assured at and after the Rate of

1. Warranted to sail within fourteen days from the date on which the Provisional Insurance was effected but in the event of the Vessel sailing after that time it is agreed to hold the Assured covered at the Rate of Premium fixed by His Majesty's Government current at the time of sailing.

2. **This Insurance is only to cover the risks of Capture, Seizure and Detainment by the King's Enemies and the consequences thereof, or any attempt thereat, and all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations by or against the King's Enemies, whether before or after declaration of war.**

3. Warranted that the Goods hereby insured are also fully insured by Policies of Marine Insurance against all risks covered by an ordinary Lloyd's Policy containing an F.C.S. clause and that such Policies are subscribed by Lloyd's Underwriters or British Insurance Companies or other Insurance Companies and Underwriters approved by His Majesty's Government.

4. This Policy is issued in conjunction with the Policy or Policies of Marine Insurance mentioned in clause 3 hereof and, so far as the same are applicable hereto and are not inconsistent with the express provisions hereof, the clauses and conditions of such Policy or Policies of Marine Insurance shall be deemed to be incorporated herein and this Policy shall be interpreted accordingly. But no claim whatever against which the Goods are insured by such Policy or Policies shall be recoverable under this Policy.

5. Valued as in the Policy or Policies of Marine Insurance in conjunction with which this Policy is issued.

6. If the Ship is prevented by His Majesty's Government from starting on the Voyage, the Assured may, at his option, require this Policy to be cancelled and the Premium to be returned.

7. The Assured warrants:—

- (a.) That the Goods insured are not enemy property at any time during the Voyage.
- (b.) That the Ship is at the beginning of the Voyage covered for the Voyage by Insurance under His Majesty's Government's War Risks Insurance Scheme against the risks specified in clause 2 hereof.

8. The Assured further warrants:—

- (a) That the Ship shall not start on the voyage if ordered by His Majesty's Government not to do so.
- (b) That the Ship shall comply, so far as possible, with the Orders of His Majesty's Government as to Routes, Ports of Call and Stoppages.
- (c) That the Ship shall leave an Enemy's Port within the days of grace allowed by the Enemy and shall comply with the terms of any Pass granted by the Enemy.
- (d) That the Ship shall not enter or leave, or attempt to enter or leave, any Port which is known to be blockaded by the Enemy.
- (e) That the Ship shall throughout the Voyage continue to be covered by Insurance by His Majesty's Government against the risks specified in clause 2 hereof.

Provided always that the breach of any of the Warranties mentioned in this clause shall not operate to invalidate the Insurance or to defeat a claim if such breach happen without the fault or privity of the person or persons who were holders of this Policy at the time of such breach and of the person or persons seeking to enforce this Policy.

IN WITNESS whereof His Majesty's Government have hereunto set their hands in London.

For His Majesty's Government.

ISLE OF MAN.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Defence of the Realm</i> , p. 457. | 3. <i>Trading with the Enemy</i> , |
| 2. <i>Patents, Designs and Trade</i> | p. 460. |
| <i>Marks</i> , p. 459. | |

1. Defence of the Realm.

ORDER IN COUNCIL UNDER THE ISLE OF MAN (WAR LEGISLATION) ACT, 1914, EXTENDING THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1914, AND THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (CONSOLIDATION) REGULATIONS, 1914, TO THE ISLE OF MAN. (a)

1914. No. 1771.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 17th day of
December, 1914.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty

Lord President

Lord Colebrooke

Lord Chamberlain

Sir Francis Hopwood.

Whereas by the Isle of Man (War Legislation) Act, 1914, (b) His Majesty has power to extend to the Isle of Man any Act which, in the opinion of His Majesty, was passed for the purpose of meeting any emergency created by the present War, subject to adaptations for the purpose of making the Act applicable to the Isle of Man:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, (c) and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, (d) issued by His Majesty thereunder, shall extend to the Isle of Man, subject to the following adaptations:—

1. In the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914 (c):—
The expressions “a Court of Summary Jurisdiction” or “Courts of Summary Jurisdiction” shall mean “A High Bailiff or two Justices of the Peace.”

(a) This Order was published in the “London Gazette” of December 18th, 1914; and in the “Edinburgh Gazette” of December 22nd, 1914.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 62, printed at p. 22 of the Manual.

(c) 5 Geo. 5. c. 8, printed at p. 14 of Supplement No. 2. This Act was amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 34), printed at pp. 238–240 above, and by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment), No. 2, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 37), printed at pp. 243, 244 above; both of these amending Acts received the Royal Assent March 16th, 1915.

(d) These Regulations are printed as issued at pp. 104–122 of Supplement No. 2, they are as amended by Orders in Council of March 23rd and April 13th and 29th, 1915, reproduced in Consolidated Form in Appendix B at the end of this Supplement.

In subsection (5) of section 1, for the words "seventeen of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879," there shall be read "twenty of the Petty Sessions and Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1900," and for the words "in England to a Court of Quarter Sessions" to the end of such subsection there shall be read "to the Staff of Government Division of the High Court of Justice in manner provided by section fourteen of the Petty Sessions Act, 1864." For subsection (2) of section 2 the following provision shall be substituted:—

"The Defence of the Realm Act, 1914,(a) and the Defence of the Realm (No. 2) Act, 1914,(b) made applicable to the Isle of Man by Order in Council dated the 9th September, 1914,(c) are, so far as they apply to the said Isle, hereby repealed."

2. In the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Order, 1914 (d):—

The Judge of the High Court referred to in Clause 7 of the said regulations shall be selected by the Lieutenant Governor of the Island.

The words "or the Isle of Man" shall be read after the words "the United Kingdom" wherever they occur in the said regulations.

"Court of Summary Jurisdiction" shall mean "A High Bailiff or two Justices of the Peace."

In the fourth paragraph of Clause 34, for the words "three of the Petroleum Act, 1871," there shall be read "three of the Dangerous Goods Act, 1881."

In the third paragraph of Clause 58, for the words "seventeen of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879," there shall be read "twenty of the Petty Sessions and Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1900."

In the last paragraph of the said Clause 58, for the words "in England" to the end of the said paragraph there shall be read "to the Staff of Government Division of the High Court of Justice in manner provided by section fourteen of the Petty Sessions Act, 1864."

In Clause 62, for "the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914," there shall be read "the Aliens Restriction (Isle of Man) Order, 1914." (e)

(a) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 29, printed at p. 13 of the Manual. This Act was repealed by 5 Geo. 5. c. 8, printed at p. 14 of Supplement No. 2.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 63, printed at p. 22 of the Manual. This Act was repealed by 5 Geo. 5. c. 8, printed at p. 14 of Supplement No. 2.

(c) This Order in Council, which is printed at p. 189 of the Manual, is superseded by the present Order.

(d) i.e., the Order which made the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, printed at pp. 104-122 of Supplement No. 2.

(e) Printed at pp. 196-189 of the Manual; by the Aliens Restriction (Change of Name) Isle of Man Order, 1914, a further Article was added to the Isle of Man Order.

In Clause 63, there shall be substituted for the first three lines of the third paragraph the following:—"The said Orders in Council of the 12th August and the 1st September, 1914, as extended to the Isle of Man by the Order in Council of the 9th September, 1914,(a) are hereby revoked."

Almeric FitzRoy.

2. Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.

ORDER IN COUNCIL UNDER THE ISLE OF MAN (WAR LEGISLATION) ACT, 1914, EXTENDING THE PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS (TEMPORARY RULES) ACTS, 1914, AND RULES THEREUNDER TO THE ISLE OF MAN.(b)

1915. No. 6.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 7th day of January, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty

Lord President
Lord Chamberlain

Sir Maurice De Bunsen
Sir Frederick Ponsonby.

Whereas by the Isle of Man (War Legislation) Act, 1914,(c) His Majesty has power to extend to the Isle of Man any Act which, in the opinion of His Majesty, was passed for the purpose of meeting any emergency created by the present War, subject to adaptations for the purpose of making the Act applicable to the Isle of Man:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Acts, 1914,(d) and any Rules which have been issued by His Majesty thereunder,(e) shall extend to the Isle of Man.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) This Order in Council, which is printed at p. 189 of the Manual, is superseded by the present Order.

(b) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of January 8th, 1915; and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of January 12th, 1915.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 62, printed at p. 22 of the Manual.

(d) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 27, printed at p. 12 of the Manual, and 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 73, printed at p. 30 of the Manual. The latter of these Acts amends section 1 (the substantive part) of the earlier Act, and that section as so amended is reproduced in Consolidated Form in Appendix D (p. 439) of the Manual.

(e) The Rules made under the Acts by the Board of Trade are printed at pp. 226-236 of the Manual.

3. Trading with the Enemy.

ORDER IN COUNCIL UNDER THE ISLE OF MAN (WAR LEGISLATION) ACT, 1914, EXTENDING THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT, 1914, AND THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT, 1914, WITH ADAPTATIONS TO THE ISLE OF MAN.(a)

1915. No. 7.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 7th day of January, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty

Lord President
Lord Chamberlain

Sir Maurice de Bunsen
Sir Frederick Ponsonby.

Whereas by the Isle of Man (War Legislation) Act, 1914,(b) His Majesty has power to extend to the Isle of Man any Act which, in the opinion of His Majesty, was passed for the purpose of meeting any Emergency created by the present War, subject to adaptations for the purpose of making the Act applicable to the Isle of Man :

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914 (hereinafter called the Principal Act),(c) and the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914 (hereinafter called the Amending Act),(d) shall extend to the Isle of Man, subject to the following adaptations, that is to say :—

1. For the words “under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts,” wherever they occur in such Acts, there shall be substituted the words “before a High Bailiff or two Justices of the Peace”; and for the words “a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade,” “the Board of Trade,” or “the Board,” wherever they occur in such Acts, the words “the Lieutenant-Governor.”

2. In Section 1 (1) (b) of the Principal Act after the word “indictment” there shall be read the words “or information.”

For Section 4 of the Principal Act there shall be substituted the following provision :—

“4.—(1) This Act may be cited as ‘The Trading with the Enemy (Isle of Man) Act, 1914.’

“(2) In this Act, the expression ‘Justice’ shall include a High Bailiff, and the expression ‘High Court’ shall mean the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice of the Isle of Man.”

(a) This Order was published in the “London Gazette” of January 8th, 1915, and in the “Edinburgh Gazette” of January 12th, 1915.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 62, printed at p. 22 of the Manual.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 87, printed at p. 42 of the Manual.

(d) 5 Geo. 5. c. 12, printed at p. 19 of Supplement No. 2.

3. In subsection (2) of Section 3; subsections (2) and (5) of Section 8; and subsection (2) of Section 10, of the amending Act, for the words "United Kingdom," wherever they occur, there shall be substituted the words "Isle of Man."

In Section 4 (1) of the amending Act, for the words "any Government Department" there shall be substituted the words "the Attorney-General."

In Section 4 (3) of the amending Act, for the figures "1893" there shall be substituted "1903."

For subsection (5) of Section 5 of the amending Act, there shall be substituted the following provision:—

"The Judges of the High Court of Justice of the Isle of Man may, by rules, make provision for the practice and procedure to be adopted for the purposes of this and the last preceding section."

The statutory declaration referred to in Section 9 (1) (a) of the amending Act may be made by an Advocate in the Isle of Man.

For Section 14 (1) of the amending Act there shall be substituted the following provision:—

"14.—(1) This Act may be cited as 'The Trading with the Enemy Amendment (Isle of Man) Act, 1914,' and shall be construed as one with the Principal Act."

Almeric FitzRoy.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ENEMIES.

1. *English Rules*, p. 461. | 2. *Irish Rules*, p. 463.

1. English Rules.

RULES, DATED MARCH 16, 1915, MADE BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR UNDER THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ENEMIES ACT, 1915.

1915. No. 232.

1. All applications and proceedings under the Legal Proceedings against Enemies Act, 1915^(a) (in these Rules referred to as the Act), shall be made and taken in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice to and before such Judge or Judges thereof, as the Lord Chief Justice shall from time to time direct: Provided always that such Judge or Judges may order that any such application or proceeding shall be transferred to any other Division of the High Court, subject to the consent of the President of that Division, and thereupon, on such consent being

(a) 5 Geo. 5. c. 36, printed at pp. 241-3 above.

obtained, the said application or proceeding shall be so transferred, but any provisions of these Rules or directions given by the Lord Chief Justice thereunder shall apply so far as they are not inconsistent with the practice of that Division.

2. The indorsement of claim on any writ of summons, leave to issue which is sought under the Act, shall set forth the declaration which the Plaintiff seeks and give particulars of the contract in respect of which such declaration is sought. The Judge shall have power to make, or allow, any amendment of such indorsement at any stage of the proceedings.

3. The Lord Chief Justice may from time to time give directions as to the practice and procedure to be adopted on applications and proceedings under the Act.(a)

4. Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Rules and any directions thereunder the same practice and procedure may be adopted in any application or proceeding under the Act as would or might be adopted in any action or matter under the Rules of the Supreme Court.

5. Where an enemy service order has been made and the enemy defendant appears, nothing in these Rules shall apply to any proceedings taken after the appearance.

Haldane, C.

The 16th of March, 1915.

**DIRECTIONS DATED MARCH 30, 1915, OF THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE
AS TO PROCEDURE UNDER THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST
ENEMIES ACT, 1915.(b)**

1. Every application for leave to issue a Writ of Summons or to serve the same or give notice thereof under the Act shall be made *ex parte* to the Judge and shall be supported by an affidavit intituled in the matter of the Act and of the intended Action setting forth such facts as may be necessary to show that the case is one to which the Act applies. The affidavit must also state the reasons for which the Writ or Notice cannot be promptly served or brought to the notice of the Defendant, and how it is sought to serve or give notice thereof, and the grounds for resorting to this manner of service.

2. On the hearing of such application or at any subsequent time on an application made *ex parte* or on such notice as the Judge shall think fit, the Judge may give directions as to—

(a) The issue of the Writ.

(b) The service of the Writ or Notice thereof or substituted or other service thereof.

(a) The Directions of the Lord Chief Justice, March 30th, 1915, are printed below.

(b) These Directions are given in accordance with Rule 3 of the Rules of March 16th, 1915, printed above.

- (c) The time within which the Defendant may enter an appearance to the Writ.
- (d) Whether any and if so what particulars or points of claim shall be delivered with the Writ or Notice or otherwise.
- (e) Whether any and if so what Notice of Trial shall be given to the Defendant, and when and how such Notice (if any) shall be given.
- (f) What discovery of documents shall be made.
- (g) The mode in which any fact or document may be proved.
- (h) The service on or notice to the Defendant of any Order made hereunder or any judgment given under the Act, and generally as to the trial of the Action and all matters in relation thereto.

3. Any Order made under Rule 4 may be rescinded, varied or altered by the Judge on a subsequent application to him.

4. In these directions "the Act" means the "Legal Proceedings against Enemies Act, 1915,"^(a) and "the Judge" means the Judge or one of the Judges for the time being nominated by the Lord Chief Justice as the Judge or Judges to and before whom applications and proceedings under the Act shall be made and taken.

Reading, C. J.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Bray shall be the Judge by whom all applications and proceedings under the Legal Proceedings against Enemies Act, 1915,^(a) will be heard.

Reading, C. J.

March 30th, 1915.

2. Irish Rules.

RULES, DATED APRIL 15, 1915, MADE BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND UNDER THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ENEMIES ACT, 1915.

1915. No. 363.

Whereas by section one, sub-section (2), of the Legal Proceedings against Enemies Act, 1915,^(a) it is provided that in Ireland the Lord Chancellor of Ireland may by rules make provision for the practice and procedure to be adopted for the purpose of this section :

Now I, The Right Honourable Ignatius J. O'Brien, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in pursuance of the powers vested in me by section 1, sub-section (2) of the said Legal Proceedings against

^(a) 5 Geo. 5. c. 36, printed at pp. 241-3 above.

Re-opening of Liverpool Cotton Exchange.

Enemies Act, 1915,^(a) The Rules Publication Act, 1893,^(b) and all other powers thereunto me enabling, do hereby make the Rules hereinafter set forth and certify that on account of urgency the said Rules should come into immediate operation and do make the said Rules to come into operation forthwith.

1. All applications and proceedings under the Legal Proceedings against Enemies Act, 1915^(a) (in these Rules referred to as the Act) shall be made and taken in the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. Provided always that any Judge of the said Division may order that any such application or proceeding shall be transferred to any other Division of the High Court subject to the consent of the President of that Division or of the Judge to whom such application or proceeding is proposed to be transferred.

2. The indorsement of claim on any writ of summons, leave to issue which is sought under the Act, shall set forth the declaration which the Plaintiff seeks and give particulars of the contract in respect of which such declaration is sought. The Judge shall have power to make, or allow, any amendment of such indorsement at any stage of the proceedings.

3. The Lord Chief Justice may from time to time give directions as to the practice and procedure to be adopted on applications and proceedings under the Act.

4. Subject to the provisions of the Act and these Rules and any directions thereunder the same practice and procedure may be adopted in any application or proceeding under the Act as would or might be adopted in any action or matter under the Rules of the Supreme Court.

5. Where an enemy service order has been made and the enemy defendant appears, nothing in these Rules shall apply to any proceedings taken after the appearance.

The 15th day of April, 1915.

Ignatius J. O'Brien.

LIVERPOOL COTTON EXCHANGE.

BOARD OF TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT, DATED NOVEMBER 14, 1914, AS TO ARRANGEMENTS TO FACILITATE THE RE-OPENING OF THE LIVERPOOL COTTON EXCHANGE.

With a view to enabling the Liverpool Cotton Exchange to be re-opened the Board of Trade, with the authority of the Treasury, have arranged a scheme, in consultation with the Directors of

^(a) 5 Geo. 5. c. 36, printed at pp. 241-3 above.

^(b) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 66. These Rules do not fall within s. 1 of the 1893 Act and are "Statutory Rules and Orders."

the Liverpool Cotton Association and with representatives of the Liverpool Banks, which provides for the guarantee by His Majesty's Government, the Liverpool Cotton Association, and the Liverpool Banks, jointly, of advances made to merchants by those banks. The details of the scheme are embodied in a Form of Agreement which provides *inter alia* that persons desiring advances shall make to the Bank and to the Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association, or a Committee appointed by that Association, such disclosure of their affairs and their books as may be required by the Bank and the Directors of the Association. If the Bank and the Directors approve, advances may be made upon terms similar to those arranged in the scheme for relief to British traders in respects of debts abroad.^(a) Repayment of the advance, and of the interest thereon, is to be guaranteed as to 50 per cent. by His Majesty's Government, and as to 25 per cent. by the Liverpool Cotton Association, leaving a risk of 25 per cent. to be assumed by the Bank.

The Form of Agreement provides for the periodical investigation of the borrower's affairs and for repayment in the event of the borrower becoming bankrupt or committing any act of bankruptcy, or making any arrangement with his creditors. In the event of the Government, the Directors of the Association and the Bank at any date so deciding any advance then outstanding, together with interest thereon, shall be immediately repayable, and upon failure of the borrower to repay in whole or part, then any amount for which His Majesty's Government may be liable under the guarantee shall be paid to the Bank by the Government on demand.

The guarantee is to apply only to advances required by the borrower to meet Market differences from 5*d.* per lb. downwards which he may have paid, or may still have to pay, in respect of Cotton Future Contracts.

All advances under the scheme are to be repaid not later than one year after termination of the war.

Board of Trade,

14th November, 1914.

(a) This Scheme is printed under the heading "BRITISH EXPORT TRADERS" at pp. 48, 49 of Supplement No. 2.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

ORDER IN COUNCIL DIRECTING THAT PART II OF THE MEDICAL ACT, 1886, SHALL APPLY TO THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM.(a)

1915. No. 8.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 7th day of January, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty

Lord President
Lord Chamberlain

Sir Maurice de Bunsen
Sir Frederick Ponsonby.

Whereas by the Medical Act, 1886,(b) it is provided (amongst other things) that His Majesty may, from time to time, by Order in Council, declare that the Second Part of the said Act shall be deemed, on and after a day to be named in such Order, to apply to any Foreign Country which in His Majesty's opinion affords to the medical practitioners of the United Kingdom such privileges of practising in the said Foreign Country as to His Majesty may seem just, and from and after the day named in such Order in Council such Foreign Country shall be deemed to be a Foreign Country to which the said Act applies, within the meaning of the Second Part thereof, and that until such Order in Council has been made in respect of any Foreign Country the said Second Part of the said Act shall not be deemed to apply to any such Country.

And whereas the Kingdom of Belgium affords, in His Majesty's opinion, to the registered medical practitioners of the United Kingdom such privileges of practising in Belgium as to His Majesty seems just, during the continuance of the present War.

Now, therefore, His Majesty doth hereby, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, order, direct, and declare that the Second Part of the Medical Act, 1886, shall be deemed, from the date of this Order, to apply to the Kingdom of Belgium, until it is otherwise ordered.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of January 8th, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of January 12th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of January 12th, 1915.

(b) 49 & 50 Vict. c. 48.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

BOARD OF TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT, DATED APRIL 23, 1915, OF APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE AS TO COMPENSATION TO OFFICERS AND MEN (INCLUDING PILOTS) OF BRITISH MERCHANT AND FISHING VESSELS FOR LOSSES OF PERSONAL EFFECTS THROUGH HOSTILE OPERATIONS AT SEA.

The Board of Trade are pleased to appoint the following gentlemen, viz.:—

Mr. W. Baldwyn Yates (Chairman),
Mr. W. H. G. Deacon, I.S.O., and
Mr. A. C. Gordon,

to be a Committee to consider any cases of hardship that may be brought before them on behalf of masters, officers and seamen, including pilots and apprentices of British merchant and fishing vessels, who have lost personal effects through hostile operations at sea, without being in a position to recover compensation or to obtain adequate relief in respect of such losses from other sources, and to grant such sums as they may think just in any such cases.

The Board of Trade are further pleased to appoint Mr. C. F. Bickerdike to be Secretary to the Committee.

23rd April, 1915.

MILITARY CROSS.

ROYAL WARRANT, DATED DECEMBER 28, 1914, INSTITUTING A NEW DECORATION, ENTITLED "THE MILITARY CROSS."^(a)

George, R.I.

George the Fifth by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting; Whereas We have taken into Our Royal consideration the distinguished services in time of War of Officers of certain ranks in Our Army; And whereas We are desirous of signifying Our appreciation of such services by a mark of Our Royal favour We do by these Presents for Us Our heirs and successors institute and create a Cross to be awarded to Officers whose distinguished and meritorious services have been brought to Our notice.

(a) This Warrant was published in the "London Gazette" of January 1st, 1915, being the 3rd Supplement to the Gazette of December 29th, 1914; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of January 8th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of January 5th, 1915.

Firstly: It is ordained that the Cross shall be designated "The Military Cross."

Secondly: It is ordained that The Military Cross shall consist of a Cross of silver having on each arm Our Imperial Crown and bearing in the centre the letters G.R.I.

Thirdly: It is ordained that no person shall be eligible for this Decoration nor be nominated thereto unless he is a Captain, a Commissioned Officer of a lower grade, or a Warrant Officer in Our Army, or Our Indian or Colonial Military Forces, and that The Military Cross shall be awarded only to Officers of the above ranks on a recommendation to Us by Our Principal Secretary of State for War.

Fourthly: It is ordained that Foreign Officers of an equivalent rank to those above mentioned, who have been associated in Military operations with Our Army, or Our Indian or Colonial Military Forces shall be eligible for the Honorary award of The Military Cross.

Fifthly: It is ordained that the names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer this Decoration shall be published in the London Gazette, and that a Register thereof shall be kept in the Office of Our Principal Secretary of State for War.

Sixthly: It is ordained that The Military Cross shall be worn immediately after all Orders and before all Decorations and Medals (the Victoria Cross alone excepted), and shall be worn on the left breast pendent from a riband of one inch and three-eighths in width, which shall be in colour white with a purple stripe.

Seventhly: It is ordained that The Military Cross shall not confer any individual precedence, and shall not entitle the recipient to any addition after his name as part of his description or title.

Eighthly: It is ordained that any person whom by an especial Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual We declare to have forfeited The Military Cross shall return the said Decoration to the Office of Our Principal Secretary of State for War, and that his name shall be erased from the Register of those upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred.

Lastly: We reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these Regulations, or any part thereof, by a notification under Our Royal Sign Manual.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 28th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

Kitchener.

MILK AND DAIRIES, ENGLAND.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (POSTPONEMENT OF OPERATION OF ACT)
ORDER, 1914. DATED DECEMBER 17, 1914.

1914. No. 1777.

63,153.

To the Councils of the several Administrative Counties in
England and Wales;—

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of
London, in Common Council assembled;—

To the Councils of the several Metropolitan Boroughs,
Municipal Boroughs, and other Urban Districts in England
and Wales;—

To the Councils of the several Rural Districts in England
and Wales;—

To the Council of the Isles of Scilly;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by sub-section (1) of Section 18 of the Milk and
Dairies Act, 1914^(a) (herein-after referred to as “the Act”) it is
enacted that the Act shall come into operation on the 1st day
of January, 1915, or such later date, not being later than the
1st day of October, 1915, as the Local Government Board may,
by Order, appoint;

And whereas it is expedient that the coming into operation of
the Act should be postponed:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in the
exercise of the powers conferred upon Us in that behalf, Do, by
this Order, Appoint and Direct as follows, that is to say:—

Article I.—We appoint the First day of October, One thousand
nine hundred and fifteen, as the date on which the Act shall come
into operation.

Article II.—This Order may be cited as “The Milk and Dairies
(Postponement of operation of Act) Order, 1914.”

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government
Board, this Seventeenth day of December, in the year One
thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

(L.S.)

Herbert Samuel,
President.

H. C. Monro,
Secretary.

(a) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 49.

MINES.**Coal Mines Act.**

ORDER, DATED NOVEMBER 6, 1914, MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE UNDER SECTION 33 OF THE COAL MINES ACT, 1911, PERMITTING USE IN SAFETY LAMPS OF GLASSES OTHER THAN ON APPROVED TYPE.

1914. No. 1632.

In pursuance of Section 33 of the Coal Mines Act, 1911,^(a) I hereby make the following Order:—

Until further Order, glasses not being glasses of an approved type may be used in safety lamps approved for use in mines to which the Act applies provided that the glasses comply with the requirements, as regards dimensions and otherwise, specified in the Order approving the lamp.^(b)

R. McKenna,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,

6th November, 1914.

(a) 1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 50.

(b) A list of the safety lamps which have been so approved is given in the Appendix to the Safety Lamps Order of the 22nd April, 1915, which is printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1915, No. 366. The previous Safety Lamps Orders approving types of lamps have also all been printed as Statutory Rules and Orders.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

[The War Office Memoranda of October 31st and December 12th, 1914, as to the application of the National Insurance Acts to the Embodied Territorial Force and to Soldiers enlisted for the period of the War are printed at pp. 258-269 above.]

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| 1. <i>Certain persons serving with the Forces</i> , p. 471. | 3. <i>Members of Scottish Committees absent on War Service</i> , p. 486. |
| 2. <i>Persons in Military Service becoming Employed Contributors</i> , p. 483. | |

1. Certain persons serving with the Forces.

(a) England.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE (NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCES, SERVICE DURING WAR) REGULATIONS, 1915, DATED MARCH 24, 1915, BEING PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS MADE BY THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS UNDER SECTION 46 (7) OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911, AS EXTENDED BY THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (NAVY AND ARMY) ACT, 1914, AND THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (NAVY AND ARMY) ACT, 1914 (SESSION 2), WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN PERSONS SERVING WITH THE NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCES OF THE CROWN DURING THE PRESENT WAR.

The Insurance Commissioners hereby certify under Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893,(a) that on account of urgency the following Regulations should come into operation immediately, and in exercise of the powers conferred on them by subsection (7) of Section 46 of the National Insurance Act, 1911,(b) as extended by the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914,(c) and the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914 (Session 2),(d) hereby make the following Regulations to come into operation forthwith as Provisional Regulations:—

1. These Regulations may be cited as the National Health Insurance (Naval and Military Forces, Service during War) Regulations, 1915.

2.—(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:—

“The Act” means the National Insurance Act, 1911,(b) as amended by the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914,(c) the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914 (Session 2),(d) and the National Insurance (Part I. Amendment) Act, 1915(e):

(a) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 66.

(b) 1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 55.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 81, printed at p. 39 of the Manual.

(d) 5 Geo. 5. c. 15, printed at p. 29 of Supplement No. 2.

(e) 5 Geo. 5. c. 29, printed at p. 232 above.

"The Commissioners" means the Insurance Commissioners:

"Officer" means any person who, being previously insured, serves during the present war as a commissioned or warrant officer of the Naval Reserves, or an officer of the Reserve or of the Territorial Force, or is granted a temporary commission in the regular forces during the continuance of the present war:

"Seaman, marine, or soldier" means any seaman, marine, or soldier specially enlisted for the purposes of the present war:

"Naval Reservist" and "Army Reservist" mean a man belonging to the Naval Reserves and to the Army Reserve respectively.

"Territorial Force" includes, for the purposes of these Regulations, the Irish Horse and King Edward's Horse:

"Officers and men" includes officers, seamen, marines, and soldiers, Naval Reservists, Army Reservists, and men of the Territorial Force:

"Commencement of service" means in the case of an officer the date on which he begins to serve as an officer for the purposes of the present war; in the case of a seaman or marine the date of his entry; in the case of a Naval Reservist the dates on which the Naval Reserves became employed during war or any emergency, and, in the case of a Naval Reservist who becomes employed on service after those dates, the date on which he becomes so employed; and in the case of a soldier, or of an Army Reservist or a man of the Territorial Force called out on permanent service or on embodiment, respectively, the dates on which they are finally accepted for service:

"Discharge" includes any termination of service.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889,^(a) applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

3. In the application of Section 46 of the Act, as amended by the National Insurance Act, 1913,^(b) and the National Insurance (Part I. Amendment) Act, 1915,^(c) and of any Regulations^(d) made thereunder and for the time being in force (other than those

(a) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(b) 3 & 4 Geo. 5. c. 37.

(c) 5 Geo. 5. c. 29, printed at p. 232 above.

(d) Such of the Regulations under section 46 of the 1911 Act as are "Statutory Rules and Orders" are printed and purchaseable in that form, and the Notes in the Annual "Volumes of Statutory Rules and Orders" for 1912, 1913 and 1914, and in the triennially published Index (last edition 1913) give references to all Regulations issued as "Provisional" and not superseded by Statutory Rules. In 1913 a Volume of National Health Insurance Rules and Orders complete to the end of 1912 was issued consisting of extracts from the work mentioned, all of which are edited by the Editor of this Manual, and published by Authority. The scope of the present Manual is confined to Regulations made in consequence of the war, of which full text is here given.

Regulations) to officers and men after the commencement of service, the following adaptations and modifications shall have effect:—

(1) The commencement of service shall be treated as if it were the date of enlistment mentioned in Section 46 of the Act, and, notwithstanding anything in subsection (2) of Section 46, the provisions of subsection (3) of that section, as modified by these Regulations, shall in the case of officers and men, other than officers and men who have joined an approved society before the commencement of service, apply immediately after that date.

(2)—(a) The provisions of paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of Section 46 of the Act shall not apply to an officer or man who was immediately before the commencement of service a deposit contributor, other than an officer or man who joins an approved society or dies during service, but any sum standing to his credit in the Depositor Contributors Fund shall be retained in that fund until the date of discharge.

(b) If such an officer or man does not become a member of the Navy and Army Insurance Fund under the provisions of paragraph (h) of subsection (3) of Section 46 of the Act, such of the provisions of paragraph (a) of that subsection as require the Commissioners to retain any part of the sums there specified towards discharging liabilities in respect of reserve values, shall not apply to him, and upon his discharge, paragraph (g) of subsection (3) of Section 46 shall not apply, but the excess of the contributions paid by or in respect of him between the commencement of service and the date of discharge over such sum as the Commissioners shall determine to represent the average value of the benefits to which he has been or has become entitled during that period, shall be carried to his credit in the Deposit Contributors Fund.

(c) If after the date of discharge he becomes entitled to benefits out of the Navy and Army Insurance Fund, he shall, for the purpose of dealing with the sum standing to his credit in the Deposit Contributors Fund, be treated as if the Navy and Army Insurance Fund were an approved society and he had become a member of that fund at the commencement of service.

4. The provisions of Section 46 amended as aforesaid, shall not apply to any seaman, marine, or soldier, or to any Naval Reservist or man of the Territorial Force, who was not immediately before the commencement of service an insured person and who within such time as the Admiralty or Army Council may determine elects not to become insured during the period of his service.

5. The National Health Insurance (Naval and Army Reserves and Territorial Force) Regulations, 1914,(a) and the National

(a) Printed at p. 197 of the Manual.

Health Insurance (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Soldiers) Regulations, 1914,(a) are hereby revoked, but such revocation shall not affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired or incurred under either of those Regulations.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Insurance Commissioners this 24th day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

(L.S.)

John Anderson,

Secretary to the Insurance Commissioners.

(b) Scotland.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE (NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCES, SERVICE DURING WAR) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1915, DATED APRIL 5, 1915, MADE BY THE SCOTTISH INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS UNDER SECTION 46 (7) OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911, AS AMENDED BY THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (NAVY AND ARMY) ACT, 1914, THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (NAVY AND ARMY) ACT, 1914 (SESSION 2), AND THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (PART I. AMENDMENT) ACT, 1915.

1915. No. $\frac{297}{S. 13}$.

The Scottish Insurance Commissioners, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Sub-section (7) of Section 46 of the National Insurance Act, 1911,(b) as extended by the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914,(c) and the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914 (Session 2),(d) and by Sections 65 and 80 of the said National Insurance Act, 1911, hereby make the following Regulations to come into operation forthwith:—

1. These Regulations may be cited as the National Health Insurance (Naval and Military Forces, Service during War) Regulations (Scotland), 1915.

2.—(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:—

“The Act” means the National Insurance Act, 1911,(b) as amended by the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914,(c) and by the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914 (Session 2),(d) and the National Insurance (Part I. Amendment) Act, 1915(e):

(a) Printed at p. 193 of the Manual.

(b) 1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 55.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 81, printed at p. 39 of the Manual.

(d) 5 Geo. 5. c. 15, printed at p. 29 of Supplement No. 2.

(e) 5 Geo. 5. c. 29, printed at p. 232 above.

“ The Commissioners ” means the Scottish Insurance Commissioners :

“ Officer ” means any person who, being previously insured, serves during the present war as a commissioned or warrant officer of the Naval Reserves, or an officer of the Reserve or of the Territorial Force, or is granted a temporary commission in the regular forces during the continuance of the present war :

“ Seaman, marine, or soldier ” means any seaman, marine, or soldier specially enlisted for the purposes of the present war :

“ Naval Reservist ” and “ Army Reservist ” means a man belonging to the Naval Reserves and to the Army Reserve respectively :

“ Territorial Force ” includes, for the purposes of these Regulations, the Irish Horse and King Edward’s Horse :

“ Officers and men ” includes officers, seamen, marines, and soldiers, Naval Reservists, Army Reservists, and men of the Territorial Force :

“ Commencement of service ” means in the case of an officer the date on which he begins to serve as an officer for the purposes of the present war ; in the case of a seaman or marine the date of his entry ; in the case of a Naval Reservist the dates on which the Naval Reserves became employed during war or any emergency, and, in the case of a Naval Reservist, who becomes employed on service after those dates, the date on which he becomes so employed ; and in the case of a soldier, or of an Army Reservist or a man of the Territorial Force called out on permanent service or on embodiment, respectively, the dates on which they are finally accepted for service :

“ Discharge ” includes any termination of service.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889,(a) applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

3. In the application of Section 46 of the Act, as amended by the National Insurance Act, 1913,(b) and the National Insurance (Part I. Amendment) Act, 1915,(c) and of any Regulations(d) made thereunder and for the time being in force (other than these Regulations) to officers and men after the commencement of service, the following adaptations and modifications shall have effect :—

(1) The commencement of service shall be treated as if it were the date of enlistment mentioned in Section 46

(a) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(b) 3 & 4 Geo. 5. c. 37.

(c) 5 Geo. 5. c. 29, printed at p. 232 above.

(d) As to Regulations made previously to, or not in direct consequence of the War, see footnote (d) p. 472 above.

of the Act, and, notwithstanding anything in Sub-section (2) of Section 46, the provisions of Sub-section (3) of that Section, as modified by these Regulations, shall in the case of officers and men, other than officers and men who have joined an approved society before the commencement of service, apply immediately after that date.

- (2)—(a) The provisions of paragraph (d) of Sub-section (3) of Section 46 of the Act shall not apply to an officer or man who was immediately before the commencement of service a deposit contributor, other than an officer or man who joins an approved society or dies during service, but any sum standing to his credit in the Deposit Contributors Fund shall be retained in that fund until the date of discharge.

(b) If such an officer or man does not become a member of the Navy and Army Insurance Fund under the provisions of paragraph (h) of Sub-section (3) of Section 46 of the Act, such of the provisions of paragraph (a) of that Sub-section as require the Commissioners to retain any part of the sums there specified towards discharging liabilities in respect of reserve values, shall not apply to him, and upon his discharge, paragraph (g) of Sub-section (3) of Section 46 shall not apply, but the excess of the contributions paid by or in respect of him between the commencement of service and the date of discharge over such sum as the Commissioners shall determine to represent the average value of the benefits to which he has been or has become entitled during that period, shall be carried to his credit in the Deposit Contributors Fund.

(c) If after the date of discharge he becomes entitled to benefits out of the Navy and Army Insurance Fund, he shall, for the purpose of dealing with the sum standing to his credit in the Deposit Contributors Fund, be treated as if the Navy and Army Insurance Fund were an approved society and he had become a member of that fund at the commencement of service.

4. The provisions of Section 46 amended as aforesaid shall not apply to any seaman, marine, or soldier, or to any Naval Reservist or man of the Territorial Force, who was not immediately before the commencement of service an insured person and who within such time as the Admiralty or Army Council may determine elects not to become insured during the period of his service.

5. The National Health Insurance (Naval and Army Reserves and Territorial Force) Regulations (Scotland), 1914,^(a) and the

(a) Printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914, No. 1398, and at p. 199 of the Manual.

National Health Insurance (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Soldiers) Regulations (Scotland), 1914,^(a) are hereby revoked, but such revocation shall not affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired or incurred under either of those Regulations.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Scottish Insurance Commissioners this fifth day of April in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

(L.S.)

John Jeffrey,

Secretary to the
Scottish Insurance Commissioners.

(c) Ireland.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE (NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCES, SERVICE DURING WAR) REGULATIONS (IRELAND), 1915, DATED APRIL 12, 1915, BEING PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS MADE BY THE IRISH INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS UNDER SECTION 46 (7) AND SECTION 81 OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911, AND AS EXTENDED BY THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (NAVY AND ARMY) ACT, 1914, AND THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (NAVY AND ARMY) ACT, 1914 (SESSION 2), WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN PERSONS SERVING WITH THE NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCES OF THE CROWN DURING THE PRESENT WAR.

The Irish Insurance Commissioners hereby certify under Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893,^(b) that on account of urgency the following Regulations should come into operation immediately, and in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sub-section (7) of Section 46 as read with Section 81 of the National Insurance Act, 1911,^(c) and as extended by the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914,^(d) and the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914 (Session 2),^(e) hereby make the following Regulations to come into operation forthwith as Provisional Regulations:—

1. These Regulations may be cited as the National Health Insurance (Naval and Military Forces, Service during War) Regulations (Ireland), 1915.

2.—(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:—

“The Act” means the National Insurance Act, 1911,^(c) as amended by the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act,

(a) Printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914, No. 1481, and at p. 525 of the Manual.

(b) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 66.

(c) 1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 55.

(d) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 81, printed at p. 39 of the Manual.

(e) 5 Geo. 5. c. 15, printed at p. 29 of Supplement No. 2.

1914,(a) the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914 (Session 2),(b) and the National Insurance (Part I. Amendment) Act, 1915(c):

“The Commissioners” means the Irish Insurance Commissioners:

“Officer” means any person who, being previously insured, serves during the present war as a commissioned or warrant officer of the Naval Reserves, or an officer of the Reserve or of the Territorial Force, or is granted a temporary commission in the regular forces during the continuance of the present war:

“Seaman, marine, or soldier” means any seaman, marine, or soldier specially enlisted for the purposes of the present war:

“Naval Reservist” and “Army Reservist” mean a man belonging to the Naval Reserves and to the Army Reserve respectively:

“Territorial Force” includes for the purposes of these Regulations, the Irish Horse and King Edward’s Horse:

“Officers and men” includes officers, seamen, marines, and soldiers, Naval Reservists, Army Reservists, and men of the Territorial Force:

“Commencement of service” means in the case of an officer the date on which he begins to serve as an officer for the purposes of the present war; in the case of a seaman or marine the date of his entry; in the case of a Naval Reservist the dates on which the Naval Reserves became employed during war or any emergency, and, in the case of a Naval Reservist who becomes employed on service after those dates, the date on which he becomes so employed; and in the case of a soldier, or of an Army Reservist or a man of the Territorial Force called out on permanent service or on embodiment, respectively, the dates on which they are finally accepted for service:

“Discharge” includes any termination of service.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889,(d) applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

3. In the application of Section 46 read with Section 81 of the Act, as amended by the National Insurance Act, 1913,(e) and the National Insurance (Part I. Amendment) Act, 1915,(e) and of any Regulations(f) made thereunder and for the time being

(a) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 81, printed at p. 39 of the Manual.

(b) 5 Geo. 5. c. 15, printed at p. 29 of Supplement No. 2.

(c) 5 Geo. 5. c. 29, printed at p. 232 above.

(d) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(e) 3 & 4 Geo. 5. c. 37.

(f) As to Regulations made previously to, or not in direct consequence of, the War, see footnote (d), p. 472 above.

in force (other than these Regulations) to officers and men after the commencement of service, the following adaptations and modifications shall have effect:—

(1) The commencement of service shall be treated as if it were the date of enlistment mentioned in Section 46 of the Act, and, notwithstanding anything in sub-section (2) of Section 46, the provisions of sub-section (3) of that section, as modified by these Regulations, shall in the case of officers and men, other than officers and men who have joined an approved society before the commencement of service, apply immediately after that date.

(2)—(a) The provisions of paragraph (d) of sub-section (3) of Section 46 of the Act shall not apply to an officer or man who was immediately before the commencement of service a deposit contributor, other than an officer or man who joins an approved society or dies during service, but any sum standing to his credit in the Deposit Contributors Fund shall be retained in that fund until the date of discharge.

(b) If such an officer or man does not become a member of the Navy and Army Insurance Fund under the provisions of paragraph (h) of sub-section (3) of Section 46 of the Act, such of the provisions of paragraph (a) of that sub-section as require the Commissioners to retain any part of the sums there specified towards discharging liabilities in respect of reserve values, shall not apply to him, and upon his discharge, paragraph (g) of sub-section (3) of Section 46 shall not apply, but the excess of the contributions paid by or in respect of him between the commencement of service and the date of discharge over such sum as the Commissioners shall determine to represent the average value of the benefits to which he has been or has become entitled during that period shall be carried to his credit in the Deposit Contributors Fund.

(c) If after the date of discharge he becomes entitled to benefits out of the Navy and Army Insurance Fund, he shall, for the purpose of dealing with the sum standing to his credit in the Deposit Contributors Fund, be treated as if the Navy and Army Insurance Fund were an approved society and he had become a member of that fund at the commencement of service.

4. The provisions of Section 46 amended as aforesaid shall not apply to any seaman, marine, or soldier, or to any Naval Reservist or man of the Territorial Force, who was not immediately before the commencement of service an insured person and who within such time as the Admiralty or Army Council may determine elects not to become insured during the period of his service.

Health Insurance of certain persons serving with the Forces (Wales).

5. The National Health Insurance (Naval and Army Reserves and Territorial Force) Regulations (Ireland), 1914,(a) and the National Health Insurance (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Soldiers) Regulations (Ireland), 1914,(b) are hereby revoked, but such revocation shall not affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired or incurred under either of those Regulations.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Irish Insurance Commissioners this 12th day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

(L.S.)

John Houlihan,
Secretary to the Irish Insurance
Commissioners.

(d) Wales.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE (NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCES, SERVICE DURING WAR) REGULATIONS (WALES), 1915, DATED APRIL 6, 1915, BEING PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS MADE BY THE WELSH INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS UNDER SECTION 46 (7) OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911, AS EXTENDED BY THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (NAVY AND ARMY) ACT, 1914, AND THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (NAVY AND ARMY) ACT, 1914 (SESSION 2), WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN PERSONS SERVING WITH THE NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCES OF THE CROWN DURING THE PRESENT WAR.

The Welsh Insurance Commissioners hereby certify under Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893,(c) that on account of urgency the following Regulations should come into operation immediately, and in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Sections 65 and 82 and by subsection (7) of Section 46 of the National Insurance Act, 1911,(d) as extended by the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914,(e) and the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914 (Session 2),(f) hereby make the following Regulations to come into operation forthwith as Provisional Regulations:—

1. These Regulations may be cited as the National Health Insurance (Naval and Military Forces, Service during War) Regulations (Wales), 1915.

2.—(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:—

“The Act” means the National Insurance Act, 1911. as amended by the National Insurance (Navy and Army)

(a) Printed at p. 201 of the Manual.

(b) Printed at p. 149 of Supplement No. 2.

(c) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 66.

(d) 1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 55.

(e) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 81, printed at p. 39 of the Manual.

(f) 5 Geo. 5. c. 15, printed at p. 29 of Supplement No. 2.

Act, 1914,(a) the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914 (Session 2),(b) and the National Insurance (Part I. Amendment) Act, 1915(c):

"The Commissioners" means the Welsh Insurance Commissioners:

"Officer" means any person who, being previously insured, serves during the present war as a commissioned or warrant officer of the Naval Reserves, or an officer of the Reserve or of the Territorial Force, or is granted a temporary commission in the regular forces during the continuance of the present war:

"Seaman, marine, or soldier" means any seaman, marine, or soldier specially enlisted for the purposes of the present war:

"Naval Reservist" and "Army Reservist" mean a man belonging to the Naval Reserves and to the Army Reserve respectively:

"Territorial Force" includes, for the purposes of these Regulations, the Irish Horse and King Edward's Horse:

"Officers and men" includes officers, seamen, marines, and soldiers, Naval Reservists, Army Reservists, and men of the Territorial Force:

"Commencement of service" means in the case of an officer the date on which he begins to serve as an officer for the purposes of the present war; in the case of a seaman or marine the date of his entry; in the case of a Naval Reservist the dates on which the Naval Reserves became employed during war or any emergency, and, in the case of a Naval Reservist who becomes employed on service after those dates, the date on which he becomes so employed; and in the case of a soldier, or of an Army Reservist or a man of the Territorial Force called out on permanent service or on embodiment, respectively, the dates on which they are finally accepted for service:

"Discharge" includes any termination of service.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889,(d) applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

3. In the application of Section 46 of the Act, as amended by the National Insurance Act, 1913,(e) and the National Insurance (Part I. Amendment) Act, 1915,(e) and of any Regulations(f) made thereunder and for the time being in force (other than these Regulations) to officers and men after the commencement of service, the following adaptations and modifications shall have effect:—

(1) The commencement of service shall be treated as if it were the date of enlistment mentioned in Section 46 of

(a) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 81, printed at p. 39 of the Manual.

(b) 5 Geo. 5. c. 15, printed at p. 29 of Supplement No. 2.

(c) 5 Geo. 5. c. 29, printed at p. 232 above.

(d) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(e) 3 & 4 Geo. 5. c. 37.

(f) As to Regulations made previously to, or not in direct consequence of, the War, see footnote (d) to p. 472 above.

the Act, and, notwithstanding anything in subsection (2) of Section 46, the provisions of subsection (3) of that section, as modified by these Regulations, shall in the case of officers and men, other than officers and men who have joined an approved society before the commencement of service, apply immediately after that date.

- (2)—(a) The provisions of paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of Section 46 of the Act shall not apply to an officer or man who was immediately before the commencement of service a deposit contributor, other than an officer or man who joins an approved society or dies during service, but any sum standing to his credit in the Deposit Contributors Fund shall be retained in that fund until the date of discharge.

(b) If such an officer or man does not become a member of the Navy and Army Insurance Fund under the provisions of paragraph (h) of subsection (3) of Section 46 of the Act, such of the provisions of paragraph (a) of that subsection as require the Commissioners to retain any part of the sums there specified towards discharging liabilities in respect of reserve values, shall not apply to him, and upon his discharge, paragraph (g) of subsection (3) of Section 46 shall not apply, but the excess of the contributions paid by or in respect of him between the commencement of service and the date of discharge over such sum as the Commissioners shall determine to represent the average value of the benefits to which he has been or has become entitled during that period, shall be carried to his credit in the Deposit Contributors Fund.

(c) If after the date of discharge he becomes entitled to benefits out of the Navy and Army Insurance Fund, he shall, for the purpose of dealing with the sum standing to his credit in the Deposit Contributors Fund, be treated as if the Navy and Army Insurance Fund were an approved society and he had become a member of that fund at the commencement of service.

4. The provisions of Section 46 amended as aforesaid shall not apply to any seaman, marine, or soldier, or to any Naval Reservist or man of the Territorial Force, who was not immediately before the commencement of service an insured person and who within such time as the Admiralty or Army Council may determine elects not to become insured during the period of his service.

5. The National Health Insurance (Naval and Army Reserves and Territorial Force) Regulations (Wales), 1914,^(a) and the National Health Insurance (Officers, Warrant Officers, and Soldiers) Regulations (Wales) 1914,^(b) are hereby revoked, but

(a) Printed at p. 203 of the Manual.

(b) Printed at p. 195 of the Manual.

such revocation shall not affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired or incurred under either of those Regulations.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Welsh Insurance Commissioners this 6th day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

(L.S.)

Percy E. Watkins,

A person authorised by the Welsh Insurance Commissioners to act on behalf of the Secretary.

2. Persons in Military Service becoming Employed Contributors.

(a) England.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE (NAVY AND ARMY) REGULATIONS (No. 1), 1915, DATED APRIL 19, 1915, BEING PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS MADE BY THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS UNDER SECTION 46 (7) OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911, AS AMENDED BY THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (NAVY AND ARMY) ACT, 1914.

The Insurance Commissioners hereby certify under Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893,^(a) that on account of urgency the following Regulations should come into operation immediately, and in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by sub-section (7) of Section 46 of the National Insurance Act, 1911,^(b) as amended by the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914,^(c) hereby make the following Regulations to come into operation forthwith as Provisional Regulations:—

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the National Health Insurance (Navy and Army) Regulations (No. 1), 1915.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889,^(d) applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2. In the application of Section 46 of the National Insurance Act, 1911,^(b) to such persons in the military service of the Crown as are mentioned in sub-section (7) of that section, as extended by the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914,^(c) the following adaptations and modifications shall have effect:—

The provisions of the section shall not apply to any such persons who during the present war become employed, with the consent of the Army Council, in civil employment, during

(a) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 66.

(b) 1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 55.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 81, printed at p. 39 of the Manual.

(d) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

*Health Insurance of Persons in Military Service becoming
Employed Contributors (Ireland).*

the period of such employment, where, by virtue thereof, the general provisions of the National Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1915,(a) relating to employed contributors apply.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Insurance Commissioners this 19th day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

(L.S.)

John Anderson,
Secretary to the Insurance Commissioners.

(c) Ireland.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE (NAVY AND ARMY) REGULATIONS (IRELAND) (No. 1), 1915, DATED APRIL 21, 1915, BEING PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS MADE BY THE IRISH INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS UNDER SECTIONS 46 (7) AND 81 OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911, AS AMENDED BY THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (NAVY AND ARMY) ACT, 1914.

The Irish Insurance Commissioners hereby certify under Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893,(b) that on account of urgency the following Regulations should come into operation immediately, and in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by sub-section (7) of Section 46 as read with Section 81 of the National Insurance Act, 1911,(c) and as amended by the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914,(d) hereby make the following Regulations to come into operation forthwith as Provisional Regulations:—

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the National Health Insurance (Navy and Army) Regulations (Ireland) (No. 1), 1915.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889,(e) applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2. In the application of Section 46 of the National Insurance Act, 1911,(b) to such persons in the military service of the Crown as are mentioned in sub-section (7) of that section, as extended by the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914,(e) the following adaptations and modifications shall have effect:—

The provisions of the section shall not apply to any such persons who during the present war become employed, with

(a) Of these Acts the last three are "Emergency Statutes," viz., 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 81, printed at p. 39 of the Manual; 5 Geo. 5. c. 15, printed at p. 29 of Supplement No. 2; and 5 Geo. 5. c. 29, printed at p. 232 of this (No. 3) Supplement.

(b) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 66.

(c) 1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 55.

(d) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 81, printed at p. 39 of the Manual.

(e) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

the consent of the Army Council, in civil employment, during the period of such employment, where, by virtue thereof, the general provisions of the National Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1915,^(a) relating to employed contributors apply.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Irish Insurance Commissioners this 21st day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

(L.S.)

John Houlihan,
Secretary to the Irish Insurance
Commissioners.

(d) Wales.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE (NAVY AND ARMY) REGULATIONS (WALES) (No. 1), 1915, DATED APRIL 21, 1915, BEING PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS MADE BY THE WELSH INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS UNDER SECTIONS 65 AND 82 AND SECTION 46 (7) OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911, AS AMENDED BY THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (NAVY AND ARMY) ACT, 1914.

The Welsh Insurance Commissioners hereby certify under Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893,^(b) that on account of urgency the following Regulations should come into operation immediately, and in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Sections 65 and 82 and sub-section (7) of Section 46 of the National Insurance Act, 1911,^(c) as amended by the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914,^(d) hereby make the following Regulations to come into operation forthwith as Provisional Regulations:

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the National Health Insurance (Navy and Army) Regulations (Wales) (No. 1), 1915.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889,^(e) applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2. In the application of Section 46 of the National Insurance Act, 1911,^(c) to such persons in the military service of the Crown as are mentioned in sub-section (7) of that Section, as extended by the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914,^(d) the following adaptations and modifications shall have effect:—

The provisions of the Section shall not apply to any such persons who during the present war become employed. with

^(a) Of these Acts the last three are "Emergency Statutes," viz., 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 81, printed at p. 39 of the Manual; 5 Geo. 5. c. 15, printed at p. 29 of Supplement No. 2; and 5 Geo. 5. c. 29, printed at p. 232 of this (No. 3) Supplement.

^(b) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 66.

^(c) 1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 55.

^(d) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 81, printed at p. 39 of the Manual.

^(e) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

Members of Committees Absent on War Service (Scotland).

the consent of the Army Council, in civil employment, during the period of such employment, where, by virtue thereof, the general provisions of the National Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1915,^(a) relating to employed contributors apply.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Welsh Insurance Commissioners this 21st day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

(L.S.)

Thomas Jones,
Secretary to the Welsh Insurance
Commissioners.

3. Members of Scottish Committees absent on War Service.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE (APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES OF INSURED PERSONS ON INSURANCE COMMITTEES) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1914 (No. 2), DATED DECEMBER 15, 1914, MADE BY THE SCOTTISH INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS UNDER SECTIONS 59 AND 80 OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

1914. No. $\frac{1769}{S. 96}$.

The Scottish Insurance Commissioners constituted under the National Insurance Act, 1911,^(b) in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Sections 59 and 80 of the said Act, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby make the following Regulations:—

1. These Regulations may be cited as the National Health Insurance (Appointment of Representatives of Insured Persons on Insurance Committees) Amendment Regulations (Scotland), 1914 (No. 2).

2. The Interpretation Act, 1889,^(c) applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the National Health Insurance (Appointment of Representatives of Insured Persons on Insurance Committees) Regulations (Scotland), 1913^(d) and 1914,^(e) no representative of insured persons on an Insurance

^(a) Of these Acts the last three are "Emergency Statutes," viz., 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 81, printed at p. 39 of the Manual; 5 Geo. 5. c. 15, printed at p. 29 of Supplement No. 2; and 5 Geo. 5. c. 29, printed at p. 232 of this (No. 3) Supplement.

^(b) 1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 55.

^(c) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

^(d) Printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913, No. 358, and at pp. 1214-1231 of Annual Volume for that year.

^(e) Printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914, No. 675.

Committee shall be deemed to have ceased to be a member of the Committee by reason of his absence without leave of the Committee from meetings of the Committee for a period of six consecutive months where such absence has been occasioned by his employment during the present war in His Majesty's naval or military forces.

Given under the Seal of Office of the said Scottish Insurance Commissioners this fifteenth day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

(L.S.)

James Leishman,

Chairman.

John Jeffrey,

Secretary.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE (PANEL AND PHARMACEUTICAL COMMITTEES) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1915, DATED MARCH 17, 1915, MADE BY THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE JOINT COMMITTEE AND THE SCOTTISH INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS, ACTING JOINTLY, UNDER SECTIONS 32 AND 33 OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1913.

1915. No. $\frac{255}{S. 11}$.

The National Health Insurance Joint Committee and the Scottish Insurance Commissioners acting jointly, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Sections 32 and 33 of the National Insurance Act, 1913,(a) as applied to Scotland by Section 80 of the National Insurance Act, 1911,(b) and by the National Health Insurance (Joint Committee) Regulations, 1912(c) and 1913.(d) and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby make the following Regulations:—

1. These Regulations may be cited as the National Health Insurance (Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees) Amendment Regulations (Scotland), 1915, and shall be read as one with the

(a) 3 & 4 Geo. 5, c. 37.

(b) 1 & 2 Geo. 5, c. 55.

(c) Printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912, No. 175, and at pp. 609-618 of the Annual Volume for that year.

(d) The Regulations of 1913 which are dated August 7th and 18th, and October 9th of that year are Provisional Regulations and, therefore, not printed in the Volumes of Statutory Rules and Orders.

Members of Committees Absent on War Service (Scotland).

National Health Insurance (Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees) Regulations (Scotland), 1913,^(a) which are hereinafter referred to as the "principal Regulations."

2. The interpretation Act, 1889,^(b) applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the principal Regulations no member of a Panel Committee or of a Pharmaceutical Committee shall be deemed to have vacated his seat on the Committee by reason of his absence without leave of the Committee from meetings of the Committee for a period of six consecutive months where such absence has been occasioned by his employment during the present war in His Majesty's naval or military forces or by his employment during the present war in connection with naval or military operations where the Scottish Insurance Commissioners consider that such employment may properly be treated for the purpose of these Regulations in the same manner as actual employment in His Majesty's naval or military forces.

4. A Panel or Pharmaceutical Committee may, with the consent of the Commissioners, appoint sub-committees and may, with the like consent, delegate to any sub-committee so appointed any of its powers and duties.

Given under the Seal of Office of the said National Health Insurance Joint Committee this seventeenth day of March in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

(L.S.)

R. W. Harris.

Given under the Seal of Office of the said Scottish Insurance Commissioners this sixteenth day of March in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

(L.S.)

John Jeffrey,
Secretary.

^(a) Printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1913, No. 1173 and at pp. 1304-1316 of the Annual Volume for that year.
^(b) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

NAVY AND NAVAL RESERVES.^(a)

Pay and Allowances.

ORDER IN COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE NAVAL AND MARINE PAY AND PENSIONS ACT, 1865, APPROVING RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.^(b)

1914. No. 1772.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 17th day of December, 1914.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 9th day of December, 1914, in the words following, viz.:—

"Whereas by Section 3 of the Naval and Marine Pay and Pensions Act, 1865,^(c) it is enacted, *inter alia*, that all pay, pensions, or other allowances in the nature thereof, payable in respect of services in Your Majesty's Naval or Marine Force to a person being or having been an Officer, Seaman, or Marine herein, shall be paid in such manner, and subject to such restrictions, conditions, and provisions, as are from time to time directed by Order in Council:

"And whereas we have deemed it expedient to organize the Active and Reserve Officers and Men not immediately required for service in Your Majesty's Fleet into a separate Corps known as the Royal Naval Division, in which certain Officers and Men of Your Majesty's Army are also employed, together with Volunteers entered by direct recruitment:

"And whereas it is desirable that provision should be made for the emoluments of the Officers and Men whose cases are not already provided for by existing regulations, and we consider that the rates of pay at present authorized for certain ranks are not suitable for Officers serving in the Royal Naval Division:

"We beg leave humbly to recommend that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased, by Your Order in Council, to approve of the rates of pay and allowances set forth in the annexed schedule.

"The Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury have signified their concurrence in these proposals."

(a) The Regulations of the Admiralty and Army Council under s. 90A of the Naval Discipline Act and s. 184A of the Army Act, as to the Relations between Naval and Military Forces acting together, are printed at pp. 274, 275 above under the heading "ARMY, &c." The Order in Council of March 2nd, 1915, declaring His Majesty's intention to grant Prize Bounty is printed at p. 499 below under the heading "Prize."

(b) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of December 18th, 1914, and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of December 22nd, 1914.

(c) 28 & 29 Vict. c. 73.

" SCHEDULE.

" PAY OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

" HEAD QUARTERS STAFF.

Appointment, General Staff.	Rank.	Emoluments.
1st grade	Lieutenant - Colonel	£750 per annum.
2nd "	Major	£550 "
3rd "	Captain	£400 "
Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.	Lieutenant - Colonel	£750 "
Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.	Major	£550 "
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.	Major	£550 "
Command Paymaster (advisory).	Lieutenant - Colonel (now ceased duty).	Army pay and allowances.

" BRIGADE STAFF APPOINTMENTS OF THE NAVAL BRIGADES WHEN HELD BY OFFICERS HAVING MILITARY RANK.

Brigade Major	Major	£500 a year.
Staff Captain	Major	£400 "

" REGIMENTAL APPOINTMENTS OF THE NAVAL BRIGADES WHEN HELD BY OFFICERS HAVING MILITARY RANK.

Battalion Commandant ...	Lieutenant - Colonel	Army pay of Lieutenant-Colonel, viz., 23s. a day, with 5s. command money.
Adjutant and Second in Command.	Major	Army pay of 16s. a day, with Adjutant additional pay of 2s. 6d. a day.
Company Commander ...	Major	Army pay of 16s. a day.
Company Second in Command.	Captain	Army pay of 11s. 7d. a day.

" BRIGADE AND BATTALION STAFF OFFICERS.

" Royal Marine Brigade.

Brigade Commander ...	Colonel as Brigadier General.	£1,000 a year.
Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.	Major (or Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel).	£550 "
Brigade Major	Captain	£500 "
Lieutenant-Colonels Commanding Battalions.	—	} 5s. a day in addition to pay of rank.
Adjutants	—	

"Regimental Appointments of the Royal Marine Brigade.

"All Officers to receive pay at the rates applicable to Officers of the Royal Marines serving afloat.

"Second Lieutenants, Royal Marines.

"Pay to be at the rate of 5s. a day.

"Engineers' Branch.

Commanding Officer	...	Lieutenant-Colonel	Army pay of Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, i.e., 18s. a day with Corps' pay 14s. a day and allowances.
Other Officers	... ..	According to rank...	Army scale of pay and allowances.

"Medical Branch (Army Officers).

"Army Officers to receive Army rates of pay.

"Special Rates of Pay for Officers of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserves serving with the Royal Naval Division.

"Lieutenant-Commanders	...	...	14s. a day.
"Lieutenants and four years' seniority	...	...	12s. ,,
"Assistant Paymasters	...	...	10s. ,,

"Officers of the Indian Army.

"Officers of the Indian Army serving with the Division to receive their Indian rates of pay unless the pay of a British Staff appointment they are filling is higher, in which case the Officers to have the option of drawing the higher rate.

"Deduction for Messing.

"All Officers, including Army Officers, to be subject to a deduction of 2s. a day in pay when messed at the public expense.

"Seamen and Marines.

"To receive pay and allowances at Naval and Marine rates respectively. Army recruits until incorporated in the Division to receive Army pay of 1s. a day together with Army Separation Allowance: pay then to be at Naval or Marine rates according to the Brigade to which they are finally attached.

"Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Engineer Unit to receive Royal Engineers' rates of pay.

"Field Allowance.

"Field Allowance to Naval Officers and Men and to Marine Officers other than those borne on 'shore' strength to be payable under Naval Regulations, but the minimum rate for all ranks of Officers to be 5s. a day.

"Field Allowance of Army Officers to be governed by Army Regulations, but the minimum rate for all Officers to be 5s. a day subject to the understanding that they do not draw any messing allowance under paragraph 535 of the Army Allowance Regulations.

"Marine Officers borne on 'shore' strength to be paid Field Allowance under Army Allowance Regulations subject to a minimum rate of 5s. a day.

"Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Royal Marines who are borne on 'shore' strength in order that they may have the benefit of Separation Allowances on the Army scale not to be eligible to receive Field Allowance.

"Separation Allowance.

"To be paid in the usual way according as the Men are borne on ship's books or on 'shore' strength."

His Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

ORDER IN COUNCIL AS TO THE PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF RETIRED
OR RESIGNED OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.^(a)

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 7th day of
January, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 2nd day of January, 1915, in the words following.
viz.:—

"Whereas by Section 3 of the Naval and Marine Pay and Pensions Act, 1865,^(b) it is enacted, *inter alia*, that all pay, pensions, or other allowances in the nature thereof, payable in respect of services in Your Majesty's Naval or Marine Force to a person being or having been an Officer, Seaman, or Marine therein, shall be paid in such manner, and subject to such restrictions, conditions, and provisions, as are from time to time directed by Order in Council:

"And whereas we have found it necessary to employ temporarily in Your Majesty's Navy certain retired Officers of Your Majesty's Indian Marine Force, and certain Officers who resigned from that force:

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of January 8th, 1915, and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of January 12th, 1915.

(b) 28 & 29 Vict. c. 73.

"We beg leave humbly to recommend that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased, by Your Order in Council, to sanction the grant to such Officers temporarily employed of pay and allowances from Imperial Funds as follows:—

"Retired Officers, Royal Indian Marine.

"Pay and allowances at the Naval rates applicable to their temporary rank in the Royal Navy, to be paid concurrently with their Indian pensions:

"Other Officers, late Royal Indian Marine.

"Pay and allowances at the Naval rates applicable to their temporary rank in the Royal Navy, plus 25 per cent. bonus on full pay excluding allowances:

such pay to take effect as from the 1st September, 1914.

"The Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury have signified their concurrence in this proposal."

His Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

ORDER IN COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE NAVAL AND MARINE PAY AND PENSIONS ACT, 1865, APPROVING PAYMENT OF RETIRED PAY AND A BONUS TO OFFICERS ON RESERVED AND RETIRED LISTS CALLED INTO ACTIVE SERVICE.(a)

1915. No. 133.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 3rd day of February, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 29th day of January, 1915, in the words following, viz.:—

"Whereas by Section 3 of the Naval and Marine Pay and Pensions Act, 1865,(b) it is enacted, *inter alia*, that all pay, pensions, or other allowances in the nature thereof, payable in respect of services in Your Majesty's Naval or Marine Force to a person being or having been an Officer, Seaman, or Marine therein, shall be paid in such manner, and subject to such restrictions, conditions, and provisions, as are from time to time directed by Order in Council:

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of February 9th, 1915, and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of February 12th, 1915.

(b) 28 & 29 Vict. c. 73.

"And whereas by Orders in Council dated the 8th March, 1895, and the 5th March, 1910, provision is made for the payment to Officers called into active service from the Reserved or Retired Lists in time of war or emergency of the pay and emoluments of their corresponding Ranks on the Active List, together with a bonus of twenty-five per cent. for every pound of the full pay earned by them, exclusive of allowances:

"And whereas this arrangement is found to be inequitable in cases where an Officer's retired-pay exceeds the full-pay of his corresponding Rank on the Active List:

"We beg leave humbly to recommend that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased, by Your Order in Council, to authorize the continued payment of retired-pay to Officers on the Reserved or Retired Lists called into active service in time of war or emergency, including the present hostilities, in cases where such retired-pay exceeds the full-pay of their corresponding Ranks on the Active List, together with a bonus of twenty-five per cent. for every pound of retired-pay received by them during the period of re-employment, exclusive of allowances.

"The Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury have signified their concurrence in this proposal."

His Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

PASSPORTS.(a)

FOREIGN OFFICE NOTICE DATED JANUARY 19, 1915, REVISING THE SYSTEM OF PASSPORTS.(b)

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs gives notice that it has been found necessary, in view of the present European War, to revise the system and form of Passports granted to British subjects for travelling to foreign countries.

On the 1st of February next all British Passports, held by British subjects who are in the United Kingdom, which were issued prior to the 5th of August last, will become invalid.

Holders of such Passports must make application for new Passports in the proper form, which can be obtained from the Foreign Office and the usual Agencies. Full particulars as to the new requirements will be found on the form.

(a) As to requirements as to passports in the case of aliens, *see* the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Order, 1915, printed at pp. 247-9 above, under the heading "ALIENS RESTRICTION."

(b) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of January 19th, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of January 22nd, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of January 22nd, 1915.

Passports issued prior to the 5th of August last and held by British subjects in France (including Algiers and Morocco), Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, will become invalid on the 1st of March next. Application for new Passports in such cases must be made to the nearest British Consul.

In other countries the date on which such Passports will become invalid will be the 1st of August.

Passports issued between the 5th of August, 1914, and the 1st of February, 1915, will be valid for two years only, but if the holders contemplate proceeding to France or Belgium they must previously obtain a Supplementary Document and visa from a French or Belgian Diplomatic or Consular Officer.

On and after the 1st of February no person will be allowed to leave the United Kingdom for France or Belgium without a Passport valid in accordance with these Regulations.

Foreign Office,
January 19, 1915.

FOREIGN OFFICE NOTICE DATED JANUARY 27, 1915, AS TO FEE FOR
AND PERIOD OF VALIDITY OF PASSPORTS.(a)

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs gives notice that on and after the 1st February next the fee for British Passports will be five shillings. Such Passports will be valid for two years, and will be renewable on application in the proper form for four further periods of two years each. The fee payable for each renewal will be two shillings.

Foreign Office,
January 27, 1915.

POOR RELIEF, IRELAND.

The Poor Relief (Ireland) Order, 1915, dated March 27, 1915, and two Orders, dated April 8, 1915, made by the Local Government Board for Ireland under the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1914,(b) modify the provisions of Section 9 of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Act, 1847(c) (which prohibits the giving of relief from the poor rates of a union to any person not within the union when so relieved), as regards 7 unions called "transferring unions," the workhouses of which have been taken by the Secretary of State for War for purposes in connection with the War, and as regards 14 other "receiving unions," in the workhouses of which the inmates of the "transferring unions" are maintained.

These Orders are omitted from publication in this volume on account of their local character.

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of January 29th, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of February 2nd, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of February 2nd, 1915

(b) 5 Geo. 5. c. 14, printed at p. 28 of Supplement No. 2.

(c) 10 & 11 Vict. c. 31.

PRE-ENTRY OF GOODS.

ORDER, DATED MARCH 17, 1915, MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE UNDER SECTION 139 OF THE CUSTOMS CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1876 (39 & 40 VICT. C. 36), AS EXTENDED BY SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (WAR POWERS) ACT, 1915 (5 GEO. 5. C. 31), AS TO PRE-ENTRY OF EXPORT OR COASTWISE GOODS AND SHIPS' STORES.(a).

1915. No. 248.

The Board of Customs and Excise, acting under the powers conferred upon them by Section one hundred and thirty-nine of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876,(b) as extended by Section two of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915,(c) hereby order as follows:—

1. The exporter or shipper of any goods of whatever description intended for exportation or carriage coastwise, and the shipper of any goods intended for shipment as stores on any ship, being goods subject to any prohibition or restriction outwards and not being goods required for consumption by the crew or passengers of the ship, shall make due entry and obtain clearance of the goods before shipment.

2. The entry required under paragraph 1 of this Order shall be made as follows:—

(1) By delivering to the Collector or other proper Officer of Customs and Excise:—

(a) In the case of goods intended for exportation, being either bonded or drawback goods or goods subject to any prohibition or restriction outwards, a shipping bill such as is mentioned in Section one hundred and five of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876(b):

(b) In the case of goods intended for exportation, being goods of any other class than those mentioned in (a), a specification in the form prescribed for the specification required by Section eleven of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881(d):

(c) In the case of goods intended for carriage coastwise, an account in triplicate of the goods in the form prescribed for the account mentioned in Section one hundred and forty-five of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876(b):

(d) In the case of goods intended to be shipped as stores, the special form of entry (S. 28) prescribed by the Board in that behalf:

(a) This Order is revoked by the Order of April 26th, 1915, printed at p. 497 below. See the footnotes to that Order.

(b) 39 & 40 Vict. c. 36.

(c) 5 Geo. 5. c. 31, printed at pp. 234-6 below.

(d) 44 & 45 Vict. c. 12.

(2) *By delivering to the proper Officer of the Post Office, in the case of goods intended to be exported by parcel post, the proper form of Customs Declaration for foreign postal parcels.*

3. *In the case of goods intended for exportation, the entry shall contain, or be accompanied by, a declaration on the part of the person making entry as to the ultimate destination and the consignee of the goods.*

4. *The clearance required under paragraph 1 of this Order shall be granted by the signature of the proper Officer of Customs and Excise on the document on which entry has been made in pursuance of this Order.*

*Custom House, London,
17th March, 1915.*

ORDER, DATED APRIL 26, 1915, MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE UNDER SECTION 139 OF THE CUSTOMS CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1876, AS EXTENDED BY SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (WAR POWERS) ACT, 1915, AS TO PRE-ENTRY OF EXPORT OR COASTWISE GOODS AND SHIPS' STORES.(a)

1915. No. 382.

The Board of Customs and Excise, acting under the powers conferred upon them by section one hundred and thirty-nine of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876,(b) as extended by section two of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915,(c) hereby order as follows:—

1. The exporter or shipper of any goods of whatever description intended for exportation or carriage coastwise, and the shipper of any goods intended for shipment as stores on any ship, being goods subject to any prohibition or restriction outwards and not being provisions or medical stores required for consumption by the crew or passengers of the ship, shall make due entry and obtain clearance of the goods before shipment.

(a) Section 131 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict., c. 36), provides as follows: "If any goods for which entry before shipment is required shall be shipped, put off, or water-borne to be shipped, without being duly cleared, or otherwise contrary to the provisions of this or any other Act relating to the Customs, the same shall be liable to forfeiture."

Section 11 of the Finance Act, 1914 (Session 2) (5 Geo. 5, c. 7, printed at p. 10 of Supplement No. 2), provides as follows: "If any person who is required by any order of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise under section one hundred and thirty-nine of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, to make entry and obtain clearance of any goods before shipment fails to comply with the order, he shall be liable in respect of each offence to a penalty of one hundred pounds, without prejudice to the operation of any other provisions of that section, or any other provisions contained in that Act."

(b) 39 & 40 Vict. c. 36.

(c) 5 Geo. 5. c. 31, printed at pp. 234-6 above.

2. The entry required under paragraph 1 of this Order shall be made as follows:—

(1) By delivering to the Collector or other proper Officer of Customs and Excise:—

- (a) In the case of goods intended for exportation, being bonded or drawback goods and not being goods subject to any prohibition or restriction outwards, (a) a shipping bill such as is mentioned in section one hundred and five of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876:
- (b) In the case of goods intended for exportation, being goods subject to any prohibition or restriction outwards (a) and whether bonded or drawback goods or not, such a shipping bill as aforesaid in duplicate:
- (c) In the case of goods intended for exportation, being goods of any other class than those mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b), a specification in the form prescribed for the specification required by section eleven of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881 (b):
- (d) In the case of goods intended for carriage coastwise, an account in triplicate of the goods in the form prescribed for the account mentioned in section one hundred and forty-five of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876 (c):
- (e) In the case of goods intended to be shipped as stores, whether on a ship departing coastwise or on a ship departing for parts beyond the seas, the special form of entry (S. 28) prescribed by the Board in that behalf:

(2) By delivering to the proper Officer of the Post Office, in the case of goods intended to be exported by parcel post, the proper form of Customs Declaration for foreign postal parcels.

3. In the case of goods intended for exportation, the entry shall contain particulars as to—

- (1) the name and address of the consignor of the goods;
- (2) the name and address of the consignee of the goods; and
- (3) the ultimate destination of the goods:

and a declaration on the part of the person making entry that the particulars aforesaid are correctly stated.

4. The clearance required under paragraph 1 of this Order shall be granted by the signature of the proper Officer of Customs and Excise on the document on which entry has been made in pursuance of this Order.

(a) See Proclamation of February 3rd, 1915, and Orders of Council of March 2nd and 18th and April 15th, 21st, and 26th varying the same, all of which are printed at length under the heading "EXPORTATION, &c." at pp. 382-402 above. An Alphabetical List of all the goods prohibited for exportation by that Proclamation and those Orders will be found in Appendix A at the end of this Supplement.

(b) 44 & 45 Vict. c. 12.

(c) 39 & 40 Vict. c. 36.

5. The Order made by the Board of Customs and Excise on the 17th day of March, 1915,(a) under the said section one hundred and thirty-nine of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876,(b) as extended by section two of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915,(c) is hereby revoked as from the date of this Order.

6. The Interpretation Act, 1889,(d) applies to the construction of this Order as it applies to the construction of an Act of Parliament.

Custom House, London,
26th April, 1915.

PRIZE.(e)

[The Orders and Notifications relating to Prize Courts are printed under that heading at pp. 501-6 below. The Announcement as to Third Party Claims against Prize Ships is printed under the heading "Prize Ships" at p. 180 of Supplement No. 2. *See also* the Notices, &c., printed under the heading "Vessels Detained, or Captured by the Allies," at pp. 193-6 of Supplement No. 2, and at pp. 574, 575 of this Supplement No. 3.]

ORDER IN COUNCIL UNDER THE NAVAL PRIZE ACT, 1864, DECLARING
THE INTENTION OF HIS MAJESTY TO GRANT PRIZE BOUNTY TO
OFFICERS AND CREWS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS OF WAR.(f)

1915. No. 226.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 2nd day of March, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,

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- (a) Printed at p. 496 above.
(b) 39 & 40 Vict. c. 36.
(c) 5 Geo. 5. c. 31, printed at pp. 234-236 above.
(d) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.
(e)—(i.) FRENCH PRIZE REGULATIONS.—The older French procedure will be found in Pistoye & Dunerdy's "Traité des Prises Maritimes."
(ii.) JAPANESE PRIZE REGULATIONS.—These will be found at p. 416 of Vol. 2 of "Russian and Japanese Prize Cases." Some minor alterations were made by Imperial Ordinance No. 188 of September 10th, 1914.
(iii.) RUSSIAN PRIZE REGULATIONS.—On August 9th (22nd), 1914, the Regulations in regard to Naval Prizes were published in the "Bulletin of Laws, No. 221"; this was a revised edition of the Regulations confirmed by His Imperial Majesty, March 27th, 1895. These Regulations relate to Stoppage, Examination, and Seizure of Vessels and Cargoes, and their Confiscation as Prizes (Section I.); Prize Money (Section II.); and Constitution of Prize Courts and Procedure in Prize Cases (Section III.).
(f) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of March 2nd, 1915, and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of March 5th, 1915.

Intention of His Majesty to grant Prize Bounty.

dated the 19th day of February, 1915, in the words following, viz. :—

“ 1. Whereas by the Naval Prize Act, 1864,^(a) it is enacted that if Your Majesty is pleased in relation to any War to declare, by Proclamation or Order in Council, Your intention to grant Prize Bounty to the Officers and crews of Your Majesty's Ships of War, then such of the Officers and crews of Your Majesty's Ships of War as are actually present at the taking or destroying of any armed Ship of any of Your Majesty's enemies shall be entitled to have distributed among them as Prize Bounty a sum calculated at the rate of £5 for each person on board the enemy's Ship at the beginning of the engagement :

“ 2. And whereas a state of war exists between Your Majesty and the German Empire, the Dual Monarchy of Austria Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire^(b) :

“ 3. We beg leave humbly to submit that Your Majesty may now be graciously pleased, by Your Order in Council, to declare Your intention to grant Prize Bounty to the Officers and crews of Your Majesty's Ships of War.^(c)

“ 4. We further beg humbly to submit that Prize Bounty as ascertained under the provisions of the Naval Prize Act, 1864,^(a) should be paid by the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury into the account of Your Majesty's Paymaster General at the Bank of England for distribution under our direction among the Officers and crews of Your Majesty's Ships of War entitled thereto in the shares in that behalf to be specified hereafter by Your Order in Council.

“ The Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury have signified their concurrence in this proposal.”

His Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to make a Declaration in the terms mentioned, and to approve of what is thereafter proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) 27 & 28 Vict. c. 25.

(b) See Notifications of a State of War with Germany (printed at p. 1 of the Manual), with Austria-Hungary (printed at p. 1 of the Manual), and with Turkey (printed at p. 1 of Supplement No. 2).

(c)—(i.) See Order in Council of August 28th, 1914 (printed at p. 208 of the Manual) cancelling so much of the Proclamation of September 17th, 1900 (printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Revised (1904), Vol. IX., “Navy,” p. 109) as relates to the distribution of the net proceeds of Prizes captured from the enemy, and reciting that it is intended that in lieu of the system of distribution of Prize Money described in the above-mentioned Proclamation there should be substituted, under regulations and conditions to be hereafter announced, a system of Prize Bounties or Gratuities for more general distribution to the Officers and Men of Your Majesty's Naval Forces.”

(ii.) As to the procedure in claims for prize bounty, see Order XXXIII. of the Prize Court Rules, 1914, printed at p. 291 of the Manual.

PRIZE COURTS.(*)

Constitution of Courts, p. 501. | 2. Procedure, p. 507.

1. Constitution of Courts.(b)

NOTIFICATION, DATED DECEMBER 24, 1914, BY THE COLONIAL OFFICE AS TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRITISH PRIZE COURT IN ZANZIBAR.(b)

With reference to the notification on page 8037 of the London Gazette of October 9th, 1914,(c) the following particulars have now been received in regard to the establishment of a British Prize Court in Zanzibar. The officer named in the last column has been authorized to conduct prize proceedings on behalf of the Crown within the jurisdiction of this Court, and enquiries with regard to the release of cargoes, other than enemy cargoes, laden on enemy ships should be made to such officer.

—		Name of Court.	Where located.	Officer.	
Zanzibar	...	His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar.	Zanzibar	...	Procurator General.

*Colonial Office,
24th December, 1914.*

(a) (i) As to the French, Japanese and Russian Prize Court Regulations, see footnote (e) to the heading "PRIZE," at p. 499 above. See also Notification of September 21st, 1914, printed at p. 574 below under the heading "VESSELS RETAINED OR CAPTURED BY THE ALLIES," as to the establishment of the French Prize Court at Bordeaux, and the Notification of March 25th, 1915 printed at p. 575 below), as to the removal of that Court to Paris.

(b) (i) This Notification is superseded by that of December 31st, 1914, printed at pp. 502-4 below.

(ii) This Notification was published in the "London Gazette" of December 24th, 1914; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of December 29th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of December 29th, 1914.

(c) The Notification referred to is printed at pp. 527-529 of the Manual.

NOTIFICATIONS, DATED DECEMBER 31, 1914, BY THE COLONIAL,
FOREIGN, AND INDIA OFFICES OF THE CONSTITUTION OF
BRITISH PRIZE COURTS OVERSEA.(a)

(To be substituted for the notification on pp. 8037 and 8038 of the
London Gazette of October 9th, 1914.)(b)

The Courts specified in the second column of the Schedule below have been duly constituted Prize Courts. They will probably, and subject in each case to the discretion of the Court, sit at the places specified in the third column. The officers named in the fourth column have been authorised to conduct prize proceedings on behalf of the Crown within the jurisdiction of the Courts against which their names are respectively written, and enquiries with regard to the release of cargoes other than enemy cargoes laden on enemy ships should, except where otherwise stated, be made to such officers.

SCHEDULE.

—	Name of Court.	Where located.	Officer.
Australia, Commonwealth of.	Supreme Court of New South Wales.	Sydney, New South Wales.	Crown Solicitor for Commonwealth of Australia.
" "	Supreme Court of Victoria.	Melbourne ...	" "
" "	Supreme Court of Queensland.	Brisbane ...	" "
" "	Supreme Court of South Australia.	Adelaide ...	" "
" "	Supreme Court of Western Australia.	Albany (or Perth).	" "
" "	Supreme Court of Tasmania.	Hobart... ..	" "
Bahamas ...	Supreme Court of Bahamas.	Nassau	Attorney General.
Bermuda ...	Supreme Court of Bermuda.	Hamilton, Bermuda.	" "
British Guiana	Supreme Court of British Guiana.	Georgetown ...	" "
British Honduras.	Supreme Court of British Honduras.	Belize	" "

(a) This Notification was published in the "London Gazette" of January 1st, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of January 5th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of January 5th, 1915.

(b) That Notification which is printed at pp. 527-529 of the Manual was added to by Notifications of October 26th, 1914 (as to Egypt), printed at p. 176 of Supplement No. 2 and of December 24th, 1914 (as to Zanzibar) printed at p. 501 above. The two last-named Notifications are also superseded by the present Notification.

—	Name of Court.	Where Located.	Officer.
Canada ...	Exchequer Court of Canada (or Local Judges in Admiralty).	Quebec ...	Deputy Minister of Justice.
" ...	" "	Halifax, Nova Scotia.	" "
" ...	" "	St. Johns, New Brunswick.	" "
" ...	" "	Victoria, British Columbia.	" "
" ...	" "	Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.	" "
Ceylon ...	Supreme Court of Ceylon.	Colombo ...	Attorney General. Application for release to be made to Principal Collector of Customs.
Falkland Islands.	Supreme Court of Falkland Islands.	Stanley ...	Thomas Nelson Goddard, Esq., Stanley
Fiji ...	Supreme Court of Fiji	Suva ...	Attorney General,
Gibraltar ...	Supreme Court of Gibraltar.	Gibraltar ...	" "
Hong Kong ...	Supreme Court of Hong Kong.	Hong Kong ...	Crown Solicitor.
Jamaica ...	Supreme Court of Jamaica.	Kingston (or Port Royal).	" "
Leeward Islands.	Supreme Court of Leeward Islands.	Antigua (St. John's).	Attorney General.
Malta ...	Commercial Court of Malta.	Malta (Valletta)	Crown Advocate.
Mauritius ...	Supreme Court of Mauritius.	Port Louis, Mauritius.	Procureur General.
Newfoundland	Supreme Court of Newfoundland.	St. John's, Newfoundland.	Attorney General.
New Zealand...	Supreme Court of New Zealand.	Dunedin ...	" "
" ...	" "	Wellington ...	" "
" ...	" "	Christchurch ...	" "
" ...	" "	Auckland ...	" "
Sierra Leone ...	Supreme Court of Sierra Leone.	Sierra Leone (Freetown).	" "
South Africa, Union of.	The Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division of the Supreme Court.	Simon's Bay or Capetown.	Messrs. Fairbridge, Arderne and Lawton, Capetown.
" "	The Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court.	Durban... ..	Mr. Calder, Attorney, Durban.
Straits Settlements.	Supreme Court of Straits Settlements.	Singapore ...	Attorney General.
Trinidad ...	Supreme Court of Trinidad.	Port of Spain ...	" "
St. Lucia Islands.	Royal Court of St. Lucia.	St. Lucia (Castries).	T. A. Drysdale, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, 1st District.
Zanzibar ...	His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar.	Zanzibar ...	Procurator General.

Colonial Office, 31st December, 1914.

—	Name of Court.	Where Located.	Officer.
Egypt ...	His Britannic Majesty's Prize Court in Egypt.	Alexandria ...	Procurator, 17, Rue Nebi Daniel, Alexandria.

Foreign Office, 31st December, 1914.

—	Name of Court.	Where Located.	Officer.
India ...	High Court of Judicature, Calcutta.	Calcutta ...	Solicitor to Government.
" ...	High Court of Judicature, Bombay.	Bombay ...	" "
" ...	High Court of Judicature, Madras.	Madras ...	" "
" ...	Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind.	Karachi ...	Government Pleader of Judicial Commissioner's Court Sind.
Burma ...	Chief Court of Lower Burma.	Rangoon ...	Government Advocate.
Aden ...	Court of the Resident	Aden ...	Second Assistant to Political Resident

India Office, 31st December, 1914.

ORDER IN COUNCIL AUTHORISING THE COMMISSIONERS FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE OF LORD HIGH ADMIRAL TO REQUIRE THE HIGH COURT, THE PRIZE COURT FOR EGYPT, AND THE COURTS FOR ZANZIBAR, AND CYPRUS, TO TAKE COGNIZANCE OF TURKISH PRIZE.(a)

1915. No. 136.

[The similar Orders in Council relating to German and Austro-Hungarian Prize are printed at pp. 248-255 of the Manual.]

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 3rd day of February, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas a state of war now exists between this Country and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey,(b) so that His Majesty's

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of February 5th 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of February 5th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of February 5th, 1915.

(b) See Notification of a State of War with Turkey, printed at p. 1 of Supplement No. 2.

Fleets and Ships may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the said Sultan or the Ottoman Government or the Citizens and Subjects thereof, or other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said Sultan, and bring the same to judgment in such Courts of Law within His Majesty's Dominions, Possessions, or Colonies, or elsewhere as shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance thereof:

His Majesty is therefore pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that a Commission in the form of the draft annexed hereto shall issue under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, authorizing the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral to will and require His Majesty's High Court of Justice and the Judges thereof, and His Britannic Majesty's Prize Court in Egypt, His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar in Zanzibar, and the Supreme Court of Cyprus in Cyprus,^(a) and all the Judges of those Courts or other the persons or person executing the duties of the Office of Judge for the time being, to take cognizance of and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships, vessels, and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of Admiralty and the Law of Nations, and the Statutes, Rules, and Regulations for the time being in force in that behalf, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to the Sultan of Turkey or the Ottoman Government or to the Citizens or Subjects thereof, or to any other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said Sultan or be otherwise condemnable as Prize.

Almeric FitzRoy.

George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to Our right trusty and well-beloved The Right Honourable Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill, M.P., Admiral of the Fleet John Arbuthnot, Lord Fisher of Kilverstone, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Tower Hamilton, K.C.B., C.V.O., Rear-Admiral Frederick Charles Tudor Tudor, C.B.; Commodore Cecil Foley Lambert, R.N., The Right Honourable George Lambert, M.P., and the Right Honourable Sir Francis John Stephens Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Our Commissioners for

(a) As to the Courts for Egypt, Cyprus, and Zanzibar, see the footnotes to the Order in Council of 30th September, 1914, printed at pp. 253-5 of the Manual and the Cyprus Courts of Justice Amendment Order, 1914, printed at pp. 328-330 of this Supplement, and the Notifications and Order in Council, printed under the heading "EGYPT" at pp. 371, 372 above.

executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging, and to Our Commissioners for executing that Office for the time being, Greeting:

Whereas a state of war now exists between this Country and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey so that Our Fleet and Ships may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the said Sultan or the Ottoman Government or the Citizens and Subjects thereof, or other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said Sultan, and bring the same to judgment in such Courts of Admiralty within Our Dominions, Possessions, or Colonies, or elsewhere as shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance thereof.

These are therefore to authorize and We do hereby authorize and enjoin you, Our said Commissioners, now and for the time being, or any two or more of you, to will and require Our High Court of Justice and the Judges thereof, and Our Prize Court in Egypt, Our Court for Zanzibar in Zanzibar, and Our Supreme Court of Cyprus in Cyprus, and all the Judges of those Courts or other persons or person executing the duties of the Office of Judge for the time being, and the said High Court and other the said Courts and Judges thereof and other the persons or person executing the duties of the Office of Judge for the time being are hereby authorized and required to take cognizance of and judicially to proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships, vessels, and goods already seized and taken, and which hereafter shall be seized and taken, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of Admiralty and Law of Nations, and the Statutes, Rules, and Regulations for the time being in force in that behalf, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to the Sultan of Turkey or to the Ottoman Government or to the Citizens or Subjects thereof, or to any other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said Sultan or which are otherwise condemnable as Prize.

In witness whereof We have caused the Great Seal of the United Kingdom to be put and affixed to these Presents.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this third day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

2. Procedure.(a)

ORDER IN COUNCIL PRESCRIBING THE AMENDMENTS MADE BY
"PROVISIONAL" ORDER IN COUNCIL OF NOVEMBER 28TH,
1914, IN THE PRIZE COURT RULES, 1914, AS "STATUTORY
RULES."

1915. No. 135.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 3rd day of
February, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by Section 3 of the Prize Courts Act, 1894,(b) His Majesty in Council is authorized to make Rules of Court for regulating, subject to the provisions of the Naval Prize Act, 1864,(c) and the said Act, the procedure and practice of Prize Courts, within the meaning of the Naval Prize Act, 1864,(c) and the duties and conduct of the Officers thereof and of the Practitioners herein, and for regulating the fees to be taken by the Officers of the Courts, and the costs, charges, and expenses to be allowed to the Practitioners therein:

And whereas in pursuance of the Prize Courts Act, 1894,(b) certain Rules were made by His Majesty's Order in Council dated the 5th day of August, 1914,(d) and amended by His Majesty's Order in Council dated the 30th day of September, 1914,(e) which said Rules, and amended Rules, were by the said Orders in Council directed to take effect provisionally in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893,(f) from the dates of the said Orders in Council respectively:

And whereas the provisions of Section 1 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893,(f) have been complied with in respect of the said Rules, and amended Rules, and the same were finally made by His Majesty's Orders in Council dated respectively the 17th day of September, 1914,(g) and the 28th day of November, 1914,(h):

And whereas His Majesty was pleased, by His Order in Council dated the 28th day of November, 1914,(i) further to amend the said Rules in the manner hereinafter appearing, and to direct

(a) As to French, Japanese, and Russian Prize Court Procedure see footnote (e) to the heading "Prize" at p. 499 above.

(b) 57 & 58 Vict. c. 39.

(c) 27 & 28 Vict. c. 25.

(d) This Order in Council is printed at pp. 256-364 of the Manual. The Prize Courts Procedure Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 13, printed at p. 8 of the Manual), provides that as from the date when Prize Court Rules made after the passing of that Act under s. 3 of the 1894 Act come into operation, certain procedure provisions of the Naval Prize Act, 1864, shall be repealed.

(e) Printed at p. 366 of the Manual.

(f) 56 and 57 Vict. c. 66.

(g) Printed at p. 365 of the Manual.

(h) Printed at p. 178 of Supplement No. 2.

(i) Printed at p. 176 of Supplement No. 2.

Order in Council prescribing the Provisional Amendments of March 23rd, 1915, in the Prize Court Rules as "Statutory Rules."

that the said Order in Council should take effect provisionally in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, from the date thereof:

And whereas the provisions of Section 1 of the last-recited Act have been complied with in respect of such further amendments:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the Prize Courts Act, 1894,^(a) or otherwise in Him vested, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

That in Order XXVII. (Enforcement and Execution of Decrees and Orders) of the said Rules the following shall be added to Rule 1 (1):—

"Provided that on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown the Court shall order delivery of the property to the Crown in lieu of sale, and if at the time of such application an Order for sale has already been made but no sale has taken place, the order for sale shall be rescinded for the purpose of giving effect to such application, but the Order for delivery to the Crown may, if the Court thinks fit, be made subject to payment by the Crown of such costs, expenses, or other sums, as might have been ordered to be paid out of the proceeds of sale if the property had been sold under Order of the Court."

Almeric FitzRoy.

ORDER IN COUNCIL PRESCRIBING THE AMENDMENTS MADE BY
"PROVISIONAL" ORDER IN COUNCIL OF MARCH 23RD, 1915,
IN THE PRIZE COURT RULES, 1914, AS "STATUTORY
RULES."^(b)

1915. No. 387.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 29th day of April, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by Section 3 of the Prize Courts Act, 1894,^(a) His Majesty in Council is authorized to make Rules of Court for regulating, subject to the provisions of the Naval Prize Act, 1864,^(c) and the said Act, the procedure and practice of Prize Courts within the meaning of the Naval Prize Act, 1864,^(c) and

^(a) 57 & 58 Vict. c. 39.

^(b) On March 19th, 1915, Notice (published in the "London Gazette" of March 19th, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of March 23rd, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of March 23rd, 1915) was given of the proposal to submit a draft of this Order in Council to His Majesty. On March 23rd, 1915, the Order was made as a Provisional Order in Council, taking effect from that date in terms, so far as regards the amendment of the Rules, identical with those of the Statutory Order here printed.

^(c) 27 & 28 Vict. c. 25.

*Order in Council prescribing the Provisional Amendments of
March 23rd, 1915, in the Prize Court Rules as "Statutory
Rules."*

the duties and conduct of the Officers of the Courts and of the Practitioners therein, and for regulating the fees to be taken by the Officers thereof, and the costs, charges, and expenses to be allowed to the Practitioners therein :

And whereas in pursuance of the Prize Courts Act, 1894,^(a) certain Rules were made by the Order of His Majesty in Council, dated the 5th day of August, 1914,^(b) and amended by the Orders of His Majesty in Council, of the 30th day of September, 1914,^(c) and the 28th day of November, 1914,^(d) respectively, which said Rules and amended Rules were by the said Orders in Council directed to take effect provisionally in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893,^(e) from the dates of the said Orders in Council respectively :

And whereas the provisions of Section 1 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893,^(e) were duly complied with in respect of the said Rules and amended Rules, and the same were finally made by the Orders of His Majesty in Council, dated respectively the 17th day of September, 1914,^(f) the 28th day of November, 1914,^(g) and the 3rd day of February, 1915^(h) :

And whereas it is expedient that the said Rules and amended Rules should be further amended :

And whereas the provisions of Section 1 of the last-recited Act have been complied with in respect of such further amendment :

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the said Act or otherwise in Him vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. That in Order IX. (Discovery, Inspection, and Admission of Documents and Facts) of the said Rules⁽ⁱ⁾ :—

In Rule 1, the words "upon filing an affidavit" shall be omitted.

In Rule 1, instead of the words "any other party" there shall be substituted the words "any party other than the proper Officer of the Crown."

(a) 57 & 58 Vict. c. 39.
(b) This Order in Council is printed at pp. 256-364 of the Manual. The Prize Courts Procedure Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 13, printed at p. 8 of the Manual), provides that as from the date when Prize Court Rules made after the passing of that Act under s. 3 of the 1894 Act come into operation, certain procedure provisions of the Naval Prize Act, 1864, shall be repealed.
(c) Printed at p. 366 of the Manual.
(d) Printed at p. 176 of Supplement No. 2.
(e) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 66.
(f) Printed at p. 365 of the Manual.
(g) Printed at p. 178 of Supplement No. 2.
(h) Printed at p. 507 above.
(i) Printed at p. 268 of the Manual.

*Order in Council prescribing the Provisional Amendments of
March 23rd, 1915, in the Prize Court Rules as "Statutory
Rules."*

2. That in Order XI. (Sale, Appraisement, Safe Custody and Inspection of Prize) of the said Rules, in Rule 1,(a) the following words shall be omitted:—

"on account of the condition of a ship, or on the application of a claimant, and on or after condemnation."

3. That in Order XV. (Evidence and Hearing) of the said Rules,(b) the following Rule shall be added:—

"21. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules the proper Officer of the Crown may apply to the Judge for leave to administer interrogatories for the examination of any person whether a party to the cause or not."

4. That Order XXIX. (Requisition by Admiralty) of the said Rules,(c) as amended by His Majesty's Order in Council dated the 28th day of November. 1914,(d) shall be, and the same is hereby, revoked.. and in lieu thereof the following Order shall have effect:—

"ORDER XXIX.

"REQUISITION.

"1. Where it is made to appear to the Judge on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown that it is desired to requisition on behalf of His Majesty a Ship in respect of which no final decree of condemnation has been made, he shall order that the Ship shall be appraised, and that upon an undertaking being given in accordance with Rule 5 of this Order the Ship shall be released and delivered to the Crown.

"2. Where a decree for the detention of a Ship has been made in accordance with Order XXVIII.,(e) the proper Officer of the Crown may file a notice (Appendix A., Form No. 55(e)) that the Crown desires to requisition the same, and thereupon a Commission (Appendix A., Form No. 56(e)) to the Marshal directing him to appraise the Ship shall issue. Upon an undertaking being given in accordance with Rule 5 of this Order the Ship shall be released, and delivered to the Crown.

"Service of this notice shall not be required before filing, but copies thereof shall be served upon the parties by the proper Officer of the Crown as soon thereafter as possible.

"3. Where in any case of requisition under this Order it is made to appear to the Judge on behalf of the Crown that the Ship is required for the service of His Majesty forthwith, the Judge may order the same to be forthwith released, and delivered to the Crown, without appraisement.

(a) Printed at p. 270 of the Manual.

(b) Printed at pp. 274-277 of the Manual.

(c) Printed at p. 286 of the Manual.

(d) Printed at p. 179 of Supplement No. 2.

(e) Printed at p. 338 of the Manual.

"4. In any case where a Ship has been requisitioned under the provisions of this Order, and whether or not an appraisal has been made, the Court may, on the application of any party, fix the amount to be paid by the Crown in respect of the value of the Ship.

"5. In every case of requisition under this Order an undertaking in writing shall be filed by the proper Officer of the Crown for payment into Court on behalf of the Crown of the appraised value of the Ship, or of the amount fixed under Rule 4 of this Order, as the case may be, at such time or times as the Court shall declare by Order that the same or any part thereof is required for the purpose of payment out of Court.

"6. Where in any case of requisition under this Order it is made to appear to the Judge on behalf of the Crown that the Crown desires to requisition the Ship temporarily, the Court may, in lieu of an Order of release, make an Order for the temporary delivery of the Ship to the Crown, and subject as aforesaid the provisions of this Order shall apply to such a requisition; provided that, in the event of the return of the Ship to the custody of the Court, the Court may make such Order as it thinks fit for the release of the undertaking given on behalf of the Crown or the reduction of the amount undertaken to be paid thereby, as the case may be; and provided also that, where the Ship so requisitioned is subject to the provisions of Order XXVIII., Rule 1,(a) relating to detention, the amount for which the Crown shall be considered liable in respect of such requisition shall be the amount of the damage, if any, which the Ship has suffered by reason of such temporary delivery as aforesaid.

"7. The proceedings in respect of a Ship requisitioned under this Order shall continue notwithstanding the requisition.

"8. In any case of requisition of a Ship in respect of which no cause has been instituted, any person interested in such Ship may, without issuing a Writ, provided he does not intend to make a claim for restitution or damages, apply by summons for an Order that the amount to be paid in respect of such Ship be fixed by the Court, and the Judge may, on the hearing of such summons, order the Ship to be appraised or to be valued or give such other directions for fixing the amount as he may think fit."

5. That in Form 4 in Appendix A. to the said Rules(b) there shall be omitted the words "Commander of Our Ship of war" and the words "taken and seized as prize by Our said Ship of war."

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) Printed at p. 286 of the Manual.

(b) Printed at p. 302 of the Manual.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE AFFIXED DURING THE WAR TO GRANTS OF PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION. (a)

This Grant is made upon the condition that no portion of the assets shall be distributed or paid during the War to any beneficiary or creditor who is a German or Austro-Hungarian or Turkish subject, wherever resident, or to anyone on his behalf, or to or on behalf of any person resident in Germany, Austria-Hungary, or Turkey, of whatever nationality, without the express sanction of the Crown, acting through the Treasury; and if any distribution or payment is made contrary to this condition the Grant of Probate or Letters of Administration will be forthwith revoked.

Upon an application to the Solicitor to the Treasury there will be no difficulty in proper cases in obtaining the sanction of the Treasury to the payment of a moderate sum out of assets to beneficiaries or creditors who are German, Austro-Hungarian, or Turkish subjects resident in this country at the commencement of the War and during the War.

Robt. A. Pritchard,
Senior Registrar.

PUBLIC HEALTH, ENGLAND.

The West Suffolk (Prevention and Treatment of Small-pox) Regulations, 1914, dated December 23, 1914, and made by the Local Government Board under the Public Health Acts were issued in consequence of the presence in West Suffolk of a large number of persons engaged in military duties incidental to the War.

These Regulations are omitted from publication in this Volume on account of their local character.

(a) The following is stamped on all grants :—

"This grant is subject to conditions stated in the annexed memorandum" (i.e. in the Notice printed above).

REPRISALS RESTRICTING GERMAN COMMERCE.

ORDER IN COUNCIL FRAMING REPRISALS FOR RESTRICTING
FURTHER THE COMMERCE OF GERMANY.(a)

1915. No. 206.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 11th day of March, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas the German Government has issued certain Orders which, in violation of the usages of war, purport to declare the waters surrounding the United Kingdom a military area, in which all British and allied merchant vessels will be destroyed irrespective of the safety of the lives of passengers and crew, and in which neutral shipping will be exposed to similar danger in view of the uncertainties of naval warfare;

And whereas in a memorandum accompanying the said Orders neutrals are warned against entrusting crews, passengers, or goods to British or allied ships;

And whereas such attempts on the part of the enemy give to His Majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation;

And whereas His Majesty has therefore decided to adopt further measures in order to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany, though such measures will be enforced without risk to neutral ships or to neutral or non-combatant life, and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity;

And whereas the Allies of His Majesty are associated with Him in the steps now to be announced for restricting further the commerce of Germany:

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. No merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after the 1st March, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage to any German port.

Unless the vessel receives a pass enabling her to proceed to some neutral or allied port to be named in the pass, goods on board any such vessel must be discharged in a British port and placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court. Goods so discharged, not being contraband of war, shall, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, be restored by order of the Court, upon such terms as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just, to the person entitled thereto.

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of March 15th, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of March 12th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of March 16th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of March 16th, 1915.

II. No merchant vessel which sailed from any German port after the 1st March, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage with any goods on board laden at such port.

All goods laden at such port must be discharged in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court, and, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, shall be detained or sold under the direction of the Prize Court. The proceeds of goods so sold shall be paid into Court and dealt with in such manner as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just.

Provided that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of Court until the conclusion of peace, except on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issue of this Order.

Provided also that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property laden at such enemy port on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown:

III. Every merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after the 1st March, 1915, on her way to a port other than a German port, carrying goods with an enemy destination, or which are enemy property, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Any goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court, and, unless they are contraband of war, shall, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, be restored by order of the Court, upon such terms as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just, to the person entitled thereto.

Provided that this Article shall not apply in any case falling within Articles II. or IV. of this Order.

IV. Every merchant vessel which sailed from a port other than a German port after the 1st March, 1915, having on board goods which are of enemy origin or are enemy property may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court, and, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, shall be detained or sold under the direction of the Prize Court. The proceeds of goods so sold shall be paid into Court and dealt with in such manner as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just.

Provided that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of Court until the conclusion of peace except on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issue of this Order.

Provided also that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property of enemy origin on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown.

V.—(1) Any person claiming to be interested in, or to have any claim in respect of, any goods (not being contraband of war) placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court under this Order, or in the proceeds of such goods, may forthwith issue a writ in the Prize Court against the proper Officer of the Crown

and apply for an order that the goods should be restored to him, or that their proceeds should be paid to him, or for such other order as the circumstances of the case may require.

(2) The practice and procedure of the Prize Court shall, so far as applicable, be followed *mutatis mutandis* in any proceedings consequential upon this Order.

VI. A merchant vessel which has cleared for a neutral port from a British or allied port, or which has been allowed to pass having an ostensible destination to a neutral port, and proceeds to an enemy port, shall, if captured on any subsequent voyage, be liable to condemnation.

VII. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect the liability of any vessel or goods to capture or condemnation independently of this Order.

VIII. Nothing in this Order shall prevent the relaxation of the provisions of this Order in respect of the merchant vessels of any country which declares that no commerce intended for or originating in Germany or belonging to German subjects shall enjoy the protection of its flag.

Almeric FitzRoy.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

(a) *In England*, p. 515. | (b) *In Ireland*, p. 516.

(a) In England.

ORDER IN COUNCIL AMENDING THE SPECIAL CONSTABLES ORDER, .
1914.(a)

1915. No. 62.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 3rd day of
February, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Special Constables Order, 1914,(b) His Majesty was pleased to make provision as to the appointment and position of special constables appointed during the present war:

And whereas it is expedient to amend the said Order in the manner hereinafter appearing:

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of February 3rd, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of February 2nd, in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of February 4th, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of February 2nd; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of February 5th, 1915.

(b) Printed at pp. 370-372 of the Manual.

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

After Article 6 of the said Order the following Article shall be inserted:—

“6A. If any special constable who has been appointed since the commencement of the present war and whose appointment was for a specified period agrees to continue to serve as a special constable after the expiration of that period, his appointment shall be extended and he shall retain all the powers and privileges and remain subject to all the duties of a special constable so long as he continues so to act.”

Almeric FitzRoy.

(b) In Ireland.

THE SPECIAL CONSTABLES (IRELAND) ORDER, 1915.(a)

1915. No. 207.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 11th day of March, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Special Constables Act, 1914,(b) as applying to Ireland.(c) power is conferred on His Majesty to make Regulations with respect to the appointment and position of Special Constables appointed during the present War under the Special Constables (Ireland) Act, 1832,(d) or under section fourteen of the Dublin Justices Act, 1824,(e) and by these Regulations to make such provisions as are in the said Act mentioned:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. The power to nominate and appoint Special Constables under the Special Constables (Ireland) Act, 1832,(d) and under section fourteen of the Dublin Justices Act, 1824,(e) may, during the present War, be exercised although a tumult, riot, or felony has not taken place or is not immediately apprehended.

2. All Special Constables shall, in the execution of their duty, act under the direction and control of the Police Authority of the Police Area for which they are appointed, except that in exceptional circumstances they shall, if the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland so directs, act under the direction and control of such other Authority as the said Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland may designate.

(a) This Order was published in the “London Gazette” of March 12th, 1915, and in the “Dublin Gazette” of March 16th, 1915.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 61, printed at p. 20 of the Manual.

(c) See s. 1 (4) of the Act.

(d) 2 & 3 Will 4. c. 108.

(e) 5 Geo. 4. c. 102.

3. Any person who puts on the dress or accoutrements or takes the name, designation, or character of a Special Constable for any unlawful purpose shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

4. Any expenses incurred in respect of Special Constables may, if the Police Authority so directs, be paid out of the Police Fund.

5. If any Special Constable is incapacitated for the performance of his duty by infirmity of mind or body occasioned by an injury received in the execution of his duty without his own default, or if he dies from the effect of any injury received in the execution of his duty without his own default, the Police Authority may grant to him or to his widow and children a pension or pensions and allowances at the same rates as, under the Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Act, 1883,^(a) and any amending statute or statutes which may have already been, or may in the future be enacted, are payable in the case of Police Constables who have completed not more than five years' service, provided that, in awarding such pensions and allowances, the rate of pay on which they shall be calculated shall be such amount, not exceeding five shillings a day, as the Police Authority, with the approval of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, may determine; and provided also that, in the case of a Police Pensioner, the amount of the pension of which he is already in receipt shall be taken into consideration. All such pensions and allowances shall be paid out of the Police Fund.

6. For the purposes of this Order the expression "Police Authority" shall mean the Inspector General of the Royal Irish Constabulary or the Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police as the case may require, and the expression "Police Fund" shall mean the fund out of which the expenses of the Royal Irish Constabulary or the Dublin Metropolitan Police are defrayed as the case may require.

7. Subject to the provisions of this Order the Special Constables (Ireland) Act, 1832,^(b) as amended by any subsequent enactment, or, as the case may require, section fourteen of the Dublin Justices Act, 1824,^(c) shall apply to the Special Constables appointed under those enactments respectively.

8. This Order shall apply as respects Special Constables appointed since the commencement of the present War, whether before or after the date of the making of this Order, and the appointment of Special Constables made before that date is hereby confirmed, but nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring Special Constables appointed before that date to make a new declaration under this Order.

9. This Order shall extend to Ireland only, and may be cited as the Special Constables (Ireland) Order, 1915.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) 46 & 47 Vict. c. 14.

(b) 2 & 3 Will. 4 c. 108.

(c) 5 Geo. 4. c. 102.

STOCK EXCHANGE REGULATIONS CONSEQUENTIAL ON THE CRISIS.

[All the Notices, Orders and Resolutions hereunder printed are of the Committee for General Purposes of the Stock Exchange and are signed by the Secretary.

Documents relating to the "STOCK EXCHANGE LOAN SCHEME" and "STOCK EXCHANGE RE-OPENING" are printed at pp. 527-532 and 533-542 below under those headings.]

Postponed Settlements.

RESOLUTIONS CONFIRMED JULY 31, 1914.(a)

The Committee for General Purposes have this day passed and confirmed the following Resolution :—

"That under the provisions of Rule 20 the strict enforcement of Rules 89, 149 and 150 be dispensed with as follows :—

- (1) That the Resolution of the Committee of the 2nd June fixing the Consols Account for the 6th August and the Ordinary Account for the 13th August be rescinded.
- (2) That Bargains open for the August Consols Account be settled at the date fixed for the September Consols Account, namely—Tuesday, 1st September.
- (3) That Bargains open for the Ordinary Mid. August Account be settled at the date fixed for the End August Account, namely, Thursday, the 27th August.
- (4) That Bargains open for the Special Settlements fixed for the 7th August be settled on the 3rd September and those for the 13th August on the 27th August."

The Committee have further resolved :

- "(1) That Continuation Rates for the extended periods based on Alterations in the Bank Rate will be fixed by the Committee.
- (2)(b) *That Members must make arrangements to pay for Securities undelivered on the End July Account.*
- (3) That the Secretary's Office and the Official Assignees' Office shall remain open.
- (4) That Options declarable to-day and on subsequent days while the House is closed must be declared on the due dates.
- (5) That Bargains done for a special date must be completed on that date."

(a) These Resolutions were modified by Resolutions of August 12th, September 4th and October 2nd, all of which are printed at pp. 520, 522 and 523 below.

(b) Resolution No. 2 was cancelled by the Royal Proclamation of August 20th creating the Moratorium, see Notice of August 7th, printed at p. 519 below.

RESOLUTION CONFIRMED AUGUST 4, 1914.

That the repayment of Advances made by or to Members or non-Members for the Consols Account, for the Mid-August account or for Special dates be postponed until 1st September or 1st August respectively.

Foreign Clerks.

NOTICE, DATED AUGUST 6, 1914.

The Committee for General Purposes have been asked by the Police Authorities to take steps to obtain the names, addresses and nationalities of all Foreign Clerks employed by the Members of The Stock Exchange, whether admitted or not admitted, naturalized or not naturalized.

Will you be good enough to immediately send to the Secretary's office the required particulars of any Foreign Clerks in your employ.

Moratorium.

NOTICE DATED AUGUST 7, 1914.

The operation of Resolution No. 2, of the Committee for General Purposes of the 31st July, 1914^(a):

“That Members must make arrangements to pay for Securities undelivered on the End July Account,”

cancelled by the Royal Proclamation of 6th August creating the Moratorium,^(b) but the Committee trust that all Members will notwithstanding make every endeavour to settle all outstanding bargains.

NOTICE DATED AUGUST 11, 1914.^(c)

The Royal Proclamation of 6th August, 1914,^(b) postponed for the calendar month (or until 4th September, whichever is the later date) all payments under contracts made before 4th August, 1914, and provides that payments so postponed, not carrying

^(a) Those Resolutions are printed at p. 518 above.

^(b) That Proclamation is printed at pp. 239-241 of the Manual.

^(c) This is an amplification of a Notice of the previous day (August 10th) the first paragraph of which was identical with that of August 11th, but the remainder of which was as follows :—

“In view of this provision, that interest is only payable on payments which specifically demanded and refused, Brokers acting for buyers of Stock, should reply to their Principals for payment in the usual way on the date for which the bargains were originally made and notify them that if payment is not made interest will be charged at the above rate.”

interest, shall, if specific demand is made for payment, and payment is refused, carry interest at the Bank of England rate on 7th August (*i.e.*, Six per cent. per annum), but nothing is to prevent previous payments being made.

In view of this provision, that interest is only payable on payments which are specifically demanded and refused, Buyers of Stock should apply to their Principals for payment in the usual way on the date for which the bargains were originally made and notify them that if payment is not made interest will be charged at the above rate.

Sellers of Stock must give notice if they are prepared to deliver their Stock and if payment is refused they will be entitled to charge interest at the above rate from the 13th August.

RESOLUTIONS CONFIRMED AUGUST 12, 1914.(a)

In consequence of the Royal Proclamation of 6th August 1914,(b) the Resolutions of the Committee for General Purposes of the 31st July, 1914,(c) have been duly modified as shown below in italics :—

(1) “ That under the provisions of Rule 20 the strict enforcement of Rules 89, 149 and 150 be dispensed with as follows :—

(1) That the Resolutions of the Committee of the 2nd June *and the 6th July* fixing the Consols Account *Days* for August *and September* and the Ordinary Accounts for August *and September* be rescinded.

(2) That Bargains open for the August Consols Account be settled *on the 7th September and those for the September Consols Account on the 1st October.*

(3) That Bargains open for the Ordinary Mid. August Account *be settled on the 14th September and those for the End August Account on the 28th September and the Accounts fixed for the 10th and 25th September be postponed to the 14th and 28th September respectively.*

(4) That Bargains open for the Special Settlements *fixed for the 7th August be settled on the 7th September and those for the 13th August on the 14th September.*”

(2) The Committee have also this day passed and confirmed the following Resolution :—

“ That nothing in the above shall suspend or postpone the legal obligations of alien enemies to fulfil bargains made by them before the war.”

(a) These Resolutions were modified by Resolutions of September 4th and October 2nd, both of which are printed at pp. 522 and 523 below.

(b) This Proclamation is printed at pp. 239–241 of the Manual.

(c) Those Resolutions are printed at p. 518 above.

- (3) The Committee have further Resolved:
- "(a) Continuation Rates for the extended periods are fixed by the Proclamation at 6 per cent.
- (b) Payment for Securities undelivered on the End July Account is postponed by the Proclamation until the 4th September, but the Committee trust that all Members will notwithstanding make every endeavour to settle all outstanding bargains.
- (c) The Secretary's Office and the Official Assignees' Office shall remain open.
- (d) Options declarable while the House is closed must be declared on the due dates.
- (e) Bargains done for special dates up to the 3rd September, 1914, inclusive, must be completed one calendar month from such dates."

Enemy Balances, &c.

NOTICE, DATED AUGUST 19, 1914.

Brokers holding Balances or Securities for account of Alien Enemies should hold same in suspense and not allow them to be in any way dealt with during continuance of the War, except in satisfaction of legal obligations to British Subjects undertaken before the War.(a)

Quotation of Securities Ex Dividend.

SECURITIES DELIVERABLE BY DEED OF TRANSFER EXCEPT THOSE DEALT IN IN THE MINING MARKETS AND REGISTERED DEBENTURES.

RESOLUTION, CONFIRMED AUGUST 19, 1914.(b)

That under Rule 20, in view of the exceptional circumstances now prevailing, the operation of Rule 101 (2) be suspended; that Rule 101 (3) be substituted, and the Securities concerned be quoted "Ex Dividend" on the Account Day following the payment of the dividend.

(a) See now s. 3 of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914 (Geo. 5. c. 12), printed at p. 21 of Supplement No. 2, and Notice of November 12, 1914, as to Transactions Open For or With an Enemy, printed at 25 below.

(b) This Resolution was rescinded February 1st, 1915.

Moratorium.

RESOLUTIONS, CONFIRMED SEPTEMBER 4, 1914.(a)

In consequence of the Royal Proclamations of 6th August(b) and 1st September, 1914,(c) the Resolutions of the Committee for General Purposes of the 31st July(d) and 12th August, 1914,(e) have been duly modified as shown below :—

- (1) “ That under the provisions of Rule 20 the strict enforcement of Rules 89, 149 and 150 be dispensed with as follows :—

(a) That the Resolutions of the Committee of the 2nd June, the 6th July and the 4th August, fixing the Consols Account Days for August, September and October, and the Ordinary Accounts for August and September be rescinded.

(b) That Bargains open for the August Consols Account be settled on the 14th October and those for the September and October Consols Accounts on 5th November.

(c) That Bargains open for the Ordinary Mid. August Account be settled on the 14th October, and those for the End August Account on the 29th October, and the Accounts fixed for the 10th and 25th September be postponed to the 14th and 29th October respectively.

(d) That Bargains open for the Special Settlements fixed for the 7th and 13th August be settled on the 14th October.”

- (2) The Committee have also confirmed the following Resolution :—

“ That nothing in the above shall suspend or postpone the legal obligations of Alien Enemies to fulfil Bargains made by them before the War.”

- (3) The Committee have further Resolved :—

“ (a) Continuation Rates for the extended periods are fixed by Proclamation at 6 per cent.

(b) Payment for securities undelivered on the End July Account is postponed by Proclamation until the 4th October, but the Committee trust that all Members will notwithstanding make every endeavour to settle all outstanding Bargains.

(c) The Secretary's Office and the Official Assignees' Office shall remain open.

(a) These Resolutions were modified by Resolutions of October 2nd, printed at p. 523 below.

(b) The Proclamation of August 6 is printed at pp. 239-241 of the Manual.

(c) The Proclamation of September 1st, which is printed at pp. 242, 243, of the Manual, was revoked by Proclamation of September 3rd, 1914, printed *ibid.* p. 244.

(d) The Resolutions of July 31st are printed at p. 518 above.

(e) The Resolutions of August 12th are printed at p. 520 above.

(d) Options declarable while the House is closed must be declared on the due dates.

(e) Bargains done before the 4th August, for special dates up to the 3rd October inclusive, must be completed within two calendar months from such special dates."

Minimum Prices.

TRUSTEE SECURITIES, &C.

RESOLUTIONS CONFIRMED SEPTEMBER 14, 1914.

That owing to the exceptional circumstances now prevailing, no Member shall do a bargain or negotiate a purchase or sale whether between Members or Non-Members in British, Indian and Colonial Government Securities, County, Corporation, Public Boards, Provincial (British, Indian and Colonial), Colonial and Provincial Guaranteed and any 'Trustee' securities,

at a less price than the lower of the prices quoted in the sub-joined List, (a) a copy of which can be obtained at the Secretary's Office.

That a Dealer who has sold Securities shall satisfy Brokers' limits or orders before selling such Securities off his own book or undoing his bargain with a fellow Dealer.

That all bargains in Securities for which prices have been fixed shall be for cash and no time bargains or options shall be allowed.

Moratorium.

RESOLUTIONS CONFIRMED OCTOBER 2, 1914.

In consequence of the Royal Proclamations of 6th August(b) and the 3rd(c) and 30th(d) September, 1914, the Resolutions of the Committee for General Purposes of the 31st July,(e) 12th August(f) and 4th September, 1914,(g) have been duly modified as shown below :—

(1) "That under the provisions of Rule 20 the strict enforcement of Rules 89, 149 and 150 be dispensed with as follows :—

(a) That the Resolutions of the Committee of the 2nd June, the 6th July, the 4th August and the 9th September,

(a) Revised Lists were issued from time to time. See Note (b) to Regulation 3 (3) of the Temporary Regulations printed under the heading "STOCK EXCHANGE REOPENING" at p. 535 below.

(b) The Proclamation of August 6th is printed at pp. 239-241 of the Manual.

(c) The Proclamation of September 3rd is printed at pp. 244, 245 of the Manual.

(d) The Proclamation of September 30th is printed at pp. 246-8 of the Manual.

(e) The Resolutions of July 31st are printed at p. 518 above.

(f) The Resolutions of August 12th are printed at p. 520 above.

(g) The Resolutions of September 4th are printed at p. 522 above.

fixing the Consols Account Days for August, September, October and November and the Ordinary Accounts for August, September, October and November be rescinded.

- (b) That Bargains open for the August, September and October Consols Accounts be settled on the 18th November and those for the November Consols Account on 1st December.
- (c) That Bargains open for all Ordinary Accounts up to and including that of the 14th October be settled on the 18th November, and those for the 29th October and the 12th and 26th November on the 1st December.
- (d) That Bargains open for the Special Settlements fixed for the 7th and 13th August and 14th October be settled on the 18th November."

(2) The Committee have also confirmed the following Resolution :—

"That nothing in the above shall suspend or postpone the legal obligations of Alien Enemies to fulfil Bargains made by them before the War."

(3) The Committee have further Resolved :—

- "(a) Interest on unsettled bargains from the date for which they were originally done up to the 14th October, must be paid within 3 days of that date.(a)
- (b) Contango money payable at the August Consols Account and the Ordinary Mid August Account must be paid on the completion of the bargain.
- (c) Payment for Securities undelivered on the End July Account is postponed by Proclamation until 4th November, on condition that interest at 6 per cent. up to the 4th October is paid within 3 days of that date. but the Committee trust that all Members will notwithstanding make every endeavour to settle all outstanding bargains.
- (d) Rates of interest for the extended periods under (a) and (c) will be fixed by the Committee.(b)
- (e) The Secretary's Office and the Official Assignees Office shall remain open.
- (f) Options declarable while the House is closed must be declared on the due dates."

(a) The following Notice was issued by the Committee, October 7th, 1914 :—
With reference to paragraph (3) (a) of the Notice of the 2nd October, 1914, the Committee for General Purposes have resolved :—

"That the Moratorium interest is not chargeable on the contango money originally due on the 6th and 13th August."

The Committee have also resolved :—

"That for the time being dividends on Stocks carried on contango shall be credited to the Account, and not deducted from Moratorium interest due."

(b) The following Resolution was passed by the Committee, October 19th, 1914 :—

"That the Rate of Interest for the extended periods under Clauses 3 (a) and 3 (c) of the Notice of the 2nd October be fixed at 6 per cent.

Liquidating Members.

On October 2nd, 1914, the Committee issued a new Rule 178A and Regulations thereunder and Resolutions providing for the liquidation under the directions of the Committee of the position and affairs of any member who was unable to meet his engagements promptly, and providing for the suspension of the operation of the following Rules under the heading "Failures" viz., 160 and 162 to 176 (both inclusive), during the present War and for six months after its conclusion. By Resolutions of the same date the old Rules referred to above were suspended until further order.

Minimum Prices.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

RESOLUTIONS CONFIRMED OCTOBER 3, 1914.(a)

That owing to the exceptional circumstances now prevailing, no Member shall do a bargain or negotiate a purchase or sale whether between Members or Non-Members in Securities dealt in the American Market at a less price than the English equivalent of the New York closing prices of Thursday, the 30th July. That all bargains in such Securities shall be for cash and no time bargains or options shall be allowed.

ORDER DATED OCTOBER 7, 1914, RELATIVE TO ABOVE RESOLUTIONS.

- (1) That the equivalent be fixed at an exchange of \$5 to the £.
- (2) That no price be fixed for Bonds.
- (3) That Anaconda Copper and Utah Copper Shares be included; and
- (4) That due allowance may be made for dividends since the 30th July.

Transactions Open For or With an Enemy.

NOTICE DATED NOVEMBER 12, 1914.(b)

Doubts having been entertained in some quarters as to the position of Members of The Stock Exchange, who, at the outbreak of War, had transactions open for or with an Enemy, a conference was recently held at the Treasury with Members of The Stock Exchange Committee and the following announcement is now authorised:—

Stock Exchange transactions entered into by a Member of The Stock Exchange before the War on behalf of an

- (a) (i) These Resolutions are in harmony with Regulations of August 5th 1914, of the New York Stock Exchange.
- (ii) See footnote (a) (ii) to Regulation 3 (2) of the Temporary Regulations issued under the heading "STOCK EXCHANGE REOPENING," at p. 535 below.
- (b) See also the Notice of August 19 as to Enemy Balances, printed at p. 521

Stock Exchange Regulations :—Quotation of Securities ex Dividend; American Shares in Enemy Names ; Naturalized Members and Clerks.

Enemy, and not completed when hostilities began, cannot, in view of the Law relating to Trading with the Enemy, be completed by such Member for the Enemy. Such Member is entitled to close the transaction by purchase or sale as the case may be.

The word "Enemy" in this connection has the meaning defined in the Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy^(a); i.e., it means "any person or body of persons of whatever Nationality residing or carrying on business in the Enemy Country, but does not include persons of Enemy Nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the Enemy Country. In the case of Incorporated Bodies, Enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an Enemy Country."

Quotation of Securities Ex Dividend.

GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION SECURITIES.

RESOLUTION CONFIRMED NOVEMBER 27, 1914.(b)

That under Rule 20, in view of the exceptional circumstances now prevailing, the operation of Rule 101 (1) be suspended, and that the Securities concerned be quoted 'Ex' on the day following the payment of the interest.

American Shares in Enemy Names.

RESOLUTION CONFIRMED DECEMBER 21, 1914.(c)

That American Share Certificates standing in the name of an Alien Enemy are no longer a good delivery.

Naturalized Members and Clerks.

NOTICE DATED DECEMBER 22, 1914.(d)

Members and Clerks who have been admitted under the provisions of Rule 29 are required to re-exhibit their Letters of Naturalization. Those who were formerly Citizens of Countries at present at war with the United Kingdom will be further required to satisfy the Committee that they have been denaturalized in their Country of origin.

(a) See Art. 3 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2, printed p. 379 of the Manual.

(b) This Resolution was rescinded February 1st, 1915.

(c) This Resolution was pursuant to a premonitory Notice of September 1, 1914, advising registration in non-enemy names of American shares.

(d) This was in anticipation of Temporary Regulation 2 (b) for Reopening of the Stock Exchange, printed under the heading "STOCK EXCHANGE REOPENING," at p. 534 below.

STOCK EXCHANGE LOAN SCHEME.

Documents relating to the reopening of the Stock Exchange are printed under the heading "STOCK EXCHANGE REOPENING," at pp. 533-542 below, and those not directly relating to such reopening or to the loan scheme under the heading "STOCK EXCHANGE REGULATIONS CONSEQUENTIAL ON THE CRISIS, at pp. 518-526 above."]

NOTICE ISSUED BY THE STOCK EXCHANGE COMMITTEE,
OCTOBER 31ST, 1914.

The Committee for General Purposes desire to draw the attention of Members to the Government Scheme^(a) framed with a view to avoiding the necessity for the forced realisation on a large scale of Securities held as cover for Account to Account loans.

The alterations to the Rules necessary to give effect to this Scheme are in preparation and will be issued shortly.

The Committee are happy to be able to announce that in the event of any Member having to seek the protection of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914,^(b) the Trustees and Managers have agreed to be responsible for the legal expenses.

Any member who seeks the protection of this Act is required to communicate with the Secretary before taking or defending any proceedings.

EMERGENCY RULES MADE BY THE STOCK EXCHANGE COMMITTEE FOR GIVING EFFECT TO THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME,^(a) AND SUPPLEMENTARY EMERGENCY RULES.

[The original Emergency Rules as printed below were confirmed by the Committee November 3rd, 1914, and the Substituted, and Supplementary, Rules on the dates appended to them respectively.]

Note:—The Emergency Rules came into force at the Settlements of the 18th November and 1st December.

1. A Member having made a loan with margin which was outstanding on the 29th July, 1914, must continue the loan for a period which shall terminate 12 months after the conclusion of

Loans with
Margin.

^(a) The Scheme together with letters from the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Treasury authorising the Bank of England to take action thereon is printed at pp. 181-184 of Supplement No. 2. Provision for Government Obligations incurred in respect thereof was made by s. 1 and Schedule, par. 1 (*b*) of the Government War Obligations Act, 1914 (5 Geo. 5, c. 11) printed at p. 17 of Supplement No. 2.

^(b) 4 & 5, Geo. 5, c. 78, printed at pp. 35-37 of the Manual.

peace, or on the expiration of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914,(a) whichever is the sooner, without calling for further margin. This extension of time is obligatory so long as the borrower pays interest fortnightly.

So long as interest is paid fortnightly, Coupons and Dividends must be paid to the borrower and not credited to the account.

The lender must accept repayment of the whole or part of his loan from the borrower at any time.

If and when the price of any of the Securities held by a lender against the loan reaches the Making-up price of the 27th July,(b) or where there was no Making-up price on that date then the mean price of that date, the lender may call on the borrower to repay such an amount of his loan as is equivalent to the value of such Securities at such price, and in the event of the borrower not making such repayment the lender may sell such Securities himself at a price not lower than such price and repay himself with the proceeds.

Loans
without
Margin.

2. A Member having made a loan without margin (or with insufficient margin to comply with the conditions following), which was outstanding on the 29th July, 1914, may call on the borrower to provide him with margin to the extent of 5 per cent. on Stocks contained in the annexed list and 10 per cent. on other Stocks and on the borrower so doing the lender must continue his loan for the same period subject to the same conditions as if it had been originally a loan with margin. Such margin may be provided either in Cash or in Securities taken at the above prices of 27th July.

Contangoes.

3.(c)—(a) Where a Member has taken in Stock on Contango at the End July Account the giver, if he wishes to continue, shall pay him a difference equal to 5 per cent. on the value of the Stock taken at the Making-up price of 27th July in the case of Stocks contained in the annexed list and 10 per cent. on other

(a) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 78, printed at pp. 35-37 of the Manual.

(b) The following Notice was issued by the Stock Exchange Committee, November 6th, 1914 :—

The following Lists can be obtained at the Offices of The Stock Exchange Official Lists, 4, Copthall Buildings, E.C. :—

- (1) Making-up Prices of 27th July, 1914.
- (2) { Making-up Prices for July Account } Consols, &c.
- (3) { Mean Prices of 27th July }
- (3) Mean Prices of 27th July, 1914.

(c) The following Notice was issued by the Stock Exchange Committee, November 12th, 1914 :—

Cases have been reported to the Committee in which Members who have given on Stock at the End July Account and subsequently closed the same with the Member by whom the Stock was taken in, either by a subsequent Bargain or by a Make-up, have claimed under Emergency Rule 3 to compel their takers-in to continue until after the conclusion of Peace. Inasmuch as neither a Bargain nor a Make-up can be cancelled without the consent of both parties, the Committee have ruled that Emergency Rule 3 does not apply to such cases and that such Bargains and Makes-up, unless cancelled with the consent of both parties, close the Stock carried over at the End July Account.

stocks and on the giver so doing and on his paying Contango money fortnightly the taker-in shall continue to take in such stock for a period which shall terminate 12 months after the conclusion of peace or on the expiration of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914,(a) whichever is the sooner, at a price which shall be calculated on the basis of the Making-up price of the 27th July, 1914, less the 5 per cent. or the 10 per cent. paid to the taker-in.

(b) Where a Member has taken in on a date on or after the 9th June Stock which settles at the Consols Account the giver shall, if he wishes to continue, pay :—

- (1) The difference between the price at which the Stock was taken in and the mean price of the Official List of the 27th July, and
- (2) A further difference equal to 5 per cent. of the value of the Stock taken at the mean price of the 27th July in the case of Stocks contained in the annexed List, and 10 per cent. on other Stocks,

and on the giver so doing and on his paying Contango money fortnightly, the taken-in shall continue to take in such Stock for a period which shall terminate 12 months after the conclusion of peace or on the expiration of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914,(a) whichever is the sooner, at a price which shall be calculated on the basis of the mean price of the 27th July, 1914, less the 5 per cent. or the 10 per cent. paid to the taker-in.

(c)(b) A Member wishing to continue Stock without paying the difference required under (a) or the further difference required under (b) (2) shall notify his taker-in to that effect and on his so doing and on his paying Contango money fortnightly at the higher rate to be fixed by the Committee under Emergency Rule 4 the taken-in shall continue to take in such Stock for a period which shall terminate 12 months after the conclusion of peace or on the expiration of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914,(a) whichever is the sooner, at the Making-up price or the mean price of the 27th July, as the case may be.

(a) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 78, printed at pp. 35-7 of the Manual.

(b) (i) This Supplemental Rule 3 (c) was confirmed November 10th, 1914.

(ii) The following Notice was issued by the Committee, November 17th, 1914 :—

The Committee for General Purposes have decided that a giver who has for the time being elected to pay the increased interest allowed by Emergency Rule 3 (c) in lieu of the difference under 3 (a) or (b) (2) must give notice by a.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd December, should he wish to change the conditions for the further period.

After that date the change of conditions will be a matter for arrangement between the Parties.

Brokers must issue fresh Contract Notes when the conditions are changed.

(d)(a) In lieu of payment of differences under (a) and (b) (2) in cash the giver may deposit with the taker-in securities which when valued at the Making-up price or the mean price of the 27th July, as the case may be, are equivalent to the amount of the difference and upon the giver so doing and on his paying Contango money fortnightly the taken-in shall continue to take in the Stock for a period which shall terminate 12 months after the conclusion of peace or on the expiration of the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, (b) whichever is the sooner, at the Making-up price or the mean price of the 27th July, as the case may be, without any deduction.

(e)(c) During the continuance of this period the giver is required to pay the Contango money in every case each fortnight to the taker-in and the taker-in shall pay over Coupons and Dividends as and when received to the giver and shall not credit them to the Account, [(d) except in the case of a Member continuing his Stock under the provisions of 3 (c) in which case the Coupons and Dividends shall be applied in reduction of the debt.] The giver is entitled at any time during the currency of this period to take up any of the Stock on payment of the price at which the Stock is being continued with Contango money to date.

(f)(e) If and when the price of any Stock taken in reaches the Making-up price of the 27th July or the mean price of the 27th July, (f) as the case may be, the taker-in may call on the giver to pay for such Stock and in the case of non-payment the taker-in may himself sell such Stock for account of the giver at a price not lower than such Making-up price or mean price as the case may be.

(a) (i) This substituted Rule 3 (d) was confirmed November 10th, 1914, and amended November 12th. It takes the place of the original

EMERGENCY RULE 3 (c) OF NOVEMBER 3RD, which was as follows :—

Differences under (a) and (b) may be provided either in cash or securities taken at the Making-up price or the mean price of the 27th July, as the case may be: and was replaced by

SUBSTITUTED EMERGENCY RULE 3 (c) OF NOVEMBER 9TH, which was as follows :—

In lieu of payment of the differences under (a) and (b) in cash, the giver may deposit with the taker-in Securities which when valued at the Making-up or the mean price of the 27th July, as the case may be, are equivalent to the amount of the difference and upon the giver so doing, the taker-in shall continue to take-in the Stock at the Making-up price or the mean price of the 27th July, as the case may be, without any deduction, but subject in all other respects to Rules 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

(ii) NOTICE ISSUED BY THE STOCK EXCHANGE COMMITTEE,
NOVEMBER 12TH, 1914.

"The Committee for General Purposes have decided that the expense of Registration of Securities deposited with a taker-in under Emergency Rule 3 (d) is to be paid by the giver."

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 78, printed at pp. 35-7 of the Manual.

(c) Rule 3 (e) was originally numbered 3 (d).

(d) The words in Rule 3 (c) in square brackets were added November 10th, 1914.

(e) Rule 3 (f) was originally numbered 3 (e).

(f) The words "as the case may be" in Rule 3 (f) were added to Rule November 12th, 1914.

4.(a) The Rates of Interest charged under Emergency Rules 1 and 2 and the Contango Rates charged under Emergency Rules 3 (a), (b) and (d) and the higher Contango Rate charged under Emergency Rule 3 (c) shall as between Members not exceed such rates as will be fixed fortnightly by the Committee.(b)

Interest.

5. In the event of any dispute as to the Securities to be given in lieu of cash under [Emergency Rule 2 or 3 (d)] (c) the matter shall be referred to Arbitration under Rule 71 with appeal to two Members of the Committee.

Disputes.

6. The above Emergency Rules shall also apply to Loans and Contangoes as between Brokers and their Clients, any difficulty arising in such application to be referred to the Committee for their direction.

Clients.

7. Continuation Notes issued by Brokers to their Clients shall contain the following words:—

Continuation Notes.

“Subject to the Rules and Regulations of The Stock Exchange and to the terms and conditions of the Emergency Rules.”

8.(a) Alteration to Rule 94 (3), as shown below in heavy type, to be operative for the 18th November and 1st December Settlements only:—

Demand for Bank Notes.

If a Member require Bank Notes or a Marked or Transfer Cheque in payment for Securities sold, without having made such stipulation at the time of making the bargain, he must

(a) The above Rule 4 was substituted, November 10th, 1914, for Emergency Rule 4 of November 3rd, which was as follows:—

4. The Rates of Interest and Contango Rates chargeable under these Emergency Rules shall not exceed such rates as will be fixed fortnightly by the Committee, but this shall not prevent a Member charging by agreement a reasonably higher rate in lieu of receiving margin under Emergency Rule 2 or 3 (a) or (b).

Interest.

(b) In accordance with Rule 4, the Committee issued a Notice every fortnight fixing the following maximum rates of interest and Contango Rates to be applied between Member and Member for each ensuing Account:—

		Higher Contango Rate under Emergency Rule 3 (c)
1. Loans	... 6 per cent.	
2. Stocks open on Contango Account—		
On all Stocks and Shares included in the list annexed to the Emergency Rules	... 6 per cent.	7 per cent.
On all other Stocks and Shares quoted in The Stock Exchange Daily Official List	... 6½ per cent.	7½ per cent.
On all Stocks and Shares not quoted in The Stock Exchange Daily Official List	... 7½ per cent.	9 per cent.

The rates so fixed remained in force until the account ending May 28th, 1915, except that from January 28th the rate on Stocks and Shares not quoted in The Stock Exchange Daily Official List was reduced to 7 per cent. and the higher Contango Rate thereon to 8 per cent.

(c) In Rule 5 as originally passed the words in square brackets read “Emergency Rules 2 or 3 (c) or as to the rate of interest to be charged under the latter part of Rule 4.”

(d) Rules 8, 9, and 10 are SUPPLEMENTARY EMERGENCY RULES confirmed November 6th, 1914, for the purpose of carrying out the Emergency Rules in relation to the Settlements of the 18th November and 1st December, 1914, and have all now lapsed.

Methods of
Continua-
tion.

give notice to the issuer of the Ticket to that effect before Half-past Eleven o'clock on the day of delivery, and payment shall be made upon delivery of the Securities, or the Stock receipt.

9.(a) (b) Members who have given on Stock which is due for Settlement on the 18th November are required to declare whether they will—

(a) take up their Stock or

(b) continue under the provisions of Emergency Rule 3 (a), (c) and (d)

by 1 p.m. on Thursday, the 12th instant.

Tickets.

10.(a) Tickets for Securities usually settled at the Consols Account will pass on Tuesday, the 17th November. Stock will be paid for and differences paid on the 18th November.

Price of
Tickets.

11.(c) All Tickets representing Securities included in The Stock Exchange Official List of Making-up Prices of the 27th July, 1914, shall be passed through the Accounts at the prices of that List and the Securities paid for at such prices, but, in the case of Registered Securities, the consideration in the deed must be at the price of the Ticket.

Price of
Tickets,
Special
Settlements.

12.(c) The Committee will fix prices at which Tickets for Securities open for Special Settlement on the 18th November shall be passed through the Accounts.(a)

Fine for
undue Delay
in Delivery.

13.(e) While the House is closed the Committee may order a Member, who is reported by the Manager of the Buying-in and Selling-out Department as liable for undue delay in the delivery of any Security, to pay to the Department a fine equal to the Authorised Commission for Buying-in such Security; such fine may be re-imposed by the Committee from time to time during the continuance of the delay.

Dividends
on Mining
Shares
carried over.

14.(f) In the case of all Mining Shares carried over under the Emergency Rules, any excess of dividend over 10 per cent. paid during each year must be credited to the Account, such 10 per cent. to be calculated on the Making-up Price or Mean Price of the End of July Account.

Dividends
on Mining
Shares
deposited as
Margin on
securities
carried over.

15.(g) That in the case of Mining Shares deposited as Margin on any Securities carried over under the Emergency Rules, the dividends thereon shall be subject to the provision of the Resolution constituting Supplementary Emergency Rule 14.

(a) See footnote (d) on p. 531.

(b) Rule 9 above is printed as amended November 10th. As originally confirmed November 6th, paragraph (b) read as follows:—

(b) In the absence of a previous arrangement under Emergency Rule 4 provide margin under Emergency Rule 3 (a).

(c) Rules 11 and 12 are SUPPLEMENTARY EMERGENCY RULES confirmed November 7th, 1914, for the purpose of carrying out the Emergency Rules in relation to the Settlements of the 18th November and 1st December, 1914, and have now lapsed.

(d) Copies of the List of Prices fixed under Supplementary Emergency Rule 12 for Securities open for Special Settlement on the 18th November, 1914, can be obtained at the offices of The Stock Exchange Official Lists, 4, Copthall Buildings, E.C.

(e) Supplementary Rule 13 was confirmed December 12th, 1914, and has now lapsed.

(f) Supplementary Rule 14 was confirmed January 18th, 1915.

(g) Supplementary Rule 15 was confirmed January 25th, 1915.

STOCK EXCHANGE REOPENING.

[Documents specially relating to the loan scheme are printed under the heading "STOCK EXCHANGE LOAN SCHEME," at pp. 527-532 above, those not relating thereto, nor to the reopening, are printed under the heading "STOCK EXCHANGE REGULATIONS CONSEQUENTIAL ON THE CRISIS, at pp. 518-526 above."]

1) MEMORANDUM APPEARING IN THE PRESS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24TH, 1914, AS TO THE REOPENING OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Treasury has approved the opening of the Stock Exchange as from the 4th January, 1915, subject to the restrictions set forth below.

These restrictions, which have been imposed by the Treasury as a condition of reopening, are regarded as being, for the present at any rate, absolutely necessary in the national interests.

The object of them is :—

- (A) To safeguard the London market against forced realisation of securities and against operations for the purpose of depressing prices.
- (B) To close the market absolutely to the enemy both directly and indirectly.

It is essential that all persons dealing in stocks and shares should conform not only to the letter but also to the spirit of the regulations.

It should further be borne in mind that many of the transactions which the rules are designed to prevent are illegal under the Trading with the Enemy Acts(a) and Proclamations,(b) or under the common law.

2) TEMPORARY REGULATIONS FOR THE REOPENING OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE, CONFIRMED BY THE COMMITTEE, DECEMBER 23RD, 1914.

1. The Stock Exchange will be opened on and after the 4th January, 1915, from 11 to 3 (11 to 1 on Saturdays) for dealings(c) subject to the following temporary regulations, which, until repealed, shall govern the transaction of business in the House and shall form part of the Rules, Regulations, and Usages of the Stock Exchange, and where in any case these temporary regula-

(a) The Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 87), printed at 42 of the Manual, and the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914 (5 Geo. 5. c. 12), printed at pp. 19-27 of Supplement No. 2.

(b) The Proclamation of September 9th, 1914, is printed at pp. 378-380 of the Manual, that of October 26th, 1914, at p. 185 of Supplement No. 2, and those of January 7th and February 16th, 1915, at pp. 545 and 547 of the present supplement.

(c) The following Notice was, December 31st, 1914, issued by the Committee :—

With reference to Regulation No. 1 of the Temporary Regulations for the re-opening of The Stock Exchange, the Committee for General Purposes wish to draw the attention of Members to the fact that on and after the 4th January dealings between Members or between Members and Non-Members before eleven o'clock and after three o'clock (one o'clock on Saturdays) are forbidden, and that this Regulation applies to Bargains whether inside or outside the Stock Exchange.

tions differ from any of the existing rules and regulations, the temporary regulations shall have effect and prevail.

2. The following only will be admitted:—

- (a) British-born members or clerks.
- (b) Naturalized members or clerks who have re-exhibited their letters of naturalization to the Committee and, in the case of naturalized members or clerks of enemy origin, have satisfied the Committee that they have been denationalized in their country of origin.^(a)

3.—(1) The minimum prices fixed during the time that the Stock Exchange was closed in securities included in the list annexed to the Emergency Rules and in shares dealt in in the American market shall remain in force until the end of January.^(b) They shall be subject to such revision, alteration, or extension as the Committee may from time to time determine, but shall not be reduced without the approval of the Treasury.^(c)

(a) See the Notice of the Committee of December 22nd, 1914 (as to Naturalized Members and Clerks), printed under the heading "STOCK EXCHANGE, REGULATIONS CONSEQUENTIAL ON THE CRISIS," at p. 526 above.

(b) See the Resolutions confirmed by the Committee, September 14th and October 3rd, 1914, printed under the heading "STOCK EXCHANGE, REGULATIONS CONSEQUENTIAL ON THE CRISIS," at pp. 523 and 525 above.

(c) The following Letter was sent by the Treasury to the Secretary of the Stock Exchange:—

Treasury Chambers,
18th March, 1915.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to advert to your letter of the 8th instant and to previous correspondence on the subject of minimum prices, and to convey to you the decision at which their Lordships have arrived in this matter.

After full consideration of the various representations made to them on the subject, their Lordships think that an immediate reduction of minimum prices is desirable in the public interest, and they accordingly sanction the revised list of prices annexed to this letter, and authorise you to introduce them forthwith.

I am to add that my Lords wish it to be understood that they are not prepared to agree to any proposal for periodical reductions of minimum prices and though they realise that it is impossible to impose a definite requirement that the prices now fixed shall not again be revised they will not be prepared to consider any further variation until a period of at least three months has elapsed from the present date and only then should the conditions prevailing at that time be such as would, in their opinion, justify the re-opening of the question.

The prices of American shares may, however, be revised from time to time without reference to this Department so as to correspond with the English equivalent of the minimum prices officially fixed by the Committee of the New York Stock Exchange.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) JOHN BRADBURY.

The Secretary,
Stock Exchange, E.C.

The following Notice was issued by the Committee, March 18th, 1915, in accordance with the above letter:—

The Committee for General Purposes have, with the approval of the Treasury, this day fixed a Revised List of Minimum Prices to come into force to-morrow, the 19th March, 1915.

A Special Edition of the Stock Exchange Daily Official List showing these prices will be published which can be obtained at the Offices of the Publishers at 4, Copthall Buildings, E.C., at or after 9.30 a.m. to-morrow morning.

(2) While this restriction is in force no member shall do a bargain or negotiate a purchase or sale, whether between members or non-members, in securities included in the list annexed to the Emergency Rules or securities in which minimum prices may hereafter be fixed at a less price than the lower of the prices quoted in the minimum price list, and no member shall do a bargain or negotiate a purchase or sale, whether between members or non-members, in shares dealt in in the American market at a less price than the English equivalent of the minimum prices officially fixed by the Committee of the New York Stock Exchange.(a)

(3) The Committee may, at their discretion, fix a minimum price for any security, below which no sale may take place, and will, prior to the date of reopening, fix a minimum price for foreign Government and other interbourse securities(b) during the period of the Emergency Rules or pending the opening of continental bourses.

4.—(1) All bargains must be for cash, and may not be continued from day to day.

(2) No new "time bargains" or options will be allowed except in connection with existing contracts.

(3) No dealings will be allowed in any new issue made after the 4th January, 1915, unless specially allowed by the Committee and approved by the Treasury.(c)

(a)—(i) The words printed in heavy type were, March 18th, 1915, substituted for the original wording of this Rule, which was "New York Closing Prices of Thursday, the 30th July."

(ii) The Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange on the 31st March removed all Minimum Prices to take effect Thursday, 1st April.

(b) A further list of Minimum Prices was fixed by Notice of the Committee, dated December 31st, 1914, under Regulation 3 (3), but this and the previous list were superseded by the Revised List of 19th March, 1915, referred to in note (c) p. 534 above.

(c)—(i) From time to time Notices have been issued by the Committee comprising lists of securities approved by the Treasury and specially allowed by the Committee under Regulation 4 (3), and additions to such Lists.

(ii) The following Notice was issued by the Committee, January 28th, 1915:—

The Committee for General Purposes have this day directed that Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company Preferred and Common Stock be quoted "Ex Rights."

They desire to point out that while dealings in the "Rights" are permitted, dealings in Bonds resulting from the "Rights" are forbidden under Temporary Regulation 4 (3), the same being in respect of an issue for an Undertaking carried on outside the British Empire.

(iii) The following Notice was issued by the Committee, February 17th, 1915:—

The Committee for General Purposes have been informed that the London Fiscal Agents of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co. have been informed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that they regret to be unable to agree to the Agents' application for permission to issue to the existing Shareholders on the London Register notices offering them the right to subscribe for their proportion of the new issue of the \$100,000,000 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds of the Company.

The Agents have been further informed the Treasury would be unable to approve dealings in the new Bonds under Paragraph 4 (3) of the Temporary Regulations for the Re-opening of The Stock Exchange.

5. No member will be allowed to bid for or offer stock openly in the market.

6.—(1) Every bargain, whether in quoted or unquoted securities, must be marked and officially recorded.

Footnote (c) to p. 535 continued—

(iv) The following Notice was issued by the Committee, April 6th, 1915:—

The Committee for General Purposes have this day directed that New York Central Railway Capital Stock be quoted "Ex Rights."

They desire to point out that while dealings in the "Rights" are permitted, dealings in Bonds resulting from the "Rights" are forbidden under Temporary Regulation 4 (3), the same being in respect of an issue for an Undertaking carried on outside the British Empire.

(v) The following Notice was issued 15th March, 1915:—

In the case of Securities, the issue of which has been approved by the Treasury and in which dealings have been specially allowed by the Committee for General Purposes under Temporary Regulation 4 (3), it has been resolved that such Securities be made a good delivery without reference to the Sub-Committee sitting at the Share and Loan Department, 26, Austin Friars, if accompanied by a Red Certificate.

(vi.) The following Notice was issued 18th March, 1915:—

Questions having been raised as to the action of Members of The Stock Exchange in negotiating for their Clients subscriptions to or purchases of new issues made abroad, the Committee wish to remind Members that such subscriptions or purchases are not allowed unless the permission of the Committee and the approval of the Treasury have been previously obtained.

Regulation 4 (3) of the Temporary Regulations for the Re-opening of The Stock Exchange lays down that—

"No dealings will be allowed in any new issue made after the 4th January, 1915, unless specially allowed by the Committee and approved by the Treasury."

The Treasury Notice of the 18th January, posted in the House on the 19th January, lays down that—

"Issues or participations in issues for undertakings carried on or to be carried on outside the British Empire shall not be allowed."

The Treasury Notices which at various times have been issued by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, state that such restrictions, held to be necessary in the National interests, should be considered binding not only on Members of The Stock Exchange but on the whole community.

[The Treasury Notices referred to are printed under the heading "FRESH ISSUES OF CAPITAL."]

(vii) The following form of Declaration is required under Regulation 4 (3):—

[**"Red" form.**]

Title of Security _____ Numbered _____

I
We hereby declare that the above Security has remained in physical possession in the United Kingdom since the date of issue.

Signature _____

Description _____

Date _____

(2) A broker making a sale shall sign and hand to the buyer at the time of making the bargain a slip in duplicate containing the following particulars(a):—

- (a) In the case of inscribed stock the name of the transferor.
- (b) In the case of registered shares or stock the numbers (if any) of such shares or stock(b) and the name of the transferor.
- (c) In the case of securities to bearer the distinguishing numbers of the securities.
- (d) In the case of American shares the numbers of the certificates and the names in which they stand.
- (e) The price of the bargain.

(a) The following is the form of Slip amended February 2nd, 1915 :—

ONLY ONE SECURITY TO BE ENTERED ON EACH SLIP.

Date _____ 1915.

NAME OF STOCK OR SHARE.	Bargain at Current Price.	† Small Bonds.	‡ Excep- tional Bargains.	§ Small Amounts, Seller Paying Stamp and Fee.	|| Free of Stamp Duty.	△ Bargain done with or between Non- Members.	* Late business transacted on the pre- vious day in another Stock Exchange.

The following particulars to be also supplied.

(a) For Inscribed Stock, the Name of the Transferor ...	
(b) For Registered Stock or Shares, the numbers (if any) and the Name of the Transferor ...	
(c) For Securities to Bearer, the distinguishing numbers...	
(d) For American Shares, the numbers of the Certificates and the Names in which they stand ...	

Seller's Signature

Buyer's Signature

(b) The following Notice was, January 4th, 1915, issued by the Committee :—

REGULATIONS 6 AND 7.

"The Committee for General Purposes have this day Resolved that in the use of Registered Shares the Numbers of the Shares as received from the seller are to be inserted in or attached to Tickets when issued by the Buyer."

(3) The buyer shall forthwith sign and hand the slip in at the marking board, retaining the duplicate himself.

(4) A dealer making a sale shall furnish the above particulars on the same day.

6A(a).—(1) When a message is received after 3 p.m. from any Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom reporting business done before that hour the bargain may be marked at the next opening of The Stock Exchange to which the business is reported as late business transacted the previous day.

(2) When a message is received after 3 p.m. from any Stock Exchange abroad reporting business done and provided that the order for the business was handed in for transmission before 3 p.m. on that day the bargain may be marked at the next opening of The Stock Exchange to which the business is reported as late business transacted the previous day.

7.(b) No member shall tender or accept delivery of any securities other than those specified or of any securities which are not good delivery under these regulations.

8. Arbitrage business is until further notice prohibited.

9. No securities will be a good delivery unless supported by a declaration by a banker, broker, or other responsible party that they have remained in physical possession in the United Kingdom since the 30th September and have not since the outbreak of war been in enemy ownership(c). Where securities have been deposited against a loan before the outbreak of war they shall be deemed for the purpose of this regulation to be in the ownership of the lender. Securities which have been transmitted abroad before the 23rd December merely for registration shall for the purpose of this regulation be deemed to have remained continuously in physical possession in the United Kingdom.

(a) Regulation 6A was added February 15th, 1915.

(b) See footnote (b) on p. 537.

(c) The following are the forms of Declaration required under Regulations 9 and 10 :—

[“ White ” form.]

Title of Security _____

I
We hereby declare under the provisions of the above Regulation that the above Security has remained in physical possession in the United Kingdom since the 30th September, 1914, and has not since the outbreak of war been in Enemy ownership.

Signature _____

Description _____

Date _____

10. No securities to bearer or endorsed in blank will be a good delivery unless impressed with the Government stamp dated previous to the 1st October, and accompanied by a declaration by a banker, broker, or other responsible party that they have not since the outbreak of war been in enemy ownership, except in cases permitted under Regulation 4 (3) or securities sent for registration.

Footnote (c) on p. 538—continued.

[“Pink” form.]

Title of Security _____
Numbered _____

I hereby declare that the above Security has not since the outbreak of war been in Enemy ownership.

Signature _____
Description _____
Date _____

Note.—A Resolution passed January 14th, 1915, provided that War Loan Certificate or Stock will be a good delivery accompanied by the Pink Certificate only.

[“Blue” form.]

Title of Security _____
Numbered _____

I hereby declare that the above Security although dated subsequently to the 1st September has not been in Enemy ownership since the 1st October and has not been transmitted abroad merely for the purpose of Registration.

Signature _____
Description _____
Date _____

[“Green” form.]

Title of Security _____
Numbered _____

I hereby certify that the above Security has been expressly passed by the Committee as a good delivery, special cause having been shown.

Signature _____
Secretary _____
Date _____

[“Grey” form.]

Title of Security _____
Numbered _____

I hereby declare that the above Security has remained in physical possession in the United Kingdom since it was passed by the Committee as good delivery.

Signature _____
Date _____

[This “Grey” form was approved April 6th, 1915, for use in case of securities originally passed by the Committee and for which a “Green” form had been wanted.]

tion abroad under Regulation 9, and such other securities as may be expressly passed by the Committee as a good delivery on special cause being shown. (a) (b)

(a) See note (c) on pp. 358, 359.

(b)—(i) The following Notice was issued January 11th, 1915 :—

A Member selling Securities to Bearer or endorsed in blank is only required to furnish the buyer with one declaration in respect of the whole of the Securities sold, and cannot be called on to supply a declaration in respect of each Bond or Certificate.

If the buyer of the Securities wishes to pass them on in smaller parcels, he must make the necessary declarations himself.

(ii) The following Notice was issued January 18th, 1915 :—

REGULATION 10.

Members wishing to have Securities passed as a good delivery under the provisions of Regulation 10, will fill up a form giving the description and numbers of the Securities and stating concisely the special cause in each case.

These forms can be obtained at and must be returned to the Secretary to the Share and Loan Department before 10.30 a.m., and will be placed before a Sub-Committee which will sit daily at the Share and Loan Department, 26, Austin Friars, at 11.30 a.m.

A Member of the Firm submitting the Bond or Certificate will be required to attend at that time.

(iii) The Form of Application under Regulation 10 is as follows :—

[“Brown” form.]

NAME OF SECURITY

(only one Security to be entered on this Form).

NUMBERS AND AMOUNTS OF BONDS or in case of Certificates in American Form the NUMBER OF THE CERTIFICATE and the NAME OF THE REGISTERED HOLDER and DATE OF REGISTRATION.

The above are all properly stamped with the English Stamp dated _____

and are stamped with _____ Foreign Stamp.

(Give particulars if any.)

They are the property of a British Subject and have been in physical possession in the United Kingdom since _____ and were previously in possession of [No trace required previous to declaration of War]

I
We request the Committee to grant a certificate of good delivery for the following special cause, viz :—

And I
We declare all the above particulars to be true.

Signature _____

Date _____

(iv) The following Notice was issued, January 22nd, 1915 :—

REGULATION 10.

With reference to the Notice of the 18th January, 1915, the Committee for General Purposes have resolved that Stock “Authorised or issued to British subjects since 30th September, 1914, and prior to the 4th January, 1915, also Bonds exchanged for Scrip, which Scrip was issued before 4th January, 1915, be made a good delivery without reference to the Sub-Committee if accompanied by a Pink Certificate and provided that such Securities are passed by the Sub-Committee and a List of them is posted in the House.”

Notices comprising such Lists have been issued from time to time.

11. The expression "enemy" in these regulations means any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in an enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in an enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country.(a)

12. A broker before completing any [selling(b)] order must obtain a declaration in writing from his client, and must fully satisfy himself that such [selling(b)] order is not on behalf of or for the benefit of alien enemies, either directly or indirectly.(c)

13. Any member found guilty of negligence in relation to any of the above will be brought under the Disciplinary Rules.

(3) TREASURY NOTICE, DATED JANUARY 19, 1915.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury desire to call the attention of all persons and houses whose business includes any transactions in stocks and shares to the restrictions which have been imposed as a condition of the re-opening of the Stock Exchanges in the United Kingdom, which restrictions are regarded as being for the present, at any rate, absolutely necessary in the national interests, and to point out that it is most important in these interests that the same restrictions, so far as applicable, should be applied to all transactions in stocks, shares, &c., whether through the Stock Exchanges or through other channels.

(a) This definition of "enemy" is identical with that in the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2.

(b) The word "selling" was added January 19th, 1915.

(c)—(i) The following is the form of Declaration required under Regulation 12:—

[**"Yellow" form.**]

With reference to ^{my}_{our} order for the sale of _____

I
we hereby declare that such order is not on behalf of or for the benefit of Alien Enemies either directly or indirectly.

Signature _____

Date _____

Note.—The Yellow Declaration Form is now altered in accordance with the amendment made in Regulation 12 by the insertion of "selling" therein.

(ii) The following Notice was issued by the Committee, January 7th, 1915:—
It has been reported to the Committee that Brokers dealing with the Provinces have been accepting General Declarations to the effect that all Bargains forwarded by them to their London Agents comply with Regulation 12. This Regulation requires that the Declaration should be received from the Client before the completion of any order but not necessarily before its execution.

The Committee give notice that a Yellow Form, signed by the Country Broker, must be supplied before the completion of any order.

The Committee further desire to impress on Members their personal responsibility for the accuracy of the Declarations they sign under Regulations 9 and 10.

The restrictions are set out in the annexed memorandum^(a) which appeared in the Press on December 24th: special attention is directed to Nos. 9, 10, and 12.

Copies of the memorandum^(a) can be obtained on application to the Treasury. ♦

Treasury Chambers, S.W.,
19th January, 1915.

- (4) RESOLUTION, CONFIRMED FEBRUARY 8, 1915, BY THE COMMITTEE FOR GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE AS TO SELLING-OUT.

That while the Temporary Regulations are in force, Members who are unable to obtain tickets for Registered Shares or Stock sold for cash should report the matter in writing to the Manager of the Buying-in and Selling-out Department, who will enquire into the reason of the delay and report to the Committee who will decide whether Selling-out shall take place.

TEACHERS' PENSIONS, IRELAND.

War Service.

Rule 4 of the Irish Teachers' Pensions Rules, 1914, dated October 9, 1914 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914, No. 1552), forming pp. 549-558 of Vol. 1 of the Statutory Rules and Orders for that year, provides as follows:—

Service by a teacher in any of the naval or military forces of the Crown in the present war shall be reckoned as service for the purposes of these Rules, and a teacher while so serving shall be deemed for the purposes of these Rules to be actually serving as a teacher; and the Commissioners of Education may reckon as a period of service for the purposes of these Rules any period during which a teacher, though not actually serving in such manner as aforesaid, is, as a result of such service, prevented or hindered from procuring work as a teacher owing to injury, illness, or any other cause.

(a) This Memorandum with the Regulations thereto annexed is printed pp. 533-541 above.

TELEGRAPHS.

1. *Inland Telegrams*, p. 543. | 2. *Foreign Telegrams*, p. 544.

1. Inland Telegrams.

THE TELEGRAPH (INLAND WRITTEN TELEGRAM) AMENDMENT
(No. 5) REGULATIONS, 1914. DATED NOVEMBER 27, 1914.

1914. No. 1707.

I, the Right Honourable Charles Edward Henry Hobhouse, M.P., His Majesty's Postmaster-General, in pursuance of the Telegraph Acts, 1863 to 1913, and of every other power enabling me in this behalf, with the consent of the Treasury, do hereby make the following Regulations, that is to say:—

1. These Regulations shall be read and construed as one with the Telegraph (Inland Written Telegram) Regulations, 1898 hereinafter referred to as "the Principal Regulations" (a) and shall take effect accordingly.

2.—(1) The Postmaster-General may require the sender of any telegram, before it is accepted for transmission, to sign his name and write his address on the form of Telegram in the space provided for the purpose, but the sender's name and address need not be part of the matter telegraphed.

(2) The Postmaster General may, if he think fit, accept as compliance with this Regulation the insertion in typewriting, or in print, or by means of a rubber stamp of the name and address of the registered address of the sender.

3. The principal Regulations shall be printed from time to time as amended by all Regulations made prior to the date of such printing.

4. These Regulations may be cited as "The Telegraph (Inland Written Telegram) Amendment (No. 5) Regulations, 1914."

5. These Regulations shall come into force on the second day of December, 1914.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1914.

C. Hobhouse,
His Majesty's Postmaster-General.

We hereby consent to the Regulations herein set forth.

John W. Gulland,
William Jones,
Two of the Commissioners of
His Majesty's Treasury.

(a) These Regulations are printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Revised (1904), XIII., "Telegraph," pp. 11-23. They were amended by 4 previous Acts of Amendment Regulations, of which No. 1 (1905) is printed at p. 1345 of the Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders for 1905; No. 2 (1906) at p. 734 of the Volume for 1906; No. 3 (1910) at p. 769 of the Volume for 1910; and No. 4 (1912) at p. 1210 of the Volume for 1912.

2. Foreign Telegrams.

**THE TELEGRAPH (FOREIGN WRITTEN TELEGRAM) AMENDMENT
(No. 1) REGULATIONS, 1915. DATED MARCH 1, 1915.**

1915. No. 180.

I, the Right Honourable Charles Edward Henry Hobhouse, M.P., His Majesty's Postmaster-General, with the consent of the Treasury, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Telegraph Acts, 1863 to 1913, and of every other power enabling me in this behalf, do hereby make the following Regulations, that is to say:—

1. These Regulations shall be read and construed as one with the Telegraph (Foreign Written Telegram) Regulations, 1906 (hereinafter referred to as "the Principal Regulations")^(a) and shall take effect accordingly.

2. Regulation 3 of the Principal Regulations is hereby repealed, and the following Regulation is substituted in lieu thereof:—

"3.—(1) The text may be written in plain language or in the case only of Extra European telegrams passing between the United Kingdom on the one hand and British Possessions or allied or neutral countries or their possessions on the other in code language according to such systems and subject to such rules as shall from time to time be notified by the Postmaster-General.

"(2) Telegrams written in code language will be accepted for transmission only to such of the aforesaid countries or their possessions as are for the time being willing to receive and deliver them.

"(3) The text shall not be written in cypher language and the Principal Regulations shall be read and construed as if all reference to cypher language were omitted therefrom."

3. In addition to all other charges payable under the principal Regulations in respect of a telegram accepted for transmission in code language, there shall be charged and paid by the sender of such telegram the sum of sixpence for services rendered in connection therewith.

4. These Regulations may be cited as "The Telegraph (Foreign Written Telegram) Amendment (No. 1) Regulations, 1915."

(a) Printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1906, No. 523 and at pp. 735-739 of the Annual Volume of St. R. & O. for that year.

5. These Regulations shall come into operation on the 8th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. Date of commencement.

Dated this 1st day of March, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

C. Hobhouse,
His Majesty's Postmaster-General.

We hereby consent to the Regulations herein set forth.

Walter R. Rea,
Cecil Beck,
Two of the Commissioners of His
Majesty's Treasury.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. <i>Proclamations</i>, p. 545.
2. <i>Licences, and War Trade Department</i>, p. 549.
3. <i>Custodian of Enemy Property</i>, p. 552.</p> | <p>4. <i>Procedure under Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Act</i>, p. 557.</p> |
|--|--|

1. Proclamations.(a)

PROCLAMATION, DATED JANUARY 7, 1915, EXTENDING THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY PROCLAMATION (No. 2) AND THE PROCLAMATION OF OCTOBER 8TH, 1914, AMENDING THE SAME.(b)

1915. No. 3.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy.

George R.I.

Whereas by Our Proclamation dated the 9th day of September, 1914, called the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2,(c) certain prohibitions as therein more specifically set forth, were imposed upon all persons therein referred to:

And whereas by Our Proclamation dated the 8th day of October, 1914,(c) the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2(d) was amended as therein more specifically set forth:

(a) See also the Treasonable Insurance, and Trading with the Enemy, Regulations extending to all persons subject to the jurisdiction of H.M.'s Supreme Court for "CHINA" and printed under that heading at pp. 296-301 above.

(b) This Proclamation was published in the "London Gazette" of January 7th, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of January 5th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of January 8th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of January 8th, 1915.

(c) Printed at pp. 378-380 of the Manual

(d) Printed at p. 530 of the Manual.

And whereas by Our Proclamation dated the 5th day of November, 1914,(a) it was declared that the aforesaid Proclamations, amongst others, should apply to the state of war existing between Us and the Sultan of Turkey :

And whereas it is desirable to extend the scope of the prohibitions contained in the aforesaid Proclamations in the manner hereinafter appearing :

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2(b) transactions hereafter entered into by persons firms or companies resident carrying on business or being in the United Kingdom

(a) in respect of banking business with a branch situated outside the United Kingdom of an enemy person firm or company, or

(b) in respect of any description of business with a branch situated outside the United Kingdom of an enemy bank,

shall be considered as transactions with an enemy :

Provided that the acceptance payment or other dealing with any negotiable instrument which was drawn before the date of this Proclamation shall not, if otherwise lawful, be deemed to be a transaction hereafter entered into within the meaning of this paragraph.

2. The power to grant licences on Our behalf vested by paragraph 8 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2(b) in a Secretary of State, or the Board of Trade, may also be exercised by the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury.

3. If the Governor in Council of any British possession shall issue a Proclamation extending the provisions of this Proclamation to transactions by persons firms or companies resident carrying on business or being in that possession such first mentioned Proclamation shall have effect as if it were part of this Proclamation.(c)

4. This Proclamation shall be read as one with the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2,(d) and with Our Proclamation dated the 8th day of October(e) amending the same.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

(a) Printed at p. 188 of Supplement No. 2.

(b) Printed at p. 380 of the Manual.

(c) Proclamations adopting the provisions of this Proclamation were issued in Canada on January 15th, 1915, in Newfoundland on January 19th, 1915, and in the Commonwealth of Australia on February 18th, 1915.

(d) Printed at pp 378-380 of the Manual.

(e) Printed at p. 530 of the Manual.

TREASURY EXPLANATORY STATEMENT, APPEARING IN THE PRESS,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH, WITH REGARD TO BANKING
TRANSACTIONS WITH BRANCHES OF ENEMY FIRMS, &C.

As some misunderstanding has arisen with regard to the Proclamation of the 7th January relating to Trading with the Enemy, (a) it may be as well to explain that it was not intended, nor is it proposed, to interfere by this Proclamation with *bonâ fide* commercial transactions simply on the ground that they may involve some financial operation which technically comes within the meaning of the words "banking business," if that operation is merely incidental to the transaction, and does not affect the general character of the transaction, as a commercial (distinguished from a banking) transaction.

Nor was it intended, nor is it proposed, to interfere by this Proclamation with transactions of British banks or their branches with firms which do not do banking business or which, in carrying out the special transaction, are acting in the ordinary way of commerce, and not in any way as bankers, so long as those transactions are permissible independently of the Proclamation.

Licences will also be granted in proper cases to British banking firms having branches in neutral countries, not being neutral countries in Europe, enabling them to continue their banking business notwithstanding that the business, by bringing them into contact at some point or another with branches of enemy banks, may technically be within the prohibition of the Proclamation.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.
3rd February, 1915.

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (OCCUPIED TERRITORY) PRO-
CLAMATION, 1915. DATED FEBRUARY 16, 1915.(b)

1915. No. 140.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy
(Occupied Territory).

George R.I.

Whereas, as a result of the present war, certain territory forming part of the territory of an enemy country, is or may

(a) Printed at p. 545 above.

(b) This Proclamation was published in the "London Gazette" of February 16th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of February 16th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of February 18th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of February 16th; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of February 19th, 1915.

be in the effective military occupation of Us or Our Allies, or of a Neutral State (in this Proclamation referred to as "territory in friendly occupation"), and certain territory forming part of Our territory or of that of an allied or neutral State, is or may be in the effective military occupation of an enemy (in this Proclamation referred to as "territory in hostile occupation"):

And whereas it is expedient in Our interest and in that of Our Allies that the Proclamations relating to trading with the enemy should apply to territory in friendly occupation as they apply to Our territory or that of Our Allies, and should apply to territory in hostile occupation as they apply to an enemy country:

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

1. The Proclamations for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy^(a) shall apply to territory in friendly occupation as they apply to Our territory or that of Our Allies, and to territory in hostile occupation as they apply to an enemy country.

2. Any references to the outbreak of the war in any Proclamation so applied shall, as respects territory in friendly or hostile occupation, be construed as references to the time at which the territory so became in friendly or hostile occupation.

3. The certificate of any person authorised by a Secretary of State to give such certificates that any territory is in friendly or hostile occupation within the meaning of this Proclamation, or as to the time at which any territory so became or ceased to be territory in friendly or hostile occupation, shall, for the purposes of this Proclamation, be final and conclusive.

4. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be expressly permitted by Our Licence or by a licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State, or the Board of Trade, or the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury, whether such licences be specially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons, or to prohibit any special arrangements which may be made by any such licence or otherwise with Our authority for special treatment of any occupied territory or persons in any such occupied territory entitled to such special treatment.

5. This Proclamation shall be called the Trading with the Enemy (Occupied Territory) Proclamation, 1915.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

(a) The other Proclamations now (April 30th, 1915) in force are dated and printed as stated below:—

Proclamation,	September 3th, 1914, Manual, pp. 378-380.
"	October 8th, 1914, Manual, p. 530.
"	October 26th, 1914, Supplement No. 2, p. 185.
"	January 7th, 1915, Supplement No. 3, p. 545.

2. Licences, and War Trade Department.

LICENCE GRANTED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE, OCTOBER 14, 1914,
TO CERTAIN GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN BANKS TO RECEIVE
DIVIDENDS ON CERTAIN SHARES AND AS TO TRANSFER OF SUCH
SHARES^(a).

In pursuance of the powers conferred on me by the Trading
with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated September 9th,
1914,^(b) I hereby authorise

the London Agencies of—

The Deutsche Bank,
The Dresdner Bank,
The Disconto-Gesellschaft,
The Oesterreichische Laenderbank,
The Anglo-Austrian Bank,

^(a) The following Letter was sent by the Controller of the London
Agencies of the various German and Austrian Banks to the Secretary of
the Stock Exchange,

5, London Wall Buildings, E.C.,
8th October, 1914.

Sir,

I duly received your letter of the 2nd inst., upon the subject of which I
have been in communication with the Supervisors of the German and
Austrian Banks.

- (1.) In cases where the Shares stand in the name of the London Agency
of one of these Banks, and that Bank has parted with the owner-
ship of the Shares but is still registered in respect of them, it
will as in the past pay any dividends received by it to the real
owners of the Shares (provided they are not alien enemies) upon
being satisfied as to their ownership by production of the
Certificates.
- (2.) The same remark applies to the case of Shares standing in the
names of nominees of any of the London Agencies. These
gentlemen are officials of the Banks, and if dividends are
received by them they will be paid over as in case No. 1.
- (3.) With regard to the case of Shares registered in the name of any
one of the Banks, without the London Agency of such Bank
being specifically referred to, I am not in a position to say that
the dividends will be received in London. If the Shares are in
Canadian Companies, they would presumably either be paid to
the London Agencies or withheld, as the Companies would not
be entitled to pay to Berlin.

American Companies would, however, be under no such restric-
tion, and I am not in a position, therefore, to say that dividends
might not be forwarded to Berlin on the instructions of the
Berlin office.

If, however, any dividends are received by the London
Agencies of the Banks in respect of Shares of which they are not
the owners, they will be paid over as above (1 and 2).

I am,
Yours faithfully,
W. PLENDER.

Edward Satterthwaite, Esq.,
Secretary,
The Stock Exchange, E.C.

^(b) Printed at pp. 378-380 of the Manual.

to receive dividends payable in connection with any shares registered in the name of the head offices of the said Banks, but held by their London Agencies as nominees on behalf of British or neutral clients; and I also hereby authorise the Secretaries of the Companies concerned to accept transfers of any such shares from the names of the said Banks provided that the transfer has been approved by the Official Supervisor of the said Banks,^(a) notwithstanding anything in the said Proclamation or in the permission to carry on banking business in the United Kingdom granted by me to the said Banks.^(b)

R. McKenna,
One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Home Office,
Whitehall.
14th October, 1914.

LICENCE GRANTED BY THE TREASURY, JANUARY 8, 1915, PERMITTING TRANSACTIONS BY CERTAIN TURKISH BANKS WITH THEIR ESTABLISHMENTS IN FRANCE, CYPRUS, OR EGYPT, &c.

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon Them by Section 2 of the Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy, dated the 7th day of January, 1915,^(c) the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury hereby permit—

The Imperial Ottoman Bank,
The National Bank of Turkey,

notwithstanding anything contained in Section 1 of the said Proclamation to enter into transactions at any or all of their establishments situate in the United Kingdom in respect of banking business with any establishments of the said Banks situate in France, Cyprus, or Egypt, or situate in any part of the Turkish Dominions which may for the time being be occupied by the forces of His Majesty or His Majesty's Allies.

Provided that all such transactions shall be subject to the limitations, conditions, and supervision prescribed in the permission, dated the 30th November, 1914, granted by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.^(d)

This permission may be modified or revoked at any time by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

T. L. Heath.

Treasury Chambers,
8th January, 1915.

(a) The Controller appointed by the Treasury is Sir William Plender, Chartered Accountant, of 5, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

(b) These permissions which were granted to the German and Austrian Banks under the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914, and the Aliens Restriction (No. 2) Order thereby revoked, are printed at pp. 249–254 above under the heading "ALIENS RESTRICTION."

(c) Printed at p. 545 above.

(d) The Licence of November 30th, 1914, under the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914, is printed at p. 254 above under the heading "ALIENS RESTRICTION."

LICENCE GRANTED BY THE TREASURY, DATED JANUARY 8, 1915,
PERMITTING TRANSACTIONS BY THE PUBLIC WITH ESTABLISH-
MENTS IN FRANCE, CYPRUS, EGYPT, &C., OF CERTAIN TURKISH
BANKS.(a)

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Section 2
of the Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy, dated
the 7th day of January, 1915,(b) the Lords Commissioners of
His Majesty's Treasury hereby permit persons, firms or companies
resident, carrying on business or being in the United Kingdom,
notwithstanding anything contained in Section 1 of the said
Proclamation to enter into transactions in respect of banking
business with any establishments of

the Imperial Ottoman Bank,
the National Bank of Turkey,

situate in France, Cyprus, or Egypt, or situate in any part of
the Turkish Dominions which may for the time being be occupied
by the forces of His Majesty or His Majesty's allies.

This permission may be modified or revoked at any time by the
Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

T. L. Heath.

Treasury Chambers,
8th January, 1915.

TREASURY ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARING IN THE PRESS, SATURDAY,
FEBRUARY 20TH, OF THE FORMATION OF A WAR TRADE DEPART-
MENT TO DEAL WITH APPLICATIONS FOR EXPORT AND IMPORT
LICENCES AND OF TRANSFERENCE TO TREASURY OF REMAINDER
OF WORK OF THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY COMMITTEE.

The Treasury announce that, in view of the complexity and
volume of work involved in dealing with applications for export
and import licences during the war, a Department under the
Treasury (to be called the War Trade Department) has been
formed to replace the Committee on Trade with the Enemy so
far as this work is concerned.

At the request of the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable
Lord Emmott, G.C.M.G., has consented to act as Director of
this Department and Sir Nathaniel Highmore, K.C.B., will be
the Secretary.

The War Trade Department will deal with all applications for
the grant of export and import licences, and will embrace an
Intelligence Division which will serve as a Clearing House for all
war commercial information.

The remainder of the work of the Trading with the Enemy
Committee (relating to the movements of funds and other ques-
tions in which the Treasury is mainly concerned) will be trans-
ferred to the Treasury, and will be performed by Sir Arthur
Thring, K.C.B., the Parliamentary Counsel, and his staff.

(a) This Licence was published in the "London Gazette" of January 12th,
1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of January 12th, 1915; and in the "Dublin
Gazette" of January 12th, 1915.

(b) Printed at p. 546 above.

Exporters and others concerned are informed that in future all applications for licences to export prohibited and restricted goods, and all communications in respect thereof which have hitherto been sent to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, should be sent to the Secretary, War Trade Department, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.

The forms can be obtained on application, either personally or in writing at the address named, and arrangements are in progress for the issue of the forms of application at the Customs House, London, and at the offices of Customs and Excise in certain places in the country. Due notice will be given as soon as these arrangements have been completed.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.,
19th February, 1915.

NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS OF PRIVY COUNCIL EXPORT LICENCE DEPARTMENT.

The Privy Council Office notifies that the Privy Council Export Licence Department will remove on Saturday, 27th February, to the offices of the War Trade Committee, where it will act as the Section for the issuing of export licences in connection with the new War Trade Department. On and after 1st March all communications relating to export licences, which have hitherto been sent to the Licensing Department at Kingsway, or to the Privy Council Office, Whitehall, should be sent to the **Secretary, War Trade Department**, at the address mentioned above.

3. Custodian of Enemy Property.

A. England and Wales.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRADE APPOINTING THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, this second day of December, 1914.

PRESENT,

The Right Honourable Walter Runciman, M.P.

The Board of Trade are pleased under the powers conferred upon them by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914,^(a) to appoint the Public Trustee, holding office under the Public Trustee Act, 1906,^(b) to act as Custodian of enemy property for England and Wales for the purpose of receiving, holding, preserving, and dealing with such property as may be paid to or vested in him in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914.

Walter Runciman.

(a) 5 Geo. 5, c. 12, printed at pp. 19-28 of Supplement No. 2.

(b) 6 Edw. 7, c. 55.

FORMS OF PARTICULARS REQUIRED BY THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY
FOR ENGLAND AND WALES UNDER SS. 2 AND 3 OF THE TRADING WITH
THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT, 1914 (5 GEO. 5, C. 12).

(1) RECEIVABLE ORDER. A. (White Form.)

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT,
1914 (Section 2).

Form X 1.

Ref. Number.....

FROM (Name).....

(Address).....

TO THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE, Date.....

THE CUSTODIAN (FOR ENGLAND, WALES),

3 & 4, CLEMENT'S INN, LONDON, W.C.

Particulars are set out below of the sum of £ representing Divi-
dends, interest, or share of profits due to the under-mentioned persons or bodies
of persons resident or carrying on business in Enemy Countries.

Full Name of Person or bodies of persons to whom due. (Surname first.)	Full Address.	Description of Dividends, Interest, or Share of Profits to be paid in.	Period in respect of which Dividends, Interest, or Share of Profits are payable.	Amount.		
				£	s.	d.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT,
1914 (Section 3 (1)).

Ref. No.....

(Name)

(Address)

Nature of Trusteeship.....

To the PUBLIC TRUSTEE, (Date).....

Custodian for England and Wales,

3 & 4, CLEMENT'S INN, STRAND, W.C.

Particulars of Property held on behalf of the undermentioned persons or body of persons resident or carrying on business in Enemy Countries as set out below:

(N.B.—This form must not be returned by a Company or firm in respect of enemy shareholders or partners, in which cases Form "C" will apply.)

Full Name of Person for whom held (surname first).	Full Address of Person for whom held.	REALTY. (Each item to be stated separately.)		PERSONALTY.		
		Full Description of any Landed Property held.	Approximate Capital Value. (Schedule A. Assessment may be taken.)	Full Description of any Personal Property held.	Nominal Value.	Approximate Annual Income.
Total or Carried forward £				Total or Carried forward £		

(3) REGISTRATION ORDER C. (**Lilac Form.**)

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT,
1914 (Section 3 (2)).

Form X 4.

Ref. No. C.....

FROM (*Name*).....• (*Address*).....

NATURE OF BUSINESS.....

IF A COMPANY, ISSUED CAPITAL

To the PUBLIC TRUSTEE,

Date

THE CUSTODIAN (FOR ENGLAND AND WALES),

3 & 4, CLEMENT'S INN, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Particulars are set out below of Shares, Stock, Debentures, Debenture Stock or other obligations, Share of Profits or Interest held for or by or due to enemies.

Name of Shareholder or Partner for whom held. (Surname first.)	Address of such person.	WHERE A COMPANY MAKES THE RETURN.		WHERE A PARTNER MAKES THE RETURN.									
		Description of Shares, Stock, Debenture or Debenture Stock held for each Enemy Shareholder, &c.	Nominal value of each holding.	Enemy Capital.			Interest or Share of Profits.			Period covered by Interest or Share of Profits.			
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
		Total, or Amount carried forward £											

(4) REGISTRATION ORDER D. (Pink Form.)

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT
ACT, 1914.

Form X. 10.

Ref. No. D.....

FROM (*Name*).....

TO THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE, (Address)

CUSTODIAN FOR ENGLAND AND WALES,

3 & 4, CLEMENT'S INN, (Description)

STRAND, LONDON, W.C. . Date.....

Particulars are set out below of property held for safe custody on behalf of Enemy persons. (N.B.—Where not known, the contents of sealed boxes, packages, etc., need not be ascertained.)

Name of person for whom held.	Address.	Description of property held.	Estimated Value (if known).		
			£	s.	d.
		Total, or carried forward			

B. Scotland.

B. Scotland.
ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRADE APPOINTING THE ACCOUNTANT OF
COURT IN SCOTLAND CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY FOR
SCOTLAND.

SCOTLAND.
At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, this fifth day of December.
1914.

PRESENT,

PRESENT,
The Right Honourable Walter Runciman, M.P.

The Board of Trade are pleased under the powers conferred upon them by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, (a) to appoint the Accountant of Court in Scotland to act as Custodian of enemy property for Scotland, for the purpose of receiving, holding, preserving, and dealing with such property as may be paid to or vested in him in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914.

Walter Runciman.

(a) 5 Geo. 5. c. 12, printed at pp. 19-28 of Supplement No. 2.

C. Ireland.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRADE APPOINTING THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY IN IRELAND CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY FOR IRELAND.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, this fifteenth day of
December, 1915.

PRESENT,

The Right Honourable Walter Runciman, M.P.

The Board of Trade are pleased under the powers conferred upon them by the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914,^(a) to appoint the Official Assignee in Bankruptcy attached to the King's Bench Division of the High Court (Ireland) to act as Custodian of enemy property for Ireland, for the purpose of receiving, holding, preserving, and dealing with such property as may be paid to or vested in him in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914.

Walter Runciman.

4. Procedure under Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Act.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| (a.) <i>English Rules</i> , p. 557. | \| | (c.) <i>Irish Rules</i> , p. 569. |
| (b.) <i>Scottish Rules</i> , p. 568. | \| |  |

(a) English Rules.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| (i.) <i>Vesting and Application of
Property Rules</i> , p. 557. | | (ii.) <i>Suspected Coupons Rules</i> ,
p. 565. |
|---|--|---|

(i) Vesting and Application of Property Rules.

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (VESTING AND APPLICATION OF
PROPERTY) RULES, 1915, DATED JANUARY 11, 1915, MADE BY
THE LORD CHANCELLOR UNDER THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY
AMENDMENT ACT, 1914.

1915. No. 22.

1.(b) In these Rules—

The expression "the Act" means the Trading with the
Enemy Amendment Act, 1914.^(c)

The expression "the custodian" has the same meaning as
in the Act^(d); and the expression "enemy" has a meaning
corresponding with that given to "enemies" in the Act.

(a) 5 Geo. 5. c. 12, printed at pp. 19-28 of Supplement No. 2.

(b) As regards County Courts and the City of London Court, the County
Courts Trading with the Enemy (Application of Property) Rules, 1915, printed
at pp. 562-565 below, are as from February 16th, 1915, substituted for Rules 1
and 5 to 10 of these Rules.

(c) 5 Geo. 5. c. 12, printed at pp. 19-28 of Supplement No. 2.

(d) See Order of the Board of Trade (printed at p. 552 above) appointing the
Public Trustee Custodian for England and Wales.

The expression "property" means any real or personal property, including any rights, whether legal or equitable, in or arising out of property real or personal.

References to sections and sub-sections are references to sections and sub-sections of the Act.

2.—(1) Applications under Section four shall be by way of originating summons and shall be made to the Chancery Division of the High Court, and such applications and any subsequent applications shall in general and except so far as hereby otherwise provided be made and dealt with *mutatis mutandis* in accordance with the practice of that Division with regard to similar matters under the Rules of the Supreme Court and otherwise.

(2) Any respondent to the originating summons shall not be required to enter any appearance thereto and accordingly Rule 4E of Order LIV. of the Rules of the Supreme Court^(a) shall apply thereto.

(3) In all cases where the originating summons is not taken out by the custodian, he shall be named as a respondent thereto and it shall be served on him unless the Court shall in any case or class of cases otherwise order.

(4) In general and except so far as the Court may otherwise order the enemy to whom any property may be alleged to belong shall be named as a respondent to any originating summons under Section four, and any person or corporation holding or managing any property alleged to belong to the enemy may also be named as a respondent to the originating summons.

(5) Originating summonses under Section four shall be intitled in the matter of the Act and in the matter of the enemy or alleged enemy in question and may be in the form or to the effect set out in the Schedule hereto.

(6) Any powers of selling, managing, or otherwise dealing with property which may be given to the custodian by any order made under Section four of the Act may from time to time be revoked, suspended, varied, increased, added to, or otherwise dealt with as the Court or a Judge shall from time to time think fit on application made either under liberty reserved by the original Order or otherwise.

2. On any application under Section four the applicant must file an affidavit or affidavits for the purpose of showing—

- (a) that the enemy, whose property is proposed to be dealt with, is an enemy;
- (b) the nature and extent of the property in which the enemy is alleged to be interested;
- (c) any special ground on which it is expedient that the property should be vested in the custodian; and
- (d) in cases where the applicant is not the custodian or a Government Department, the facts showing that the applicant is a creditor of the enemy or otherwise entitled to apply under Section four.

(a) Rule 4E of Order LIV. is printed at p. 194 of the title "Supreme Court, E.," in Vol. XII. of Statutory Rules and Orders Revised (1904).

3.—(1) Any subsequent application with regard to any property comprised in any originating summons under Section four or vested in the custodian may be made by ordinary summons entitled in the same matters as the originating summons.

(2) In cases where any party has already appeared by a solicitor any such ordinary summons may be served on that solicitor or in case of a change of solicitors on the solicitor last appearing for that party although no general appearance in the matter has been entered.

(3) Every subsequent application not made by the custodian shall be served on him unless the Court shall in any case or class of cases otherwise order.

4.—(1) Any application under Section five (2) of the Act for payment out of property vested in the custodian of any debt or debts shall, if made to the Court or Judge by whose order the property was vested in the custodian, be made and dealt with as follows:—

(2) The application shall be deemed a subsequent application for the purpose of the last preceding Rule.

(3) The Court or Judge may on the hearing of the application direct all such accounts and inquiries as may be necessary or proper for the purpose of ascertaining the total debts and claims having priority to or ranking with the debt or debts proposed to be paid in whole or part, and (if thought fit) the property available for the payment of such debts and claims, and may for that purpose direct the custodian or any party to issue such advertisements and require such proof by statutory declaration or otherwise as may be expedient. And the custodian may, if he think it, carry out the duties imposed on him by the proviso to Section five (2) under the direction of the Court.

(4) In directing any payment or payments under Section five (2) the Court or Judge shall act in accordance with the ordinary rules and practice of the Chancery Division of the High Court in the administration of estates but so nevertheless that the Court shall not be bound to inquire into or take into account or to cause the custodian to inquire into or take into account debts and claims against the enemy to any greater extent than provided for by the proviso to Section five (2).

5.(a)—(1) Any application under Section five (2) of the Act for payment out of property vested in the custodian of any debt or debts shall, if made to a Court in which judgment has been recovered against an enemy as such Court, be made and dealt with to and by that Court as follows:—

(2) It shall be made by summons in the proceeding in which judgment has been recovered.

(a) As regards County Courts and the City of London Court, the County Courts Trading with the Enemy (Application of Property) Rules, 1915, printed at pp. 562-565 below, are as from February 16th, 1915, substituted for Rules 1 and 5 to 10 of these Rules.

(3) Such summons shall be addressed to and served on the custodian in addition to any other proper party and shall be returnable and heard as the Court in question shall direct.

(4) If on the hearing of a summons under this rule it shall happen either that the custodian makes no objection to making the payment or some part thereof or if it shall otherwise appear clear to the Court that the payment or some part thereof ought to be made and can be made without prejudice to other persons owning debts or claims against the enemy in question then and in either of the said cases the Court may make an order for payment accordingly but so nevertheless as not to prejudice or affect the duty of the custodian under the proviso to Section five (2).

(5) In any other case than those provided for by the last preceding sub-rule and also in any case thereby provided for where a partial payment only has been ordered the Court in which judgment has been recovered shall not as such Court order any payment or any further payment as the case may be but may and in general shall transfer the application to be dealt with by the Court or judge by whose order the property was vested in the custodian.

6.(a) Any application under this Act whether original subsequent or other may be proceeded with heard and dealt with by the Court or a judge if thought fit in the absence of an enemy or any other party who may be or appear to be abroad or whose whereabouts may not be known or whose presence may otherwise be difficult to secure and without service of any summons or notice of summons on any such party or any intimation to such party other than such if any as the Court shall think fit. And this sub-rule shall be in addition to and by way of extension and enlargement of the ordinary powers and practice of the Court as to proceedings *ex parte* and as to substituted service.

7.(a) The Court may at any stage of the proceedings on any application under Section four or Section five order that the case shall thenceforward be heard in private.

8.(a) Any order made under Section four or Section five of these Rules may, should subsequent circumstances render it just so to do, be suspended discharged or otherwise varied or altered by the Court which made such order.

9.(a) The following fees shall be payable under these Rules that is to say—

On any summons whether original or subsequent 2s. 6d.

Provided that the Court may remit or excuse either in whole or part any court fees paid or payable under this Rule.

10.(a) The proceedings on any application under the Act shall so far as not otherwise provided for by these Rules be conducted

(a) As regards County Courts and the City of London Court, the County Courts Trading with the Enemy (Application of Property) Rules, 1915, printed at pp. 562-565 below, are as from February 16th, 1915, substituted for Rules 1 and 5 to 10 of these Rules.

in accordance with the ordinary practice dealing with similar matters of the Court to which application is made. And the costs of all, and incidental to all, such proceedings shall be in the discretion of the Court.

11. In the case of any property within the jurisdiction of a palatinate Court any original application which would under the foregoing Rules be made to the Chancery Division may if the applicant think fit be made to the palatinate Court and if so made any subsequent proceedings shall also take place in that Court and the foregoing rules shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to any such original and subsequent proceedings.

11A. These Rules may be cited as The Trading with the Enemy (Vesting and Application of Property) Rules, 1915, and shall come into operation forthwith.

Schedule.

FORM OF ORIGINATING SUMMONS UNDER SECTION FOUR.

In the High Court of Justice,
Chancery Division.

Mr. Justice

In the matter of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914,
And in the matter of *A.B.* an Enemy within the Act.

Let *A.B.* of a person alleged to be an enemy within the above Act and the Public Trustee of the custodian for England and Wales under the above Act attend at the chambers of Mr. Justice at the time specified in the margin hereof [or on the day of 19 at o'clock in the noon] on the hearing of an application of *C.D.* of who claims to be a creditor of the said *A.B.* [or to be entitled to recover damages against the said *A.B.* or to be interested in the property hereinafter referred to belonging to or held or managed for or on behalf of the said *A.B.*] that the under-mentioned real or personal property or rights in or arising out of real or personal property may vest in the said custodian and that there may be conferred on him such powers of selling managing and otherwise dealing with the property as may seem proper.

The following constitutes the real or personal property or rights to which this summons refers, namely [*here give short description*].

NOTE.—It will not be necessary for you to enter an appearance in the Central Office, but if you do not attend either in person or by your solicitor at the time and place above mentioned [or named in the endorsement hereon], such order will be made and proceedings taken as the Judge may think just and expedient.

Dated the 11th of January, 1915.

Haldane, C.

THE COUNTY COURTS TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (*APPLICATION OF PROPERTY*) RULES, 1915, DATED FEBRUARY 15, 1915, MADE BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR FOR COUNTY COURTS UNDER THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT, 1914.

1915. No. 115.

Preliminary.

Preliminary. The following Rules under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914,^(a) shall apply to the County Courts and the City of London Court (which shall for the purposes of these Rules be deemed to be a County Court) in substitution for Rules 1 and 5 to 10 of the Trading with the Enemy (Vesting and Application of Property) Rules, 1915, dated January 11, 1915.^(b) These Rules may be cited as the County Courts Trading with the Enemy (*Application of Property*) Rules, 1915, and shall come into operation on the 16th day of February, 1915.

Definitions.

Definitions.

1. In these Rules—

The expression “the Act” means the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914.^(a)

The expression “the custodian” has the same meaning as in the Act; and the expression “enemy” has a meaning corresponding with that given to “enemies” in the Act.

References to sections and sub-sections are references to sections and sub-sections of the Act.

Applications under section five, sub-section 2.

Applications under sect. 5 (2).

2.—(1) Any application under section five (2) of the Act for payment out of property vested in the custodian of any debt or debts shall, if made to a county court in which judgment has been recovered against an enemy, be made to and dealt with by the court as follows:—

(2) It shall be made by interlocutory application in the proceeding in which judgment has been recovered.

(3) Notice of the application shall be addressed to and served on the custodian and on every other person affected thereby four clear days at least before the day fixed for the hearing of the application, unless in any case the judge or registrar gives leave for shorter service. Service shall be effected in accordance with the County Court Rules as to service of notice of an interlocutory application.

(4) The application shall be made to the judge.

** Evidence in Support of Application.*

Evidence in support of application.

3. It shall not be necessary in the first instance for a creditor to support the application by any affidavit or other evidence, except such evidence, if any, as may be required to show the

(a) 5 Geo. 5. c. 12, printed at pp. 19–27 of Supplement No. 2.

(b) Printed at pp. 557–561 above.

nature and extent of the relief required by him. But the judge may in any case make such requirements or give such directions as to evidence on the part of any party as the case shall require.

Power to Hear Cases in Private.

4. The judge may at any stage of the proceedings on any application order that the case shall thenceforward be heard in private.

Power to hear cases in private.

Orders on Applications. Transfer to High Court.

5.—(1) If on the hearing of any application under these Rules the custodian makes no objection to making the payment or some part thereof, or if it shall otherwise appear clear to the judge that the payment or some part thereof ought to be made and can be made without prejudice to other persons owning debts or claims against the enemy in question, then and in either of the said cases the judge may make an order authorizing payment accordingly, but so nevertheless as not to prejudice or affect the duty of the custodian under the proviso to section five (2).

Orders on applications.

(2) In any other case than those provided for by the last preceding sub-rule, and also in any case thereby provided for where a partial payment only has been ordered, the judge of the court in which judgment has been recovered shall not order any payment or any further payment, as the case may be, but he shall, unless he is satisfied that the application should be dismissed, order the same to be transferred to the judge of the High Court by whose order the property was vested in the custodian, to be further dealt with by him.

Transfer to High Court

(3) Where any application is transferred pursuant to this rule, the registrar shall transmit the record in accordance with Order XXXIII., Rule 7, of the County Court Rules.(a)

Transmission of record.

Dispensing with Notice. Substituted Service.

6. Any application under these Rules may be proceeded with and heard and dealt with by the judge if thought fit in the absence of an enemy or any other party who may be or appear to be abroad, or whose whereabouts may not be known, or whose presence may otherwise be difficult to secure, and without service of any notice on any such party or any intimation to such party, other than such, if any, as the judge shall think fit. And this sub-rule shall be in addition to and by way of extension and enlargement of the ordinary powers and practice of the court as to proceedings *ex parte* and as to substituted service.

Dispensing with notice.

Substituted service.

Preparation, Filing, &c., of Notices.

7. A notice of an application shall be prepared by the applicant and filed with the registrar, with as many copies as there are parties to be served; Provided that any notice, with the necessary copies, may, if the registrar so thinks fit, be prepared in his office;

Preparation, &c., of notices and copies.

(a) Order XXXIII., Rule 7, of the County Court Rules, is printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised (1904), Vol. III, "County Court, E.," p. 221.

And the registrar shall examine, complete, seal, and where necessary sign the same, and shall return the copies to the applicant for service.

Orders on Applications.

Orders on applications.

8. Where an order is made on an application under these Rules, the order shall be prepared and sealed by the registrar and delivered to the bailiff, who shall within twenty-four hours send the same, by post or otherwise, to the custodian and to the party against whom the order is made; but it shall not be necessary for the party in whose favour it is made to prove, previously to taking proceedings thereon, that it was posted or reached the opposite party.

Revocation or Variation of Orders.

Power to revoke or vary orders.

9. Any order made under these Rules may, should subsequent circumstances render it just so to do, be suspended, discharged or otherwise varied or altered on interlocutory application to the judge of the court in which the order was made.

Fees.

Fees.

10. The following fee shall be payable under Schedule B. Part I., of the Treasury Order regulating Fees in the County Courts, on proceedings under these Rules, viz.:—

On any notice of application, 2s. 6d.

The fee prescribed by this Rule shall include drawing, sealing, and issuing the order, and the fee prescribed by paragraph 12 of Schedule B, Part I., of the Fees Order shall not be taken; but this Rule shall not affect the fees payable on orders for substituted service.

The judge may remit or excuse in whole or in part any fees paid or payable under this Rule.

Proceedings on Applications.

Ordinary practice of court to be followed.

11. The proceedings on any application under these Rules shall, so far as not expressly provided for by these Rules, be conducted in accordance with the ordinary practice of the court in dealing with similar matters.

Costs.

Costs.

12.—(1) The costs of any application under these Rules shall be in the discretion of the judge.

(2) The judge may either fix the amount of such costs, or allow them on the scale applicable to an interlocutory application in the action in which the application is made; provided that Column B of the scale shall apply to all cases above twenty pounds to the exclusion of Column C.

(3) Where the amount of the subject-matter does not exceed ten pounds, there may be allowed for all work done by a solicitor in relation to the application—

If the amount exceeds 2*l.*, but does not exceed 5*l.*, 3*s.*

If the amount exceeds 5*l.*, but does not exceed 10*l.*, 5*s.*

(4) The judge may direct that any costs allowed shall be payable forthwith, or that they shall be included in the sum recovered under the judgment or order.

The 15th day of February, 1915.

Haldane, C.

We, the undersigned, two of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, do hereby, with the consent of the Lord Chancellor, order that the fees specified in Rule 10 of the foregoing Rules shall be taken on the proceedings therein mentioned, in lieu of all other fees for the proceedings therein set forth.

Walter R. Rea.

Cecil Beck.

I concur in the above order as to fees.

Haldane, C.

(ii) Suspected Coupons Rules.

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (SUSPECTED COUPONS) RULES,
1915, DATED JANUARY 11, 1915, MADE UNDER SECTION 7 OF
THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT, 1914.

1915. No. 23.

1. In these Rules—

The expression "the Act" means the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914.^(a)

The expression "enemy" has a meaning corresponding with that given by the Act to the expression "enemies."

The expression "suspecting presentee" means any company, municipal authority, or other body or person to whom during the continuance of the present war a coupon or other security transferable by delivery is presented for payment, and who has reason to suspect that it is so presented on behalf of the benefit of an enemy, or that since the commencement of the present war it has been held by or for the benefit of an enemy.

^(a) 5 Geo. 5. c. 12, printed at pp. 19-27 of Supplement No. 2.

The expression "suspected coupons" means any coupon or coupons or other security or securities transferable by delivery, or batch of such coupons or securities that may during the currency of the present war be presented for payment to a suspecting presentee.

The expression "suspected enemy" means the enemy on whose behalf or for whose benefit the suspected coupons are suspected of being presented or, as the case may be, by whom or for the benefit of whom they are suspected of having been held since the commencement of the present war.

2. Where a suspecting presentee desires under Section seven of the Act to make a payment into Court of money due in respect of suspected coupons, he shall make and file in the Chancery Division of the High Court an affidavit intituled in the matter of the suspected coupons (described so as to be distinguishable so far as may be) and in the matter of the Act, and setting forth or indicating either in the affidavit itself or in one or more exhibits thereto:—

- (a) Short particulars of the suspected coupons with names, numbers, dates, and amounts for the purpose of the identification thereof, so far as reasonably practicable.
- (b) The name, so far as known, of the party actually presenting the suspected coupons, and his place of residence to the best of the suspecting presentee's knowledge and belief.
- (c) The circumstances producing suspicion in the mind of the suspecting presentee, and the name of the suspected enemy and his place of residence to the best of the suspecting presentee's knowledge and belief.
- (d) The submission of the suspecting presentee to answer all such inquiries relating to the application of the money paid into Court as the Court or a Judge may make or direct.
- (e) The place where the suspecting presentee is to be served with any petition summons or order or notice of any proceeding relating to the money paid in.

3. On making any payment into Court as aforesaid, the suspecting presentee shall forthwith proceed to give, so far as may be, notice thereof by prepaid letter through the post to the party actually presenting the suspected coupons and to the suspected enemy or to some person thought likely to be in communication with the suspected enemy.

4.—(1) No petition or summons relating to the money paid in shall be answered or issued unless the petitioner or applicant has named therein a place where he may be served with any petition or notice of any proceeding or order relating to the money paid in or any income thereof.

(2) Service shall be made or such other notice or intimation given as the Court or a Judge shall direct on or to such persons (if any) as the Court or a Judge shall direct of any application in respect of the money paid in or any income thereof: Provided that (by way of extension of the powers and practice of the Court) the Court or a Judge may if thought fit proceed in the absence of any such service, notice, or intimation on or to any enemy (including the suspected enemy) or other person who may be or appear to be abroad, or whose whereabouts may not be known.

(3) Applications to deal with money paid into Court under the Act shall be intituled in the same manner as the affidavit on which the money was paid in.

5. Money paid in under Section seven of the Act and these Rules may, on the request of the suspecting presentee when paying in or on any subsequent application, be placed on deposit or invested in any securities available for the investment of cash under the control of the Court.

6. The proceedings and practice with reference to moneys paid into Court under Section seven of the Act and the dealings therewith shall, so far as not otherwise provided for by these Rules, be in accordance with the ordinary practice of the Chancery Division with reference to moneys paid into Court on affidavit under Section forty-two of the Trustee Relief Act, 1893.(a)

7. These Rules may be cited as "The Trading with the Enemy (Suspected Coupons) Rules, 1915," and shall come into force forthwith.

Dated the 11th of January, 1915.

Haldane, C.

RULE, DATED MARCH 13, 1915, MADE BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR
UNDER THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT,
1914 (5 GEO. C. 12), AS TO LODGMENT OF MONEY IN COURT.

1915. No. 386.

When, under the Trading with the Enemy (Suspected Coupons) Rules, 1915,(b) a suspecting presentee desires to lodge in Court money due in respect of suspected coupons, he shall annex to the prescribed affidavit a Schedule (an office copy of which shall be left at the Pay Office) setting forth:—

(a) his own name and address,

(b) the ledger credit, intituled in the matter of the suspected coupons (describing them so as to be distinguishable so far as may be) to which the funds are to be placed in the Pay Office books,

(c) the amount to be lodged.
and,

if investment of the money be desired in Securities available for the investment of Cash under the control of the Court, a statement accurately describing the Security or Securities selected for such investment.

In the absence of such a statement, the money will be placed on Deposit.

This Rule shall (notwithstanding anything contained in the Supreme Court Funds Rules to the contrary) authorise the Paymaster to invest such money in accordance with such statement.

Haldane, C.

We certify that this rule is made with the concurrence of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

Cecil Beck.

Walter R. Rea.

Dated March 13, 1915.

(b) Scottish Rules.

ACT OF SEDERUNT TO REGULATE PROCEDURE UNDER THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1914.

1914. No. 1757.

Edinburgh, 15th December, 1914.

THE LORDS of COUNCIL and SESSION, under and by virtue of the powers conferred on them by the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Act, 1914 (5 Geo. V. Ch. 12)(a) (hereinafter referred to as "the Statute") Enact and Declare as follows, viz. :—

1. Proceedings under the Statute shall be initiated by Petition in common form presented to the Junior Lord Ordinary, with power to the Lord Ordinary on the Bills to deal therewith in vacation or recess.

2. Where the subject matter of any proceeding is of not more than £50 in value it shall not be necessary to print or box papers unless the Court shall otherwise order; further, in such proceedings no fee fund dues shall be payable.

3.—(a) Payment into Court under and in terms of Section 7 and Section 14 (3) of the Statute shall be made by consignment in one or other of the five chartered banks in Scotland on a consignment receipt in, or as nearly as may be in, the form given in the Schedule hereto;

(a) This Act is printed at pp. 19-27 of Supplement No. 2.

(b) Such consignment receipt shall be transmitted forthwith to the Custodian for Scotland^(a) at his office in H.M. New Register House, Edinburgh; and

(c) Intimation by registered post letter shall be given at the same time by the person consigning the money to the person who has presented for payment the coupon or other security referred to in Section 7 of the Statute.

And the Lords appoint this Act to be entered in the Books of Sederunt, and to be printed and published in common form.

Strathclyde, I.P.D.

Schedule.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1914.

[Bank.]
[Date.]

Received on account of the Custodian for Scotland the sum of
consigned by [name and designation of person consigning] to await the
orders of the Court under section 7 of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914,
said sum being [describe fund] of which payment has been demanded by [name
and designation].

[Signature for Bank.]

(c) Irish Rules.

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (VESTING AND APPLICATION OF
PROPERTY) RULES, 1915, DATED FEBRUARY 4, 1915, MADE BY
THE LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND UNDER THE TRADING WITH
THE ENEMY AMENDMENT ACT, 1914.

1915. No. 254.

Whereas by Section five, sub-section (5), of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914,^(b) it is provided that in Ireland The Lord Chancellor of Ireland may by rules make provision for the practice and procedure to be adopted for the purpose of this and the last preceding section:

Now I, The Right Honourable Ignatius J. O'Brien, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in pursuance of the powers vested in me by Sections 4 and 5 of the said Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914,^(b) The Rules Publication Act, 1893,^(c) and all other powers thereunto me enabling, do hereby make the Rules hereinafter set forth and certify that on account of urgency the

^(a) See Order of the Board of Trade (printed at p. 556 above) appointing the Custodian for Scotland.

^(b) 5 Geo. 5. c. 12, printed at pp. 19-27 of Supplement No. 2.

^(c) These Rules are Statutory Rules and do not fall within s. 1 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893 (56 & 57 Vict. c. 66).

said Rules should come into immediate operation and do make the said Rules to come into operation forthwith.

1. In these Rules—

The expression “the Act” means the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914.(a)

The expression “the custodian” means the person appointed by the Board of Trade to act as custodian of Enemy property for Ireland(b); and the expression “enemy” has a meaning corresponding with that given to “enemies” in the Act.

The expression “property” means any real or personal property, including any rights, whether legal or equitable, in or arising out of property real or personal.

References to sections and sub-sections are references to sections and sub-sections of the Act.

2.—(1) Applications under Section four shall be by way of originating summons and shall be made to the Chancery Division of the High Court, and such applications and any subsequent applications shall in general and except so far as is hereby otherwise provided be made and dealt with *mutatis mutandis* in accordance with the practice of that Division with regard to similar matters under the Rules of the Supreme Court (Ireland), and otherwise.

(2) Any respondent to the originating summons shall not be required to enter any appearance thereto and accordingly Rule 5 of Order LIV.(c) of the Rules of the Supreme Court shall apply thereto.

(3) In all cases where the originating summons is not taken out by the custodian, he shall be named as a respondent thereto and it shall be served on him unless the Court shall in any case or class of cases otherwise order.

(4) In general and except so far as the Court may otherwise order the enemy to whom any property may be alleged to belong shall be named as a respondent to any originating summons under Section four, and any person or corporation holding or managing any property alleged to belong to the enemy may also be named as a respondent to the originating summons.

(5) Originating summonses under Section four shall be instituted in the matter of the Act and in the matter of the enemy or alleged enemy in question and may be in the form or to the effect set out in the Schedule hereto.

(6) Any powers of selling, managing, or otherwise dealing with property which may be given to the custodian by any order made under Section four of the Act may from time to time be revoked.

(a) 5 Geo. 5. c. 12, printed at pp. 19-27 of Supplement No. 2.

(b) See Order of the Board of Trade (December 15th, 1914) printed at p. 337 above.

(c) This Rule is printed in “Statutory Rules and Orders, 1905,” p. 685.

suspended, varied, increased, added to, or otherwise dealt with as the Court or a Judge shall from time to time think fit on application made either under liberty reserved by the original Order or otherwise.

3. On any application under Section four the applicant must file an affidavit or affidavits for the purpose of showing:—

- (a) that the enemy, whose property is proposed to be dealt with, is an enemy;
- (b) the nature and extent of the property in which the enemy is alleged to be interested;
- (c) any special ground on which it is expedient that the property should be vested in the custodian; and
- (d) in cases where the applicant is not the custodian or a Government Department, the facts showing that the applicant is a creditor of the enemy or otherwise entitled to apply under Section four.

4.—(1) Any subsequent application with regard to any property comprised in any originating summons under Section four or vested in the custodian may be made by ordinary summons, intituled in the same matters as the originating summons.

(2) In cases where any party has already appeared by a solicitor any such ordinary summons may be served on that solicitor, or in case of a change of solicitors on the solicitor last appearing for that party although no general appearance in the matter has been entered.

(3) Every subsequent application not made by the custodian shall be served on him unless the Court shall in any case or class of cases otherwise order.

5.—(1) Any application under Section five (2) of the Act for payment out of property vested in the custodian of any debt or debts shall, if made to the Court or Judge by whose order the property was vested in the custodian, be made and dealt with as follows:—

(2) The application shall be deemed a subsequent application for the purpose of the last preceding Rule.

(3) The Court or Judge may on the hearing of the application direct all such accounts and inquiries as may be necessary or proper for the purpose of ascertaining the total debts and claims having priority to or ranking with the debt or debts proposed to be paid in whole or part, and (if thought fit) the property available for the payment of such debts and claims, and may for that purpose direct the custodian or any party to issue such advertisements and require such proof by statutory declaration or otherwise as may be expedient. And the custodian may, if he think fit, carry out the duties imposed on him by the proviso to Section five (2) under the direction of the Court.

(4) In directing any payment or payments under Section five (2) the Court or Judge shall act in accordance with the ordinary

rules and practice of the Chancery Division of the High Court in the administration of estates, but so nevertheless that the Court shall not be bound to inquire into or take into account or to cause the custodian to inquire into or take into account debts and claims against the enemy to any greater extent than provided for by the proviso to Section five (2).

6.—(1) Any application under Section five (2) of the Act for payment out of property vested in the custodian of any debt or debts shall, if made to a Court in which judgment has been recovered against an enemy as such Court, be made and dealt with to and by that Court as follows:—

(2) It shall be made by summons in the proceeding in which judgment has been recovered.

(3) Such summons shall be addressed to and served on the custodian in addition to any other proper party and shall be returnable and heard as the Court in question shall direct.

(4) If on the hearing of a summons under this rule it shall happen either that the custodian makes no objection to making the payment or some part thereof, or if it shall otherwise appear clear to the Court that the payment or some part thereof ought to be made and can be made without prejudice to other persons owning debts or claims against the enemy in question, then and in either of the said cases the Court may make an order for payment accordingly but so nevertheless as not to prejudice or affect the duty of the custodian under the proviso to Section five (2).

(5) In any other case than those provided for by the last preceding sub-rule and also in any case thereby provided for where a partial payment only has been ordered the Court in which judgment has been recovered shall not as such Court order any payment or any further payment as the case may be, but may and in general shall transfer the application to be dealt with by the Court or Judge by whose order the property was vested in the custodian.

7. Any application under this Act, whether original, subsequent or other, may be proceeded with, heard and dealt with by the Court or a Judge if thought fit in the absence of an enemy or any other party who may be or appear to be abroad or whose whereabouts may not be known or whose presence may otherwise be difficult to secure, and without service of any summons on any such party or any intimation to such party other than such, if any, as the Court shall think fit. And this sub-rule shall be in addition to and by way of extension and enlargement of the ordinary powers and practice of the Court as to proceedings *ex parte* and as to substituted service.

8. The Court may at any stage of the proceedings on any application under Section four or Section five order that the case shall thenceforward be heard in private.

9. Any order made under Section four or Section five of these Rules may, should subsequent circumstances render it just so to

do, be suspended, discharged or otherwise varied or altered by the Court which made such order.

10. The following fees shall be payable under these Rules, that is to say:—

On any summons whether originating, subsequent, or ordinary, 2s. 0d.

Provided that the Court may remit or excuse either in whole or part any Court fees paid or payable under this Rule.

11. The proceedings on any application under the Act shall so far as not otherwise provided for by these Rules be conducted in accordance with the ordinary practice dealing with similar matters of the Court to which application is made. And the costs of all, and incidental to all, such proceedings shall be in the discretion of the Court.

12. These Rules may be cited as "The Trading with the Enemy (Vesting and Application of Property) Rules, 1915," and on account of urgency shall come into operation forthwith.

Ignatius J. O'Brien, C.

Schedule.

FORM OF ORIGINATING SUMMONS UNDER SECTION FOUR.

In the High Court of Justice,
Chancery Division.

In the Matter of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914,
And in the Matter of A.B. an Enemy within the Act.

Let A.B. of a person alleged to be an Enemy within the above Act and the Official Assignee of the High Court in Ireland, the custodian for Ireland under the above Act, attend at the Chambers of the _____ at the time specified in the margin hereof (or on the _____ day of _____ 19____ at _____ o'clock in the _____ noon) on the hearing of an application of C.D. of _____ who claims to be a creditor of the said A.B. (or to be entitled to recover damages against the said A.B. or to be interested in the property hereinafter referred to belonging to or held or managed for or on behalf of the said A.B.) that the undermentioned real or personal property or rights in or arising out of real or personal property may vest in the said custodian and that there may be conferred on him such powers of selling, managing and otherwise dealing with the property as may seem proper.

The following constitutes the real or personal property or rights to which this summons refers, namely (*here give short description*).

NOTE.—It will not be necessary for you to enter an appearance in the office of Judgments, Records and Writs, Four Courts, Dublin, but if you do not attend either in person or by your Solicitor at the time and place above-mentioned (or named in the endorsement hereon), such order will be made and proceedings taken as the Judge may think just and expedient.

VESSELS DETAINED OR CAPTURED BY THE ALLIES.

[Similar Notifications and Announcements are printed under the same heading at pp. 193-6 of Supplement No. 2.]

FOREIGN OFFICE NOTIFICATION, SEPTEMBER 21, 1914, AS TO
ESTABLISHMENT OF FRENCH PRIZE COURT AT BORDEAUX.(a)

With reference to the notification which appeared in the Supplementary London Gazette of the 12th inst.,(b) His Majesty's Ambassador at Bordeaux is informed that a Prize Court has been established at Bordeaux.(c)

Foreign Office,
September 21, 1914.

FOREIGN OFFICE NOTIFICATION, SEPTEMBER 28, 1914, AS TO
VESSELS DETAINED OR CAPTURED BY THE FRENCH NAVAL
AUTHORITIES.(d)

With reference to the notices which appeared in the Supplementary London Gazette of the 12th inst.(b) and the London Gazette of the 22nd inst.(c) on this subject, His Majesty's Government have now received from the French Ambassador a copy of a notification which was published in the Journal Officiel of the 10th inst., and of which the following is a translation:—

“ All persons having any interest in cargoes other than enemy cargoes laden on enemy ships captured and brought into French ports, and requiring a release of such cargoes or portion of cargoes, should make inquiries of the ‘Préfet Maritime’ of the district in which the ship is detained.

“ The ‘Préfet Maritime’ will, through the intermediary of the ‘Commissaire Chef du Service de la Solde’ or his representative, require proof of ownership and particulars as to freight, whether paid or unpaid.”

In cases where the title of the subjects or citizens of the allied or neutral States is clear and established without doubt to the

(a) This Notification was published in the “London Gazette” of September 22nd, 1914; in the “Edinburgh Gazette” of September 25th, 1914; and in the “Dublin Gazette” of September 25th, 1914.

(b) The Notification referred to is printed at p. 195 of Supplement No. 2.

(c) But see now Notification of March 25th, 1915 (printed at p. 575 below) of removal of this Court to Paris.

(d) This Notification was published in the “London Gazette” of September 29th, 1914; in the “Edinburgh Gazette” of October 2nd, 1914; and in the “Dublin Gazette” of October 2nd, 1914.

satisfaction of the "Préfet Maritime," such cargoes or portions of cargoes will be released with as little delay as possible, provided that no question of contraband arises, and subject to the adjustment of any matters relating to freight or other charges falling on the cargo. In doubtful cases recourse to the ordinary Prize Court procedure will be necessary."

With regard to cases which come before the French Prize Court established at Bordeaux (21 Rue Vauban),(a) the French Ambassador states that the interested parties should present their claims to the Court through the intermediary of an Advocate of the Council of State.

Foreign Office,
September 28, 1914.

FOREIGN OFFICE NOTIFICATION, DECEMBER 9, 1914, AS TO BRITISH CARGOES LANDED FROM GERMAN SHIPS AT TSINGTAO.(b)

His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received a telegram from His Majesty's Ambassador at Tokio to the following effect:—

British subjects who possess interests in cargoes which may have been landed from German ships at Tsingtao should address their claims, through His Majesty's Embassy at Tokio, to the Japanese Ministry for Foreign Affairs, sending detailed description of cargo, and documentary evidence in support of them.

The delivery of such cargo can only take place at Tsingtao. Permission to enter that place, subject to the consent of the military authorities, has been granted to foreigners having property there since November 20th last.

FOREIGN OFFICE NOTIFICATION, MARCH 25, 1915, AS TO REMOVAL OF FRENCH PRIZE COURT FROM BORDEAUX TO PARIS.(c)

With reference to the last paragraph of the notification which appeared in the London Gazette of September 29th last,(d) His Majesty's Government have now received information to the effect that the French Prize Court has been removed from Bordeaux to Paris and that all applications to the Court should in future be addressed to the "Conseil des Prises," Palais Royal, Paris.

(a) But see now Notification of March 25th, 1915 (printed below), of removal of this Court to Paris.

(b) This Notification was published in the "London Gazette" of December 11th, 1914; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of December 15th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of December 15th, 1914.

(c) This Notification was published in the "London Gazette" of March 30th, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of April 2nd, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of April 2nd, 1915.

(d) This Notification referred to is printed at p. 574 above.

VOTE OF CREDIT.**Naval and Military Operations and other Expenditure arising out of the War.(a)**SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE OF FEBRUARY 25TH, 1915, OF THE
SUM REQUIRED TO BE VOTED.

1914-15.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

(£37,000,000.)

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE of the AMOUNT required to be Voted, beyond the ordinary Grants of Parliament, towards defraying the Expenses which may be incurred during the Year ending the 31st March 1915 for all measures which may be taken for the SECURITY of the COUNTRY; for the conduct of NAVAL and MILITARY OPERATIONS; for assisting the FOOD SUPPLY, and promoting the CONTINUANCE of TRADE, INDUSTRY, BUSINESS and COMMUNICATIONS, whether by means of insurance or indemnity against risk, the financing of the purchase and resale of foodstuffs and materials, or otherwise; for RELIEF of DISTRESS; and generally for all expenses arising out of the existence of a state of war.

Thirty-seven Million Pounds.(b)

	£
Original Vote of Credit, 1914-5(c)	100,000,000
Add—Previous Supplementary Vote(d)	225,000,000
Sum now required	37,000,000
Total	362,000,000

Treasury Chambers, }
25 February 1915. }

F. D. Acland.

Note.—The Vote of Credit is intended to cover not only the cost of naval and military operations but also all expenditure which may be necessary or desirable in view of the conditions created by the war, *e.g.* :—

- (1) Payments under guarantees given by the Treasury for the purpose of the restoration of credit, the encouragement of trade and industry, and to facilitate the raising of funds by His Majesty's dominions or protectorates outside the United Kingdom and by Allied Powers.

(a) The Treasury Minute of August 20th, 1914, relating the Vote of Credit of that month is printed at pp. 396-401 of the Manual, and that Vote and the Supplementary Estimate of November 12th, 1914, is printed at pp. 197-199 of Supplement No. 2.

(b) This Vote of Credit was granted by the House of Commons, March 1st, 1915.

(c) See p. 197 of Supplement No. 2.

(d) See p. 198 of Supplement No. 2.

(2) Advances by way of loans or grants to His Majesty's dominions or protectorates outside the United Kingdom and to Allied Powers for the purpose of War Expenditure or of meeting difficulties arising out of the War and to Local Authorities and other bodies for undertaking public works for the relief of distress.

(3) Advances by way of temporary loans to provide funds which would otherwise be raised by the issue of securities guaranteed by Parliament.

When the Vote of Credit is used to finance the purchase and resale of foodstuffs or materials or for other operations undertaken in the public interest, which involve an immediate outlay recoverable in whole or in part by sales to the public, receipt of insurance premiums, or otherwise, advances for these purposes will be made from the Vote from time to time to separate accounts and the receipts will be credited to those accounts, the net expenditure only being charged to the Vote of Credit. Any balances standing to the credit of these accounts when they are finally closed will be paid to the Exchequer.

ESTIMATE OF FEBRUARY 25TH, 1915, OF THE SUM REQUIRED TO BE VOTED.

1915-16.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

(£250,000,000.)

ESTIMATE of the AMOUNT required to be Voted towards defraying the Expenses which may be incurred during the Year ending the 31st March 1916 for general NAVY and ARMY SERVICES in so far as specific provision is not made therefor by PARLIAMENT; for the conduct of NAVAL and MILITARY OPERATIONS; for all measures which may be taken for the SECURITY of the COUNTRY; for assisting the FOOD SUPPLY, and promoting the CONTINUANCE of TRADE, INDUSTRY, BUSINESS, and COMMUNICATIONS, whether by means of insurance or indemnity against risk, the financing of the purchase and resale of foodstuffs and materials, or otherwise; for RELIEF of DISTRESS; and generally for all expenses, beyond those provided for in the ordinary Grants of Parliament, arising out of the existence of a state of war.

Two Hundred and Fifty Million Pounds.(a)

Treasury Chambers,
25 February 1915. }

F. D. Acland.

(a) This Vote of Credit was granted by the House of Commons, March 1st, 1915.

Note.—The Vote of Credit is intended to cover not only the cost of Navy and Army Services and warlike operations but also all expenditure which may be necessary or desirable in view of the conditions created by the war, *e.g.* :—

- (1) Payments under guarantees given by the Treasury for the purpose of the restoration of credit, the encouragement of trade and industry, and to facilitate the raising of funds by His Majesty's dominions or protectorates outside the United Kingdom and by Allied Powers.
- (2) Advances by way of loans or grants to His Majesty's dominions or protectorates outside the United Kingdom and to Allied Powers for the purpose of War Expenditure or of meeting difficulties arising out of the War and to Local Authorities and other bodies for undertaking public works for the relief of distress.
- (3) Advances by way of temporary loans to provide funds which would otherwise be raised by the issue of securities guaranteed by Parliament.

When the Vote of Credit is used to finance the purchase and resale of foodstuffs or materials or for other operations undertaken in the public interest, which involve an immediate outlay recoverable in whole or in part by sales to the public, receipt of insurance premiums, or otherwise, advances for these purposes will be made from the Vote from time to time to separate accounts and receipts will be credited to those accounts, the net expenditure only being charged to the Vote of Credit. Any balances standing to the credit of these accounts when they are finally closed will be paid to the Exchequer.

APPENDIXES.

<i>Prohibitions and Restrictions on the Exportation of Goods,</i> p. 579.	<i>C. Aliens Restriction Orders Consolidated,</i> p. 629.
<i>Defence of the Realm Regu- lations Consolidated,</i> p. 605.	

Appendix A.

PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS ON THE EXPORTATION OF GOODS.^(a)

<i>Alphabetical List of Goods Prohibited for Exportation,</i> p. 579.	<i>II. List of Contraband Goods,</i> p. 602.
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[These Lists are revised to April 30th, 1915.]

1. Alphabetical List of Goods Prohibited for Exportation.

The Goods enumerated in this List are prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom by Proclamation of February 3rd, 1915,^(b) as modified by Orders of Council of March 2nd and 18th, and April 15th, 21st, and 26th, 1915^(c). These Goods fall into Classes, **A**, **B**, **C**, and **D**, the Class to which each species of goods belongs being shown in the 2nd Column.

The Proclamation and Orders of Council Prohibit the Exportation of:—

^(a) The Order of April 26th, 1915, of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise (printed at p. 497 above) requires **Pre-entry** of:—

(1) goods of **whatever description** intended for exportation or carriage coastwise ;
(2) goods intended for shipment as stores on any ship, **being** goods subject to any prohibition or restriction outwards and **not being** goods required for consumption by the crew or passengers of the ship.

^(b) The Proclamation of February 3rd, 1915, is printed at pp. 382-392 above.

^(c) These 5 Orders of Council are printed at pp. 393-402 above.

Class **A** Goods to all destinations.

„ **B** Goods to all destinations other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

„ **C** Goods to all foreign Ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium,^(a) Spain, and Portugal.

„ **D** Goods to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands, and Sweden.

In this List the grouping of allied substances by the Proclamation and Orders under such headings as “Chemicals” or “Metals and Ores,” is followed, but in addition each species of goods is also entered in its own strict alphabetical position, and in the case of goods having a compound name the entry is again repeated: thus “zinc” will be found both under Z (zinc) and M (metals), and prussiate of soda under C (chemicals), P (prussiate), and S (soda). Wherever the description in the Proclamation or Orders of the goods is sufficiently simple to so allow, the duplicated entry affords complete direct information as to the class into which the goods fall, without need of cross reference. The necessity of turning from one part of the List to another, is thus restricted to the cases of goods subject to qualification or exception.

Goods.	Class.
Accoutrements, namely, web equipment, leather belts, leather bandoliers, leather pouches, other leather articles of personal equipment manufactured for military purposes	B
Acetanilide	
Acetate, Amyl	
Acetate, Calcium, and all other metallic acetates	A
Aceto-celluloses	
Acetone	
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin)	B
Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids	

(a) The Orders of Council of March 18th and April 15th, 21st and 26th 1915, in prohibiting the exportation of goods to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain, and Portugal, do not (as the Proclamation of February 3rd, 1915, did) except the ports of Belgium from that prohibition. The Order of Council of March 2nd, 1915, only refers to goods in Class B, and therefore is not in question.

The goods in Class C as regards which Belgian ports are not thus specifically excepted from the prohibition are anthracite; binder twine; compressed and desiccated soups; lacs of all kinds, including shellac, gum lac, seed lac, stick lac, and other forms of lac, but not including lac dye; metal working machinery; and raw cotton.

The Trading with the Enemy (Occupied Territory) Proclamation, 1915 (printed under the heading “TRADING WITH THE ENEMY” at p. 547 above), directs that the Proclamations as to Trading with the Enemy shall apply to territory in hostile occupation as they apply to an enemy country.

Goods.	Class.
aeroplanes, airships, balloons and aircraft, of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable as intended for use in connection with aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft, including:—Gold beaters' skin; shantung silk in the piece; flax fabric suitable for aeroplanes; non-inflammable "celluloid" sheet (or similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water); aeroplane dope; high tensile steel tubes; aeroplane instruments (aneroids, barographs, revolution indicators); aeroplane turnbuckles; steel stampings; magnetos; aeroplane engines and parts; fusel oil (amyl alcohol); amyl acetate; aceto-celluloses; triphenyl phosphate	A
aircraft and airships. <i>See under "Aeroplanes"</i> ...	
alcohol, amyl (fusel oil)	
alcohol, methylic	
alkaline bromides	
alkaline tartrates	
alloys of aluminium	
alloys of antimony	
alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper and phosphor bronze)	
alloys, ferro. <i>See under "Ferro alloys"</i>	
alum, chrome	B
alumina and salts of aluminium	
aluminium and alloys of aluminium and bauxite ...	
alunite	
ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound, (other than ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide) and liquefied ammonia and ammonia liquor	
Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide	
ammunition factories, plant for, <i>see under "Implementments and apparatus"</i>	
amyl acetate	
amyl alcohol (fusel oil)	
aneroids. <i>See under "Aeroplanes"</i>	
aniline, compounds of, except aniline salt	B
aniline oil and aniline salt	A
animal oils and fats, all	B
animals, forage and food for, <i>see under "Forage and food for Animals"</i>	A
animals, living, for food	B
animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war	A
anthracite	C(a)
antimony and alloys of antimony	B
antimony, sulphides and oxides of	
antipyrine (phenazone)	A
anti-tetanus serum	
arachides (ground nuts)	B

(a) *See footnote (a) to p. 580.*

Goods.	Class.
Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material	C
Arms (except unrifled firearms) and their component parts	A
unrifled firearms for sporting purposes	C
Asbestos	C
Ash and ash three-ply wood	A
Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid)	C
Auxiliary machinery, ships'	C
Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including paper bags) ...	A
Balloons. <i>See under "Aeroplanes"</i>	A
Bandages, surgical, and dressing (including buttercloth)	B
Bandoliers, leather	
Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same	A
Barium chlorate	B
Barley and oats, including barley meal and pearled barley, and oatmeal	A
Barographs. <i>See under "Aeroplanes"</i>	B
Bauxite	A
Bayonets and parts thereof	B
Beans (not including haricot beans) for animals ...	A
Beans, castor	
Beans, soya	B
Beef, fresh or refrigerated	A
Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids	B
Belts, leather	B
Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates	A
Benzol and cresol and the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol ...	B
Bicarbonate of potash	
Bichromate of potash	C
Bicycles, and their component parts and accessories to motor bicycles	B
Bicycles, tyres for. <i>See under "Cycles"</i>	A
Bills, steel (used in the making of boots and shoes) ...	C(a)
Binder twine	C
Binnacles	A
Biscuit meal (for animals)	C
Bismuth and its salts	
Bladders, casings, and sausage skins	B
Blankets, coloured, exceeding 3½ lbs. in weight, known as "woollen" blankets	B
Blubber. <i>See under "Oil, whale."</i>	
Boats and craft of all kinds	C
Boiler packings (including slagwool)	B
Boiler tubes for shipbuilding	A
Boots, heavy, for men	D
Boots, military, undressed or dressed leather suitable for Boots and shoes, articles used in making. <i>See under "Grindery."</i>	
Boxes, tin, for food packing	A
Bran and pollard	A

(a) See footnote (a) to p. 580.

Goods.	Class.
Brass and brass sheets, wire, &c. <i>See under "Metals"</i>	B
Brass rivets (used in making of boots and shoes) ...	A
Brewers' and distillers' grains ...	
Brewers' dried yeast ...	B
Bromine and alkaline bromides ...	
Bronze, phosphor-bronze, bronze wire, &c., <i>see under "Metals"</i>	B
Buckets. <i>See under "Camp equipment"</i>	
Buckwheat ...	A
Buffaloes, hides of ...	B
Butter ...	
Buttercloth ...	A
Cakes and meals for animals, the following, namely:—	
Biscuit meal ...	A
Calf meal ...	
Coconut or poonac cake ...	A
Compound cakes and meal ...	
Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated, and cottonseed meal ...	A
Fishmeal and concentrated fish ...	
Gluten meal or gluten feed ...	A
Ground nut cake and meal ...	
Husk meal ...	A
Linseed cake and meal ...	
Locust bean meal ...	A
Maize germ meal ...	
Maize meal ...	A
Meat meal ...	
Palmnut cake and meal ...	A
Rape seed cake and meal ...	
Soya bean cake and meal ...	A
Calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates ...	
Calcium nitrate ...	A
Wool meal (for animals) ...	
Woolskins ...	A
Camp equipment, articles of, including tents and their component parts, ovens, camp kettles, buckets, lanterns, and horse rugs ...	
Amphor ...	B
Andy, sugar ...	C
Canisters, tin, for food packing ...	B
Cannon and other ordnance and machine guns, and carriages and mountings for, and parts thereof ...	D
Cantharides and its preparations ...	A
Canvas, flaxen. <i>See under "Flaxen canvas"</i>	C
Carbolic acid ...	
Carbonate of potash... ..	A
Carbons, suitable for searchlights ...	B
Cardigan jackets ...	A
Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance, and for machine guns and parts thereof ...	A
Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts ...	

Goods.	Class.
Cartridges, silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for	A
Cartridges, gauges for, and dies for cartridge cases ...	C
Carts, two-wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over, and their distinctive component parts ...	B
Casings, bladders, and sausage skins ...	C
Castings, iron and steel, for hulls and machinery of ships	B
Castor beans ...	B
Cattle foods of all kinds, patent and proprietary ...	A
Cattle, hides of ...	B
Caustic potash ...	A
"Celluloid" sheet, non-inflammable (or similar trans- parent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water) ...	B
Cheese ...	A
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and dye stuffs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, and tanning extracts, namely:—	B
Acetanilide ...	A
Acetone ...	B
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) ...	B
Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids ...	B
Alcohol, methylic ...	B
Alumina and salts of aluminium ...	B
Ammonia, liquefied ...	B
Ammonia liquor ...	B
Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound, other than ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sul- phocyanide ...	B
Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide	A
Aniline oil and aniline salt ...	B
Aniline, compounds of, except aniline salt ...	B
Antimony, sulphides and oxides of ...	A
Antipyrine (phenazone) ...	A
Anti-tetanus serum ...	A
Barium chlorate ...	B
Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids ...	C
Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates ...	B
Bismuth and its salts ...	A
Bromine and alkaline bromides... ...	A
Calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates ...	A
Calcium nitrate ...	A
Cantharides and its preparations ...	B
Carbolic acid ...	B
Chloral and its preparations, including chloramid ...	B
Chloride of tin ...	A
Coal tar distillation products, namely, benzol and cresol and the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol ...	A
Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, includ- ing aniline oil and aniline salt ...	B
Coca and its preparations and alkaloids ...	A
Collodion ...	A

Goods.	Class.
Chemicals, drugs, &c.—continued.	
Copper iodide	B
Copper, suboxide of	
Copper sulphate	
Cresol, all preparations of (including cresylic acid)	A
and nitro-cresol (except saponified cresol)	
Cresol (saponified)	B
Cyanamide	A
Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium...	
Dimethylaniline	
Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products	A
Emetin and its salts	
Ergot of rye, not including liquid extract or other medicinal preparations of ergot	
Eucaine hydrochlor	B
Formic aldehyde	
Fulminate of mercury	
Fusel oil	A
Gentian and its preparations	
Glycerine, crude and refined	
Henbane and its preparations	A
Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its preparations	B
Hydrobromic acid	
Hydroquinone	
Indigo, natural	A
Iodine and its preparations and compounds	
Ipecacuanha root	
Mercury, salts and preparations of	C
Methylaniline	A
Neo-salvarsan	
Nitric acid	
Nitrotoluol	C
Novocain	
Nux Vomica and its alkaloids and preparations	
Opium and its preparations and alkaloids	A
Paraffin, liquid medicinal	
Paraformaldehyde and trioxymethylene "Peptone Witte"	
Peroxide of manganese	B
Phenacetin	
Picric acid and its components	
Potash, caustic	B
Potash salts, namely:—	
Bicarbonate	
Bichromate	A
Carbonate	
Chlorate	
Chloride	B
Chrome alum	

	Goods.	Class.
Chemicals, drugs, &c.—continued.		
Potash salts—continued.		
Cyanide	A
Metabisulphite	B
Nitrate (saltpetre)	A
Permanganate	
Prussiate	B
Sulphate (including Kainit)	
Protargol, not including silver proteinate	A
Prussiate of soda	B
Saccharin (including "saxin")	A
Salicylic acid, salicylate of soda, and methyl salicylate	
Salol	A
Salvarsan	
Santonin and its preparations	B
Sodium chlorate and perchlorate	
Sodium nitrate	A
Sulphonal	
Sulphur	A
Sulphuric acid	
Tanning, extracts for use in, the following:—		
Chestnut extract	B
Oakwood extract	
Tanning substances of all kinds (including extracts for use in tanning) except chestnut extract, oakwood extract, and valonia		
Tartaric acid and alkaline tartrates	A
Thorium oxide, thorium nitrate, and other salts of thorium	
Thymol and its preparations	B
Trephenyl phosphate	
Trional	A
Urea and its compounds	
Valonia	B
Zinc sulphate	
Chestnut extract	A
Chloral and its preparations, including chloramid	
Chloramid	A
Chlorate, barium	
Chlorate of potash	B
Chlorate of sodium	
Chloride of potash	B
Chloride of tin	
Chrome alum	C
Chrome, ferro	
Chrome ore	B
Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments	
Cloth (hemp)	B
Cloth, woollen and worsted	
Clothing. See under "Leather," "Uniform," and "Woollen."		
Clover seeds	C
Coal. See under "Anthracite."		

Goods.	Class.
Coal sacks	B
Coal tar distillation products, namely, benzol and cresol and the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol	A
Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, including aniline oil and aniline salt, and dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from such products	
Cobalt	B
Coca and its preparations and alkaloids	C
Cocoa powder	A
Coconut or poonac cake (for animals)	B
Coconuts	A
Collodion	
Compasses for ships, and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles	C
Compasses, other than ships' compasses	A
Compound cakes and meal (for animals)	C(a)
Compressed and desiccated soups	B
Condenser plates. <i>See under</i> "Copper"	C
Condenser tubes for shipbuilding	B
Copper iodide	C
Copper ore	
Copper, suboxide of	
Copper sulphate	
Copper unwrought and part wrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper and phosphor bronze), copper and brass sheets, circles, slabs, bars, pipes, ingots, scrap, rods, plates, solid drawn tubes, condenser plates, copper wire, brass wire, bronze wire, solder containing copper	B
Copper wire	
Copra... ..	
Cordage (hemp) and twine, not including cordage or twine of manila hemp or reaper or binder twine	C(a)
Binder twine	C
Cordite factories, plant for. <i>See under</i> "Implements and Apparatus"	
Corn. <i>See under</i> "Barley," "Oats," "Offals of corn and grain," and "Wheat."	
Cotton, raw	C(a)
Cotton seed	B
Cotton seed cake, decorticated and undecorticated, and cotton seed meal	A
Cotton waste of all descriptions	B
Craft of all kinds	
Cresol, all preparations of (including cresylic acid) and nitro-cresol (except saponified cresol)	A
Cresol and benzol and the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol	
Cresol (saponified)	B

(a) *See* footnote (a) to p. 580.

Goods.	Class.
Cresylic acid	A
Cutlan studs (used in making of boots and shoes) ...	
Cyanamide	
Cyanide of potash	
Cycles, viz., bicycles and their component parts ...	C
Cycles, motor. <i>See under</i> "Motor vehicles."	
Cycles, tyres for, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres	B
Dari	A
Deer skins, dressed and undressed	B
Delta metal	
Desiccated soups	C(a)
Diamonds prepared for use in jewelled draw plates for drawing steel wire... ..	B
Dies for cartridge cases	C
Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium ...	A
Dimethylaniline	
Distillers' grains	C
Ditching and trenching, machinery for	
Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire, and diamonds prepared for use therein	B
Dressing (surgical) and bandages (including buttercloth)	C
Drugs. <i>See under</i> "Chemicals, &c."	
Duck cloth, linen	C
Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and such products for use in dye manufacture, including aniline oil and aniline salt	A
Eggs in shells... ..	B
Emetin and its salts	A
Engine packings (including slagwool)	C
Ergot of rye, not including liquid extract or other medicinal preparations of ergot	A
Eucaïne hydrochlor	
Explosives of all kinds	A
Extract of meat	C
Extracts, tanning. <i>See under</i> "Tanning, extracts for."	B
Fats. <i>See under</i> "Oils"	
Ferro alloys, including:—	
Ferro-chrome	
Ferro-manganese	
Ferro-molybdenum	
Ferro-nickel	
Ferro-titanium	
Ferro-tungsten	
Ferro-vanadium	
Spiegeleisen	
Ferro-silicon	

(a) *See footnote (a) to p. 589.*

Goods.	Class.
Field glasses and telescopes... ..	A
Field service telegraph and telephone cable	B
Firearms, rifled, of all kinds, and their component parts	A
Firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes	C
Fishmeal and concentrated fish	A
Fish oil. <i>See under</i> "Oil, whale"	B
Flax fabric suitable for aeroplanes	A
Flax, raw	
Flaxen canvas, namely:—	C
Hammock canvas	
Kitbag canvas	
Merchant Navy canvas	
Royal Navy canvas	
Tent canvas	
Floating docks, and their distinctive component parts...	B
Food. <i>See under</i> "Forage and food for animals" and "Provisions and victuals."	
Food packing, tin boxes and tin canisters for	D
Forage and food for animals, namely:—	B
Barley and oats	
Beans (not including haricot beans)	
Brewers' and distillers' grains	
Brewers' dried yeast	
Buckwheat	
Cakes and meals, the following, namely:—	A
Biscuit meal	
Calf meal	
Coconut or poonac cake	
Compound cakes and meal	
Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated, and cottonseed meal	
Fishmeal and concentrated fish	
Gluten meal or gluten feed	
Ground nut cake and meal	
Husk meal	
Linseed cake and meal... ..	
Locust bean meal	
Maize germ meal	
Maize meal	
Meat meal	
Palmnut cake and meal	
Rape seed cake and meal	
Soya bean cake and meal	
Dari	
Hay	
Hempseed	
Lentils	
Maize	
Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings	
Millet	

Goods.	Class.
Forage and food for animals— <i>continued</i> .	
Offals of corn and grain, including:—	
Bran and pollard	A
Mill dust and screenings of all kinds	
Rice meal (or bran) and dust	
Sharps and middlings	
Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds	
Peas (except split, tinned and bottled peas, packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles)(a)	B
Straw	
Forges, portable	C
Forgings, iron and steel for hulls and machinery of ships	
Formic aldehyde	B
Fuel (oil), shale	
Fuel oil, petroleum, including turpentine substitute and paraffin oil	A
Fulminate of mercury	
Fusel oil (amyl alcohol)	B
Galvanised wire. <i>See under "Wire"</i>	C
Gauges for shells or cartridges	A
Gentian and its preparations	
Glass for optical instruments	B
Gloves, woollen	A
Gluten meal or gluten feed	B
Glycerine, crude and refined	
Goat skins, dressed and undressed	A
Goldbeaters' skin	B
Graphite, including foundry (moulding) plumbago and plumbago for lubricating	
Grass seeds	C
Grease, lubricating. <i>See under "Lubricants."</i>	
Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes:	
Brass rivets, for use by hand or machine	A
Cutlan studs, for use by hand or machine	
Heel attaching pins, for use by hand or machine	
Heel tips	
Heel tip nails	
Hobnails of all descriptions	
Lasting tacks or rivets, for use by hand or machine	
Protector studs	A
Screwing wire	
Steel bills, for use by hand or machine	B
Groundnut cake and meal for animals	C
Ground nuts (Arachides)	
Grubbers whether of combination pattern or otherwise and helves and handles for same	C(b)
Gum lac. <i>See under "Lacs"</i>	

(a) The Peas to which this item relates as being "Food and Forage for Animals" are Dun and Maple Peas. As to the other Peas, *see* "Provisions and Victuals which may be used as food for man."

(b) *See* footnote (a) to p. 580.

Goods.	Class.
Gun metal	B
Hammock canvas (flaxen)	C
Handles for pickaxes, grubbers, spades, and shovels ...	C
Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes	
Harness and saddlery, leather dressed and undressed suitable for... ..	A
Hawser	B
Hay	A
Heel attaching pins, heel tip nails, and heel tips (used in the making of boots and shoes)	A
Heliographs	
Helves and handles for pickaxes, grubbers, spades, and shovels	C
Hemp, other than manila hemp	A
Hemp, the following manufactures of:—	B
Cloth	
Cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of manila hemp or reaper or binder twine	C(a)
Binder twine	
Hempseed	A
Henbane and its preparations	C
Herrings, cured or salted, in barrels or cases, including dry salted herrings and herrings in brine	
Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its preparations	B
Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses, and calfskins ...	A
Hobnails of all descriptions used in making of boots and shoes	
Horse hides	B
Horse rugs. <i>See under</i> "Camp equipment"	
Horse shoes	A
Hosiery needles	
Husk meal	B
Hydrobromic acid	A
Hydroquinone	C
Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land and sea, namely, plant for cordite and ammunition factories, viz.:—	
Cordite presses	C
Dies for cartridge cases	
Gauges for shells or cartridges	A
Incorporators	
Lapping machines	B
Rifling machines	
Wire-winding machines	A
Incorporators. <i>See under</i> "Implements"	
India-rubber, sheet, vulcanised	A
Indigo, natural	

(a) *See* footnote (a) to p. 580.

Goods.	Class.
Intrrenching tools and intrrenching implements, namely, pick-axes and grubbers, whether of combination pattern or otherwise; spades and shovels of all descriptions; helves and handles for pick-axes, grubbers, spades and shovels; and machinery for trenching and ditching	C
Iodide, copper	B
Iodine and its preparations and compounds	C
Ipecacuanha root	A
Iron castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships	C
Iron, haematite pig	C
Iron plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding ...	C
Iron ore	C
Iron pyrites	C
Jellies, mineral	B
Jellies containing rubber	B
Jerseys, woollen	C
Jute piece goods	B
Jute, raw	C
Jute yarns	C
Kainit	B
Kettles, camp. <i>See under</i> "Camp equipment" ...	A
Khaki woollen cloth	C
Kitbag canvas (flaxen)	C
Lacs of all kinds, including shellac, gum lac, seed lac, stick lac, and other forms of lac, but not including lac dye	C(a)
Lamb's wool. <i>See under</i> "Wool" and "Woollen" ...	C
Lamps, signalling, of all kinds capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code	B
Lanterns. <i>See under</i> "Camp equipment"	C
Lapping machines	B
Lard and imitation lard	A
Lasting tacks or rivets used in making of boots or shoes	A
Lead ore	B
Lead, pig, sheet or pipe (including solder containing lead)	B
Leather belts, bandoliers and pouches, and leather articles of personal equipment manufactured for military purposes	A
Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots or military clothing	A
Lentils... ..	C
Linen close canvas	B
Linen duck cloth	A
Linseed	B
Linseed cake and meal for animals	A
Locust bean meal for animals	B
Lubricants	B

(a) *See footnote (a) to p. 580.*

Goods.	Class.
Lubricating, plumbago for. <i>See under</i> "Graphite" ...	B
Machine guns, and carriages and mountings for, and parts thereof ...	A
Machinery, metal working ...	C(a)
Machinery for trenching or ditching ...	C
Magnetos. <i>See under</i> "Aeroplanes" ...	A
Mahogany ...	C
Maize ...	A
Maize germ meal for animals ...	
Maize meal for animals ...	
Malt ...	B
Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings ...	A
Manganese, manganese ore, and ferro-manganese ...	B
Manganese, peroxide of ...	A
Margarine ...	B
Marine engines, and parts thereof ...	C
Meals and cakes. <i>See under</i> "Cakes and meals for animals."	
Meat, animals living, for food ...	B
Meat meal ...	A
Meat, namely, beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated ...	
Meat, tinned, and extract of ...	C
Medicinal preparations. <i>See under</i> "Chemicals, &c."	
Men's woollen underwear of all kinds ...	B
Merchant Navy canvas (flaxen) ...	C
Mercury, and fulminate of mercury ...	B
Mercury, salts and preparations of ...	C
Mess tins, and water bottles for military use ...	
Metabisulphite of potash ...	B
Metallic acetates, all ...	A
Metal working machinery ...	C
Metals and ores, the following, viz.:—	
Aluminium and alloys of aluminium ...	B
Antimony and alloys of antimony ...	
Bauxite ...	
Chrome ore ...	
Cobalt ...	C
Copper ore ...	
Copper unwrought and part wrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper and phosphor bronze), copper and brass sheets, circles, slabs, bars, pipes, ingots, scrap, rods, plates, solid drawn tubes, condenser plates, copper wire, brass wire, bronze wire, solder containing copper ...	B
Iron, haematite pig ...	C
Iron ore ...	
Iron pyrites ...	
Lead ore ...	B

(a) *See* footnote (a) to p. 580.

Goods.	Class.
Metals and ores—continued.	
Lead, pig, sheet or pipe (including solder containing lead)	B
Manganese and manganese ore	
Mercury	
Molybdenum and molybdenite	
Nickel and nickel ore	
Scheelite	
Selenium	
Tin and tin ore	
Tungsten	
Vanadium	
Wolframite	
Zinc and zinc ore (including zinc ashes, spelter, spelter dross, and zinc sheets)	A
Methyl salicylate	
Methylaniline	
Methylic alcohol	B
Mica (including mica splittings) and micanite	
Military accoutrements. <i>See under "Accoutrements"</i>	A
Military boots or military clothing, leather, dressed or undressed, suitable for	
Military equipment and uniform clothing	B
Mill dust and screenings of all kinds	A
Millet	B
Mineral jellies	
Mineral oil. <i>See under "Lubricants" and "Oil."</i>	B
Mines and parts thereof	
Molybdenum, molybdenite and ferro-molybdenum	
Motor spirit	C
Motor vehicles of all kinds, including motor bicycles, and their distinctive component parts and accessories	
Motor vehicles, tyres for, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres	B
Mountings for cannon, &c.	A
Munitions of war, implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of. <i>See under "Implements and Apparatus"</i>	C
Mutton, fresh or refrigerated	A
Nails, heel-tip and hobnails (of all descriptions) used in the making of boots and shoes	
Nautical instruments, all kinds of	C
Naval brass	B
Navy canvas	C
Neat's foot oil	B
Needles, hosiery	A
Neo-salvarsan	
Nickel, nickel ore and ferro-nickel	B
Nitrate of ammonium	A
Nitrate of calcium	
Nitrate of potash	
Nitrate of sodium	B

Goods.	Class.
nitrate of thorium	A
nitre (Saltpetre)	
nitric acid	
nitro-cresol (except saponified cresol)	B
Saponified cresol	
nitrotoluol	A
oils, silk	
oils, wool	B
novocain	A
nuts, oleaginous. <i>See under</i> "Oleaginous nuts."	
nox Vomica and its alkaloids and preparations	C
oakwood extract	A
oats, including oatmeal	B
offals of corn and grain, including:—	
Bran and pollard	A
Mill dust and screenings of all kinds	
Rice meal (or bran) and dust	
Sharps and middlings	
oil, aniline	B
oil, blast furnace (except creosote and creosote oil)	
oil fuel, shale	A
oil, fusel (amyl alcohol)	
oil, lubricating. <i>See under</i> "Lubricants."	
oil, neat's foot	B
oil, petroleum fuel (including turpentine substitute and paraffin oil) and petroleum gas oil	
oil, turpentine	
oil, whale (train, blubber, sperm), seal oil, shark oil, fish oil generally, and mixture or compounds of any of the foregoing	
oils, animal, and fats, all	
oils, vegetable, and fats, all (not including essential oils)	
oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, the following, namely:—	
Castor beans	
Coconuts	
Copra	
Cotton seed	
Ground nuts (Arachides)	
Linseed	
Palm kernels	
Rape seed	
Sesame seed	
Soya beans	
opium and its preparations and alkaloids	A
optical instruments, glass for	
ordnance, and carriages and mountings for, and parts thereof	
ores. <i>See under</i> "Metals and ores."	
ovens. <i>See under</i> "Camp equipment"	B
oxide of thorium	A
oxides of antimony	B

Goods.	Class.
Packings, engine and boiler (including slagwool) ...	C
Palm kernels	B
Palm-nut cake and meal	A
Paraffin, liquid medicinal	A
Paraffin oil	B
Paraffin wax	
Paraformaldehyde and trioxymethylene	A
Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds	
Pearled barley	B
Peas. <i>See under</i> "Forage" and "Provisions and victuals." (a)	
"Peptone Witte"	A
Perchlorate of ammonium	
Perchlorate of sodium	
Periscopes	
Permanganate of potash	
Peroxide of manganese	B
Petroleum, fuel oil (including turpentine substitute and paraffin oil)	
Petroleum, gas oil	
Petroleum spirit and motor spirit (including Shell spirit)	
Pharmaceutical preparations. <i>See under</i> "Chemicals &c."	
Phenacetin	A
Phenazone (antipyrine)	B
Phosphor copper and phosphor bronze	C
Pick-axes, whether of combination pattern or otherwise...	
Pick-axes, helves and handles for	A
Picric acid and its components	B
Pigskins, dressed or undressed	A
Pins, heel attaching, used in making of boots and shoes	C
Plates, iron and steel	D
Plates, tin	B
Plumbago, foundry (moulding), and for lubricating ...	A
Pollard and bran	
Poonac or coconut cake	
Portable forges	B
Potash, caustic	
Potash salts, namely:—	
Bicarbonate	A
Bichromate	
Carbonate	B
Chlorate	
Chloride	A
Chrome alum	B
Cyanide	A
Metabisulphite	B
Nitrate (saltpetre)... ..	A

(a) Peas for animals fall under Class A. *See under* "Forage and food."

Goods.	Class.
potash salts— <i>continued</i> .	
Permanganate	A
Prussiate	B
Sulphate (including Kainit)	
ouches, leather	A
projectiles of all kinds and their component parts	
rotargol, not including silver proteinate	
rotector studs, used in making of boots or shoes	
rovisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—	
Animals, living, for food... ..	B
Barley and oats, including barley meal and pearled barley, and oatmeal	
Butter	
Cheese	C
Cocoa powder	C(a)
Compressed and desiccated soups	B
Eggs in shells	C
Herrings, cured or salted, in barrels or cases, including dry salted herrings and herrings in brine	B
Lard and imitation lard	
Malt	
Margarine	A
Meat, namely, beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated	C
Meat, tinned meats and extract of meat	B
Nuts. <i>See under</i> "Oleaginous nuts."	
Peas, except tinned and bottled peas and peas packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles(b)	
Sugar, refined and candy	B
Sugar, unrefined	
Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal	
ussiate of potash	B
ussiate of soda	
ags, woollen, applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not	
ailway material, both fixed and rolling stock	C
ange finders and parts thereof	A
ape seed	B
ape seed cake and meal	A
aw Cotton	C(a)
evolution indicators. <i>See under</i> "Aeroplanes"	A
ice meal (or bran) and dust	
ifing machines	C
ivets or lasting tacks, and brass rivets used in making of boots and shoes	A
olling stock (railway)	
ope (steel wire) and hawsers	B
osin	C
oyal Navy canvas (flaxen)	

(a) *See* footnote (a) to p. 580.

(b) The peas referred to in this item are "split peas." As to Dun and
apple Peas *see* "Forage and food for animals."

Goods.	Class.
Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres ...	B
Rugs (horse rugs) ...	A
Saccharin (including "saxin") ...	C
Sacks of all kinds ...	B
Sacks, coal ...	
Saddlery and harness which can be used for military purposes ...	
Saddlery and harness, leather, dressed or undressed, suitable for ...	
Salicylic acid, salicylate of soda and methyl salicylate ...	A
Salol ...	
Saltpetre (nitrate of potash) ...	
Salvarsan ...	
Santonin and its preparations ...	
Saponified cresol ...	B
Sausage skins ...	C
Saxin ...	A
Scheelite ...	B
Screwing wire used in making of boots or shoes ...	A
Seal oil. <i>See under</i> "Oil, whale"	
Search-lights ...	B
Search-lights, carbons suitable for ...	A
Sectional material for shipbuilding ...	C
Seed, cotton, rape, and sesame ...	B
Seed lac. <i>See under</i> Lacs ...	C(a)
Seeds, clover and grass ...	C
Seeds, oleaginous. <i>See under</i> "Oleaginous seeds."	
Selenium ...	
Sesame seed ...	B
Shale (oil fuel) ...	
Shantung silk in the piece ...	A
Shark oil. <i>See under</i> "Oil, whale"	B
Sharps and middlings ...	
Sheepgut ...	A
Sheepskins, tanned ...	
Sheepskins, whether woolled or not ...	B
Sheep's wool. <i>See under</i> "Wool" and "Woollen."	
Shell spirit ...	B
Shellac. <i>See under</i> "Lacs"	C(a)
Shells, gauges for ...	
Shipbuilding materials, namely:—	
Boiler tubes ...	
Condenser tubes ...	C
Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships ...	

(a) *See footnote (a) to p. 580.*

Goods.	Class.
Shipbuilding materials, namely— <i>continued</i> .	
Iron and steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding ...	C
Marine engines, and parts thereof ...	
Ships' auxiliary machinery ...	
Ships' compasses and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles ...	
Hovels and spades of all descriptions and helves and handles for same ...	B
Signalling apparatus, submarine sound ...	
Signalling lamps of all kinds capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code ...	
Silicon, ferro ...	
Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges	A
Silk noils ...	
Silk, shantung, in the piece ...	
Skins, calf ...	
Skins, cattle, buffalo, and horse hides ...	B
Skins, deer, dressed and undressed ...	
Skins, goat, dressed and undressed ...	
Skins, pig, dressed or undressed ...	
Skins, sheep, whether woolled or not, and tanned sheep skins ...	C
Wool ...	
Wool, woollen ...	
Soda, prussiate of ...	
Soda, salicylate of ...	A
Sodium chlorate ...	
Sodium nitrate ...	
Sodium perchlorate ...	
Sodium, veronal ...	B
Solder containing copper or lead ...	
Solutions containing rubber ...	
Sounding machines and gear ...	
Soups, compressed and desiccated ...	C(a)
Soya bean cake and meal ...	
Soya beans ...	
Spades and shovels of all descriptions, and helves and handles for same ...	
Spelter and spelter dross ...	C
Sperm oil. <i>See under "Oil, whale"</i> ...	
Spiegeleisen ...	
Spirit, petroleum, and motor spirit (including Shell spirit) ...	B
Spirit, turpentine ...	
Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof ...	
Spruce ...	
Steel bills used in making of boots and shoes ...	A

(a) See footnote (a) to p. 580.

Goods.	Class.
Steel castings	C
Steel stampings	A
Steel tubes, high tensile	
Steel wire	B
Stick lac. <i>See under "Lacs"</i>	C(a)
Straw	A
Studs, cutlan and protector used in the making of boots and shoes	
Submarine sound signalling apparatus	B
Suboxide of copper	
Sugar, refined and candy	
Sugar, unrefined	
Sulphate of copper	
Sulphate of potash	A
Sulphate, zinc	
Sulphides of antimony	B
Sulphocyanide of ammonium	
Sulphonal	A
Sulphur	
Sulphuric acid	B
Surgical bandages and dressing (including buttercloth)	
Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being firearms) and parts thereof	A
Tacks, lasting, or rivets (used in making of boots or shoes)	A
Tanning, extracts for use in, the following:—	
Chestnut extract	A
Oakwood extract	
Tanning substances of all kinds (including extracts for use in tanning) except chestnut extract, oakwood extract, and valonia	B
Valonia	A
Tartaric acid and alkaline tartrates	B
Telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones, material for	C
Telephones, material for	
Telephone sets and parts thereof, field service telegraph and telephone cable	B
Telescopes and field glasses	A
Tent canvas (flaxen)	C
Tents and their component parts. <i>See under "Camp equipment"</i>	B
Thorium oxide, thorium nitrate, and other salts of thorium	A
Three-ply wood, ash	
Thymol and its preparations	B
Tin and tin ore	
Tin, chloride of	D
Tin plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing	
Tinned meats and extract of meat	C
Tips, heel (used in making of boots and shoes)	A

(a) See footnote (a) to p. 580.

Goods.	Class.
Titanium, ferro	B
Toluol and mixtures containing toluol	A
Torpedo nets	B
Torpedo tubes	
Torpedoes and parts thereof	
Train oil. <i>See under</i> "Oil, whale"	
Trenching and ditching, machinery for	C
Triphenyl phosphate	A
Trional	
Trioxymethylene	
Tungsten and ferro-tungsten	B
Turnbuckles, aeroplane	A
Turpentine (oil and spirit)	B
Turpentine substitute	
Twine (hemp), not including twine of manila hemp or reaper or binder twine	
Binder twine	C(a)
Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres	B
Underwear, men's woollen of all kinds	
Uniform clothing and woollen and worsted cloth suitable therefor, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern	
Urea and its compounds	
Urotropin (Hexamethylene tetramin) and its preparations	A
Urotonia	
Vanadium and ferro-vanadium	B
Vegetable oils and fats, all (not including essential oils)	A
Veronal (diethylbarbituric acid) and veronal sodium	A
Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds; floating docks and their distinctive component parts	B
Victuals. <i>See under</i> "Provisions and victuals."	C
Vulcanised sheet india-rubber	
Waggons, four-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton and over and their distinctive component parts	B
Walnut wood	A
Water bottles for military use	C
Wax, paraffin	B
Web equipment	
Whale oil. <i>See under</i> "Oil, whale"	
Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal	
Wire, barbed, and galvanised wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same (but not including galvanised wire netting)	B
Wire, brass, bronze, and copper and steel wire of all kinds and steel wire rope	
Wire, screwing, used in making of boots and shoes	
Wireless telegraphs, material for	C
Wire-winding machines	

(a) *See footnote (a) to p. 580.*

Goods.							Class.
Wolframite	...	...	...	...	...	...	B
Wood, namely:—							
Ash	...	...	...	...	...	...	A
Ash three-ply wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	C
Mahogany	...	...	...	...	...	...	A
Spruce	...	...	...	...	...	...	A
Walnut wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	A
Wool noils	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool, raw (sheep's and lambs')	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool tops	...	...	...	...	...	...	B
Wool waste	...	...	...	...	...	...
"Woollen" blankets, i.e., coloured blankets exceeding 3½ lbs. in weight	...	...	...	...	...	...	A
Woollen cloth, khaki	...	...	...	...	...	...	A
Woollen jerseys, cardigan jackets, woollen gloves, woollen socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen rags, applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not	...	...	...	...	...	...	B
Woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen and worsted yarns	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yarns, woollen and worsted	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yeast, brewers' dried	...	...	...	...	...	...	A
Zinc and zinc ore (including zinc ashes, spelter, spelter dross, and zinc sheets)	...	...	...	...	...	...	B
Zinc sulphate	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—List of Contraband Goods.

The following articles are declared by the Proclamations of December 23rd, 1914,(a) and March 11th, 1915,(b) to be absolute contraband.

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.
2. Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.
3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
4. Ingredients of explosives, viz., nitric acid, sulphuric acid, glycerine, acetone, calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates, sulphur, potassium nitrate, the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol inclusive, aniline, methylaniline, dimethylaniline, ammonium perchlorate, sodium perchlorate, sodium chlorate, barium chlorate, ammonium nitrate, cyanamide, potassium chlorate, calcium nitrate, mercury.

(a) This Proclamation is printed at p. 302-4 above.

(b) This Proclamation is printed at p. 305, 306 above.

5. Resinous products, camphor, and turpentine (oil and spirit).
6. Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.
7. Range-finders and their distinctive component parts.
8. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
9. Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war.
10. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
11. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.
12. Armour plates.
13. Ferro alloys, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, ferro-chrome.
14. The following metals:—Tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hæmatite pig-iron, manganese.
15. The following ores:—Wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, hæmatite iron ore, zinc ore, lead ore, bauxite.
16. Aluminium, alumina, and salts of aluminium.
17. Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.
18. Copper, unwrought and part wrought, and copper wire.
19. Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.
20. Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
21. Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
22. Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
23. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.
24. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.
25. Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.
26. Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber) and goods made wholly or rubber.
27. Iron pyrites.
28. Mineral oils and motor spirit, except lubricating oils.
29. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land and sea.
30. Raw wool, wool tops and noils and woollen and worsted yarns.
31. Tin, chloride of tin, tin ore.
32. Castor oil.
33. Paraffin wax.
34. Copper iodide.
35. Lubricants.

36. Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses; skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats, and deer; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots, or military clothing.
37. Ammonia and its salts whether simple or compound; ammonia liquor; urea, aniline, and their compounds.

The following articles are declared by the Proclamation of December 23rd, 1914,(a) and March 11th, 1915,(b) to be conditional contraband.

1. (c) Foodstuffs.
2. Forage and (c) feeding stuffs for animals.
3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.
4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.
5. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.
6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.
7. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.
8. Fuel, other than mineral oils. Lubricants.
9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
10. Horsehoes and shoeing materials.
11. Harness and saddlery.
12. Hides of all kinds, dry or wet; pigskins, raw or dressed; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, or military boots.
13. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.
14. Tanning substances of all kinds (including extracts for use in tanning).

(a) This Proclamation is printed at pp. 302-4 above.

(b) This Proclamation is printed at pp. 305, 306 above.

(c) The Proclamation of March 11th, 1915, declares that the terms "foodstuffs" and "feeding stuffs for animals" in this list of conditional contraband shall be deemed to include oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels; animal and vegetable oils and fats (other than linseed oil) suitable for use in the manufacture of margarine; and cakes and meals made from oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels.

Appendix B.

THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM REGULATIONS CONSOLIDATED.

[This is a reprint of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, as amended by the Orders in Council of March 23rd and April 13th and 29th, 1915(a). The passages containing alterations made, and new matter added by the March and by the two April Orders are denoted by thick black lines.]

General Regulations.

1. The ordinary avocations of life and the enjoyment of property will be interfered with as little as may be permitted by the exigencies of the measures required to be taken for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, and ordinary civil offences will be dealt with by the civil tribunals in the ordinary course of law.

Directions as to non-interference with persons and property.

The Admiralty and Army Council, and members of the Naval and Military Forces, and other persons executing the following Regulations shall, in carrying those Regulations into effect, observe these general principles.

Powers of competent naval and military authorities,(b) &c.

2. It shall be lawful for the competent naval or military authority and any person duly authorised by him, where for the purpose of securing the public safety or the defence of the Realm it is necessary so to do—

Power to take possession of land, &c.

- (a) to take possession of any land and to construct military works, including roads, thereon, and to remove any trees, hedges, and fences therefrom;
- (b) to take possession of any buildings or other property, including works for the supply of gas, electricity, or water, and of any sources of water supply;
- (c) to take such steps as may be necessary for placing any buildings or structures in a state of defence;
- (d) to cause any buildings or structures to be destroyed, or any property to be moved from one place to another, or to be destroyed;

(a) The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, are printed at pp. 104-122 of Supplement No. 2, and the Orders in Council of March 23rd and April 13th and 29th, 1915, at pp. 330-349 of this Supplement No. 3.

(b) For definition of "competent naval or military authority" see Regulation 62 below.

- (e) to take possession of any arms, ammunition, explosive substances, equipment, or warlike stores (including lines, cables, and other apparatus intended to be laid or used for telegraphic or telephonic purposes);
- (f) to do any other act involving interference with private rights of property which is necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council to take possession of any unoccupied premises for the purpose of housing workmen employed in the production, storage, or transport of war material.

Access to
land, &c.

3. The competent naval or military authority and any person duly authorised by him shall have right of access to any land or buildings or other property whatsoever.

Power to
use land for
training.

4. The competent naval or military authority may by order authorise the use of land, within such limits as may be specified in the order, for the training of any part of His Majesty's naval or military forces; and may by such order confer such rights of user of the land, and provide for such temporary suspension of rights of way over roads and footpaths, as are conferred and are exercisable with respect to authorised land roads and footpaths under the Military Manœuvres Acts, 1897 and 1911,^(a) and the competent naval or military authority shall have all the powers exercisable by a Military Manœuvres Commission under those Acts.

Stopping up
of roads.

5. The competent naval or military authority may by order if he considers it necessary so to do for the purposes of any work of defence or other defended military work, or of any work for which it is deemed necessary in the interests of public safety or the defence of the Realm to afford military protection, stop up or divert any road or pathway over or adjoining the land on which such work is situate for so long as the order remains in force:

Provided that where any such road or pathway is so stopped up or diverted the competent naval or military authority shall publish notice thereof in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing the public, and where any road or pathway is stopped up by means of any physical obstruction he shall cause lights sufficient for the warning of passengers to be set up every night whilst the road or pathway is so stopped up.

Power to
require
removal of
vehicles &c.

6. The competent naval or military authority may by order require all or any vehicles, boats, vessels, aircraft, transport animals, live stock, foodstuffs, fuel, tools, and implements of whatever description, and all or any forms of equipment and warlike stores, within any area specified in the order to be removed from that area within such time as may be so specified. or in the case of warlike stores incapable of removal to be destroyed, and if any person being the owner or having control thereof fail to comply with the requisition, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority may himself cause them to be removed or in the case of warlike stores to be destroyed.

(a) *i.e.*, 60 & 61 Vict. c. 43, and 1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 44—*see* s. 6 of latter Act.

7. The Admiralty or Army Council may by order require the occupier of any factory or workshop in which arms, ammunition or any warlike stores or equipment, or any articles required for the production thereof, are manufactured, to place at their disposal the whole or any part of the output of the factory or workshop as may be specified in the order, and to deliver to them the output or such part thereof as aforesaid in such quantities and at such times as may be specified in the order; and the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be entitled to receive in respect thereof such price as, in default of agreement, may be decided to be reasonable having regard to the circumstances of the case by the arbitration of a judge of the High Court selected by the Lord Chief Justice of England in England, by a judge of the Court of Session selected by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, or by a judge of the High Court of Ireland selected by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland.

Power to requisition output of factories manufacturing arms, ammunition, &c.

If the occupier of the factory or workshop fails to comply with the order, or without the leave of the Admiralty or Army Council delivers to any other person any part of the output of the factory or workshop to which the order relates, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the output of any such factory or workshop or any plant therein, the Admiralty or Army Council may require the occupier of any such factory or workshop, or any officer or servant of the occupier, or where the occupier is a company any director of the company, to furnish to the Admiralty or Army Council such particulars as to such output as they may direct, and if any such person fails to comply with any such requirement he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

8. The Admiralty or Army Council may take possession of any factory or workshop or of any plant belonging thereto without making possession of the factory or workshop itself, and may use the same for His Majesty's naval or military service at such times and in such manner as the Admiralty or Army Council may consider necessary or expedient, and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the factory or workshop, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall obey the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council as to the user of the factory or workshop or plant, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to take possession of any factory or plant and to use same for naval or military service.

8a. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council—

- (a) to require any work in any factory or workshop to be done in accordance with the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council, given with the object of making the factory or workshop or the plant or labour therein as useful as possible for the production of war material;
- (b) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of work in any factory or workshop or remove the plant therefrom, with a view to increasing the production of war material in other factories or workshops,

Power to direct or restrict work in any factory and to remove plant.

and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the factory or workshop, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall obey the directions, regulations, or restrictions of the Admiralty or Army Council so given, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

prohibition
against
occupier of
engineering,
c. factory
canvassing,
c. certain
employees.

8B. The occupier of a factory or workshop the business carried on in which consists wholly or mainly in engineering, shipbuilding, or the production of arms ammunition or explosives, or of substances required for the production thereof, shall not, nor shall any person on behalf of the occupier of such a factory or workshop, either directly or indirectly, by canvassing advertisement or otherwise, take any steps with a view to inducing—

(a) any person employed in any other factory or workshop, being a person engaged on work for any Government Department or otherwise serving war purposes, to leave his employment; or

(b) any person resident in the United Kingdom at a distance of more than ten miles from the occupier's factory or workshop, to accept employment therein, otherwise than by notifying vacancies to a Board of Trade Labour Exchange;

and in the event of any person contravening the provisions of this Regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

power to
clear areas of
inhabitants.

9. The competent naval or military authority may by order require the whole or any part of the inhabitants of any area specified in the order to leave that area if the removal of such inhabitants from that area is necessary for naval or military reasons, and if any person to whom the order relates fails to comply with the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations and the competent naval or military authority may cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce compliance therewith.

power to
close licensed
premises.

(a) 10. The competent naval or military authority may by order require all or any premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor within any area specified in the order to be closed except during such hours and for such purposes as may be specified in the order, either generally or as respects the members of any of His Majesty's forces mentioned in the order, and, if the holder of the licence in respect of any such premises fails to comply with the order, he shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority may cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the order.

power to
require
extinguish-
ment of
lights.

11. The Secretary of State or any person authorised by him may by order direct that all or any lights, or lights of any class or description, shall be extinguished or obscured in such manner and between such hours as the order directs, within any area

(a) Under the Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 77, printed at pp. 33, 34 of the Manual), which extends to clubs, the licensing authorities have powers of restricting the sale or consumption of intoxicating liquor.

specified in the order and during such period as may be so specified, (a) and if the person having control of the light fails to comply with the order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the Secretary of State may cause the light to be extinguished or obscured as the case may be, and for that purpose any person authorised by the Secretary of State in that behalf or any police constable may enter the premises in which the light is displayed, and do any other act which may be necessary.

Any such order as aforesaid may provide that vehicles or vehicles of any class or description shall, when travelling within the area specified in the order during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, carry such lamps as may be specified in the order, properly trimmed, lighted, and attached; and any police officer may stop and seize any vehicle which does not carry lamps in compliance with the order, and the person in charge or having control of the vehicle shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

The powers conferred by this Regulation shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the powers conferred on the competent naval or military authority by Regulation 12, and the competent naval or military authority may, notwithstanding anything in an order under this Regulation, on any occasion when he may consider lights necessary for any naval or military purpose, require any lights to be lighted or kept lighted.

(a) (i) Under Regulation 11 the Secretary of State has, as regards ENGLAND, made the following Orders of a general character as to lights, all of which are on sale as "Statutory Rules and Orders" and are also printed in this Supplement No. 3 at the pages mentioned :—

Metropolitan Police District and City of London, Dec. 9, 1914, and March 17, 1915 (1915, Nos. 190 and 202) p. 341
 Lights on Motor or other Vehicles wherever street lighting has been reduced. Jan. 20, 1915 (1915, No. 49) p. 343
 Lights in the Prohibited Area from Northumberland to Dorset (excepting Grimsby and vicinity, and Norwich, as to which see below.) April 8, 1915 (1915, No. 288) p. 343
 Lights in places on the Coast from Dorset to Cumberland. April 8, 1915 (1915, No. 289) p. 345

Orders applying in the Borough of Grimsby and vicinity and the City of Norwich (omitted from printing herein on account of their local character) were made by the Secretary of State on the undermentioned dates :—

Grimsby borough and vicinity. Feb. 23, 1915 (*superseding an Order of Nov. 18, 1914*).

Norwich city. March 1, 1915.

(ii) The following local ENGLISH Orders made by the Secretary of State under Regulation 11 (or Regulation 7A of the former Regulations) are revoked by par. (12) of the Order of April 8, 1915 (1915, No. 288), printed at p. 343. hereof :—

Clacton urban district. Oct. 1, 1914.
 Kent coast line. Dec. 7 and Dec. 21, 1914.
 Lowestoft borough. Nov. 28, 1914.
 Margate borough. Oct. 1, 1914.
 Ramsgate borough. Nov. 28 and Dec. 30, 1914.
 Southend-on-Sea borough. Oct. 1, 1914.
 Sussex coast line. Dec. 7 and Dec. 21, 1914.

In the application of this Regulation to Scotland, references to the Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for references to the Secretary of State.(a)

Extinguish-
ment of
lights.

12. The competent naval or military authority may by order direct that all or any lights, other than lights not visible from the outside of any house, shall be kept extinguished or obscured between such hours and within such area as may be specified in the order; and if any person within that area fails to comply with the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to
require
inhabitants
to remain
indoors.

13. The competent naval or military authority may by order require every person within any area specified in the order to remain within doors between such hours as may be specified in the order, and in such case, if any person within that area is or remains out between such hours without a permit in writing from the competent naval or military authority or some person duly authorised by him, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to
remove sus-
pects from
specified
areas.

14. Where a person is suspected of acting, or of having acted, or of being about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm and it appears to the competent naval or military authority that it is desirable that such person should be prohibited from residing in or entering any locality, the competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit him from residing in or entering any area or areas which may be specified in the order and upon the making of such an order the person to whom the order relates shall, if he resides in any specified area, leave that area within such time as may be specified by the order, and shall not subsequently reside in or enter any area specified in the order, and if he does so, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. Provided that if the person with respect to whom it is proposed to make such an order as aforesaid undertakes to comply with such conditions as to reporting to the police, restriction on movements, or otherwise as may be imposed on him, the order may, instead of requiring him to cease to reside in any locality, authorise him to continue to reside therein if he complies with such conditions as to the matters aforesaid as may be specified in the order, and if any person in respect of whom such an order is made fails to comply with any such conditions he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Any such order may further require the person to whom the order relates to report for approval his proposed place of residence

(a) Under Regulation 11 the Secretary for SCOTLAND has made two Orders of a general character both of which are on sale as "Statutory Rules and Orders" and are also printed in this Supplement No. 3 at the pages mentioned :—

Lights on Motor or other Vehicles wherever street lighting has been reduced.
Jan. 25, 1915 (1915, No. 50) p. 346.

Lights in places on the Scottish Coast. April 8, 1915 (1915, No. 290) p. 347.

Under this Regulation the Secretary for Scotland on Feb. 16, 1915, made an Order (on sale as St. R. & O., 1915, No. 142 but omitted from printing herein on account of its local character), as to lights on vehicles drawn by animal power in the city of Aberdeen.

to the competent naval or military authority and to proceed thereto and report his arrival to the police within such time as may be specified in the order, and not subsequently to change his place of residence without leave of the competent naval or military authority, and in such case if he fails to comply with the requirements of the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

14A. Where the Admiralty are of opinion that in view of the public safety or the defence of the realm, it is desirable to impose restrictions on persons proceeding to or from ports in any outlying islands forming part of the United Kingdom, the Secretary of State may by order direct that persons on ships entering or leaving any such ports specified in the order shall be subject to such restrictions as may be so specified, including such requirements as to the possession of permits as may be so specified, and if any person fails to comply with any such directions or requirements he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Restriction on persons proceeding to or from ports in outlying islands.

15. Where a competent naval or military authority makes an order for the purpose, all persons residing or owning or occupying lands, houses or other premises in such area as may be specified in the order, or such of those persons as may be so specified, shall, within such time as may be so specified, furnish a list of all goods, animals, and other commodities of any nature or description so specified, which may be in their custody or under their control within the specified area on the date on which the order is issued, stating their nature and quantity and the place in which they are severally situate, and giving any other details which may reasonably be required.

Power to require census of goods, &c.

If any person fails to comply with any such order or attempts to evade this regulation by destroying, removing, or secreting any goods, animals or commodities to which an order issued under this regulation relates, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

16. The competent naval or military authority may by order require the authority or person controlling any harbour, dock, wharf, waterworks, gasworks, electric light or power station, or other structure, to prepare a scheme for destroying or rendering useless the equipment or facilities of the harbour, dock, wharf, waterworks, gasworks, station, or structure, or such part thereof as may be specified in the order, and if the authority or person fails to prepare such a scheme within such time as may be specified in the order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Schemes of destruction of harbour works, &c.

17. The restriction on the power to make byelaws under the Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903,^(a) imposed by the following

Byelaws.

(a) "The Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903," which (*see* 63 & 64 Vict. c. 56, s. 6; 3 Edw. 7. c. 47, s. 2) comprise the Military Lands Acts, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 43); 1897 (60 & 61 Vict. c. 6); 1900 (63 & 64 Vict. c. 56); and 1903 (3 Edw. 7. c. 47) have been adapted in their application to County Associations by Regulations of the Army Council under s. 4 of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907 (7 Edw. 7. c. 9) ("Appendix XVI. of the Territorial Force Regulations, 1912"), printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912, pp. 1211-1220. These Regulations have now been reissued as revised to 1914.

provisions of the Military Lands Act, 1892, that is to say, the proviso to subsection (1) of section fourteen, section sixteen, and subsection (1) of section seventeen of that Act, and by the following provisions of the Military Lands Act, 1900, that is to say, the provisos to subsection (2) of section two and subsection (3) of section two of that Act, are hereby suspended, and the powers of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State to make byelaws under the said Acts shall extend to the making of byelaws with respect to land of which possession has been taken under these regulations.

Provisions respecting the collection and communication of information, &c.

Prohibition against obtaining and communicating naval and military information.

18. No person shall without lawful authority collect, record, publish or communicate, or attempt to elicit, any information with respect to the movement, numbers, description, condition, or disposition of any of the forces, ships, or war materials of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's allies, or with respect to the plans or conduct, or supposed plans or conduct, of any naval or military operations by any such forces or ships, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with, or intended for the fortification or defence of any place, or any other information intended to be communicated to the enemy or of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation, or without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any document containing any such information as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition against photographing, &c., naval and military works.

19. No person shall without the permission of the competent naval or military authority make any photograph, sketch, plan, model, or other representation of any naval or military work, or of any dock or harbour work or, with intent to assist the enemy, of any other place or thing, and no person in the vicinity of any such work shall without lawful authority or excuse have in his possession any photographic or other apparatus or other material or thing suitable for use in making any such representation, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation or without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any representation of any such work of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purpose of this Regulation the expression "harbour work" includes lights, buoys, beacons, marks, and other things for the purpose of facilitating navigation in or into a harbour.

Prohibition against tampering with telegraphic apparatus, &c.

20. No person without lawful authority shall injure, or tamper or interfere with, any wire or other apparatus for transmitting telegraphic or telephonic messages, or any apparatus or contrivance intended for or capable of being used for a signalling apparatus, either visual or otherwise, or prevent or obstruct or in any manner whatsoever interfere with the sending, conveyance

or delivery of any communication by means of telegraph, telephone, or otherwise, or be in possession of any apparatus intended for or capable of being used for tapping messages sent by wireless telegraphy or otherwise, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

21. No person shall keep or have in his possession or carry or liberate or bring into the United Kingdom any carrier or homing pigeons, unless he has obtained from the chief officer of police of the district a permit for the purpose, and if any person without lawful authority contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the chief officer of police or any officer of customs and excise may, if he considers it necessary or expedient to do so, cause any pigeons kept or brought into the United Kingdom in contravention of this regulation to be liberated detained or destroyed, or, in the case of pigeons brought into the United Kingdom, to be immediately returned in the ship in which they came.

Prohibition
against pos-
session of
carrier
pigeons.

Any person found in possession of or found carrying or liberating any carrier pigeons shall, if so required by any naval or military officer or by any sailor or soldier engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by any officer of police, produce his permit, and if he fails to do so, may be arrested.

22. No person shall, without the written permission of the Postmaster-General make, buy, sell, or have in his possession or under his control any apparatus for the sending or receiving of messages by wireless telegraphy, or any apparatus intended to be used as a component part of such apparatus; and no person shall sell any such apparatus to any person who has not obtained such permission as aforesaid, and any person having in his possession or under his control any such apparatus, whether with or without the permission of the Postmaster-General, shall on demand deliver the apparatus to the Postmaster-General, or as he may direct; and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition
against pos-
session of
wireless
telegraphic
apparatus.
&c.

If the competent naval or military authority has reason to suspect that any person having in his possession any apparatus for sending or receiving messages by telegraphy, wireless telegraphy, telephony, or other electrical or mechanical means is using or about to use the same for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the realm, he may, by order, prohibit that person from having any such apparatus in his possession, and may take such steps as are necessary for enforcing the order, and if that person subsequently has in his possession any apparatus in contravention of the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation any apparatus ordinarily used as a distinctive component part of apparatus for the sending or receiving of messages by wireless telegraphy shall be deemed to be intended to be so used unless the contrary is proved.

Power to prevent embarkation of persons suspected of communicating with the enemy.

23. Where the competent naval or military authority or any person duly authorised by him or an aliens officer has reason to suspect that any person who is about to embark on any ship, vessel, or aircraft is attempting to leave the United Kingdom for the purpose of communicating directly or indirectly with the enemy or with any subject of any sovereign or state at war with His Majesty, he may prevent the embarkation of that person.

Where the embarkation of any person has been so prevented the case shall be reported to a Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State may if he thinks fit by order prohibit that person at any time subsequently from leaving the United Kingdom so long as the order is in force, and if any person leaves the United Kingdom in contravention of such an order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition against non-postal communications to or from U.K.

24. No person shall without lawful authority transmit (otherwise than through the post) or convey, to or from the United Kingdom, or receive or have in his possession for such transmission or conveyance, any letter or any written message for any other person, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

This Regulation shall not apply to "shipowners' letters" as defined by section thirty of the Post Office Act, 1908,^(a) nor to any other class of letters or written messages that may be for the time being exempted by order of the Secretary of State.

Prohibition against sending letters, &c., from U.K. in invisible ink, &c.
Prohibition against signalling.

24A. If any person sends from the United Kingdom, whether by post or otherwise, any letter or other document containing any matter written in any medium which is not visible unless subjected to heat or some other treatment, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

25. No person shall without lawful authority be in possession of any searchlight, semaphore, or other apparatus intended for signalling, whether visual or otherwise, or display, erect, or use any signal, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations; and the competent naval or military authority may require any flagstaff or other erection capable of being used as a means of signalling to be removed, and if the owner thereof fails to comply with the requirement, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations and the competent naval or military authority may cause the flagstaff or other erection to be removed.

Prohibition against the use of fire-works, &c.

26. No person shall without the permission of the competent naval or military authority, or some person authorised by him, display any light or ignite or otherwise make use of any fire-works or other similar device or any fire in such a manner as could serve as a signal, guide, or landmark, and if he does so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition against the spread of alarming reports.

27. No person shall by word of mouth or in writing or in any newspaper, periodical, book, circular, or other printed publication,^(b) spread false reports or make false statements or reports

(a) 8 Edw. 7 c. 48.

(b) As to powers of search and seizure of type and plant *see* Regulation 51.

or statements likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces by land or sea or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers, or spread reports or make statements likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline, or administration of any of His Majesty's forces, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Provisions against injury to railways, military works, &c.

28. No person shall trespass on any railway, or loiter on under or near any tunnel bridge viaduct or culvert, or on or in any road path or other place, being a road path or place to which access has been forbidden by order of the competent naval or military authority, and if he does so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition against trespass on and injury to railways &c.

If any person does any injury to any railway, or is upon any railway, or on under or near any tunnel bridge viaduct or culvert, or loiters on or in any road or path or other place near a railway tunnel bridge viaduct or culvert, with intent to do injury thereto, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

29. The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit any person from approaching within such distance as may be specified in the order of any camp, work of defence or other defended military work, or any work to which it is deemed necessary in the interest of the public safety or the defence of the Realm, to afford military protection, and if any person contravenes any such order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition against approaching defence works, &c.

No person shall trespass on any work of defence, arsenal, factory, dockyard, ship, telegraph, or signalling station or office, belonging to, or used for the service of, His Majesty, and if he does so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Provisions as to arms and explosives.

30. The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit the manufacture, sale, transfer, or disposal of firearms, ammunition, or explosive substances or any class thereof, within the area specified in the order, either absolutely or except subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, and if any person without a permit from the competent naval or military authority manufactures, sells, transfers, or disposes of or has in his possession for sale, transfer, or disposal within the area so specified any arms, ammunition, or explosive substance in contravention of the order or fails to comply with the conditions imposed by the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to prohibit sale of firearms, &c.

31. No person shall bring into the United Kingdom any firearms, military arms, or ammunition or any explosive substance without a permit from the competent naval or military authority, and if he does so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and any person authorised for the purpose by the competent naval or military authority, and any police constable

Prohibition of importation of arms &c.

or officer of customs and excise, may examine search and investigate any ship or vessel for the purpose of the enforcement of this provision, and may seize any arms or ammunition or any explosive substance which are being or have been brought into the United Kingdom without such permit as aforesaid.

Prohibition
against dis-
charging
firearms.

32. If any person by the discharge of firearms or otherwise endangers the safety of any member of any of His Majesty's forces he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition
against the
possession of
firearms, &c.

33. No person, without the written permission of the competent naval or military authority, shall, on or in the vicinity of any railway, or in or in the vicinity of any dock harbour or in or in the vicinity of any area which may be specified in an order made by the competent naval or military authority, be in possession of any explosive substance or any highly inflammable liquid, in quantities exceeding the immediate requirements of his business or occupation, or of any firearms or ammunition (except such shotguns, and ammunition therefor, as are ordinarily used for sporting purposes in the United Kingdom), and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Provisions
as to the
storage of
petroleum,
&c.

34. Every place used for the storage of petroleum, turpentine, methylated spirit, wood naphtha, or any other highly inflammable liquid, exceeding in the aggregate one hundred gallons shall be surrounded by a retaining wall or embankment so designed and constructed as to form an enclosure which will prevent in any circumstances the escape of any part of the petroleum or other inflammable liquid.

This requirement shall not apply to any storage place sunk below the level of the ground so as to form a pit, nor to any storage place so situated that the overflow of the petroleum or liquid from the vessel or vessels in which it is contained could not in case of fire seriously endanger life or cause material damage to property.

If any person uses or permits to be used, for the storage of petroleum or other such inflammable liquid, any premises which do not comply with the requirements of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation "petroleum" means petroleum as defined in section three of the Petroleum Act, 1871, (a) having a flashpoint below 150° F. (Abel).

Nothing in this regulation shall prejudice the effect of any requirements as to the storage of petroleum or other inflammable liquid lawfully imposed by any local authority, or the taking of any proceedings in respect of the violation of such requirements.

Provisions as
to celluloid
and cinema-
tograph
films.

35. No person shall, in any prescribed area, have in his possession or in premises in his occupation or under his control any celluloid or any cinematograph film exceeding the prescribed amount, unless he has obtained the prescribed permit and observes all the prescribed requirements, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Any police constable or any person authorised in writing by the Chief Officer of Police of the district, may enter, if need be by force, and search any premises in which he has reasonable cause to believe that celluloid or cinematograph film is kept or stored; and, if the prescribed permit has not been obtained or if any of the prescribed requirements are not complied with, may remove and destroy any such celluloid or film.

For the purpose of this Regulation "celluloid" includes the substances known as celluloid or xylonite and other similar substances containing nitro-cellulose or other nitrated product, but does not include celluloid which has been subjected to any manufacturing process: and "cinematograph film" means any film which is intended for use in cinematograph or similar apparatus and contains nitro-cellulose or other nitrated product: and "prescribed" means prescribed by order made by a Secretary of State, or, in Scotland, by the Secretary for Scotland.

Provisions as to Navigation.

36. If the master of a ship, or any other person, disobeys or neglects to observe any regulations relating to the navigation or mooring of ships in a harbour or the approaches thereto, or any signals from, or any orders, whether verbal or written, of the competent naval or military authority of the harbour, or any examining or other officer acting under his authority, relating to such navigation or mooring, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Duty of complying with navigation regulations in harbours.

37. Every vessel shall comply with such regulations as to the navigation of vessels as may be issued by the Admiralty or Army Council, and shall obey any orders given, whether by way of signal or otherwise, by any officer in command of any of His Majesty's ships, or by any naval or military officer engaged in the defence of the coast.(a)

Duty of vessels to comply with navigation regulations and orders.

If any vessel fails to comply with any such regulations or to obey any such orders, the master or other person in command or charge of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and if the vessel is at any time subsequently found at a port of, or within the territorial waters adjacent to, the United Kingdom, the competent naval or military authority may cause the vessel to be seized and detained.

This Regulation shall not apply to a vessel not being a British vessel where the non-compliance with the regulations or disobedience to the orders takes place on the high seas outside the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom.

38. The Admiralty or Army Council may by order prohibit any vessel, or any vessel of any class or description specified in the order, from entering any area which they may consider it is necessary to keep clear of vessels, or vessels of that class or

Power to prohibit vessels entering dangerous areas.

(a) See Notices to Mariners of October 9 (1627 of 1914); December 10 (1812 of 1914); January 18 (45 of 1915); February 22 (137 of 1915); March 3 (149 of 1915); March 26 (228 of 1915); April 3 (258 of 1915); April 3 (259 of 1915); and April 7 1915 (274 of 1915) all of which are printed at pp. 348-362 above.

description, in the interests of the public safety or the defence of the realm, and if any vessel, or any vessel of that specified class or description, enters any such area, the master or other person in command or charge of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.(a)

This regulation shall not apply to a vessel not being a British vessel so far as the area specified in the order extends beyond the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom.

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39. The Admiralty or Army Council, or any pilotage authority acting under their instructions, may make orders as to the pilotage of vessels entering, leaving or making use of any port or navigating within any part of the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom, and any such order may provide for pilotage being compulsory for all or any class of such vessels within such limits as may be specified in the order, for the granting of special pilotage licences and the suspension of existing pilotage licences and certificates, and for the supply, employment, and payment of pilots.(b)

Any enactment, order, charter, custom, byelaw, regulation or provision in force for the time being in any area to which any such order relates shall have effect subject to the provisions of the order.

If any person fails to comply with the provisions of any such order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Miscellaneous offences.

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40. If any person with the intent of eliciting information for the purpose of communicating it to the enemy or for any purpose calculated to assist the enemy, gives or sells to a member of any of His Majesty's forces any intoxicant, or gives or sells to a member of any of His Majesty's forces any intoxicant when not on duty, with intent to make him drunk or less capable of the efficient discharge of his duties, or when on sentry or other duty, either with or without any such intent, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purpose of this Regulation the expression "intoxicant" includes any intoxicant liquor, and any sedative, narcotic, or stimulant drug or preparation.

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s, &c.
41. If any unauthorised person wears any naval, military, police, or other official uniform, or any badge supplied or authorised by the Admiralty or Army Council, or by any police or other official authority, or any uniform or badge so nearly resembling any such uniform or badge as aforesaid as to be calculated to deceive, or if any person without lawful authority supplies a naval or military uniform to any person not being a member of His Majesty's forces, or any such badge as aforesaid to any person not authorised to wear the same, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

(a) See note (a) on p. 617.

(b) See Orders and Instructions of December 5, 1914 (printed at p. 348 above), of March 8, 1915 (printed at p. 352 above) and of March 27, 1915 (printed at p. 354 above) and of April 27, 1915 (printed at p. 361 above), made by the Admiralty or by Pilotage Authorities under Regulation 39.

42. If any person attempts to cause mutiny, sedition, or disaffection among any of His Majesty's forces or among the civilian population he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. **Prohibition against causing mutiny, &c.**

43. No person shall obstruct, knowingly mislead, or otherwise interfere with or impede, or withhold any information in his possession which he may reasonably be required to furnish from, any officer or other person who is carrying out the orders of the competent naval or military authority, or who is otherwise acting in accordance with his duty under these regulations, and if he does so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. **Obstruction of officers, &c., in performance of duties.**

44. If any person, verbally or in writing, in any report, return, declaration, or application, or in any document signed by him or on his behalf of which it is his duty to ascertain the accuracy, knowingly makes or connives at the making of any false statement or any omission, with intent to mislead any officer, or other person acting under the orders of any officer, in the execution of his duties, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. **Falsification of reports, &c.**

45. If any person forges alters or tampers with any naval military or police pass, permit or other document, or any passport, or uses or has in his possession any such forged, altered or irregular naval, military, or police pass, permit or document, passport, or personates any person to whom such a pass, permit or other document or passport, has been duly issued, or allows any other person to have possession of any pass, permit, or passport issued to him, or applies to any building, structure, premises or vehicle, any lights, letters or marks, for the time being used to indicate that buildings, structures, premises, or vehicles, to which they are applied are used for naval or military purposes, or any lights, letters or marks, so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. **Forging and personation.**

46. If any person is or has been found in possession of a false passport or, being a subject of a Sovereign or State at war with His Majesty, passes under an assumed name, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. **False passports, &c.**

47. It shall be the duty of every person affected by any order issued by the competent naval or military authority or other person in pursuance of these regulations to comply with that order, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. **Duty of compliance with orders.**

48. Any person who attempts to commit, or procures aids or abets, or does any act preparatory to, the commission of, any act prohibited by these regulations, or harbours any person whom he knows, or has reasonable grounds for supposing, to have acted in contravention of these regulations, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. **Aiding and abetting.**

Duty of
disclosing
contra-
vention of
Regulations.

General
prohibition
against
assisting
enemy.

49. It shall be the duty of any person who knows or has good reason for believing that some other person is acting in contravention of any provisions of these regulations to inform the competent naval or military authority of the fact, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

50. If any person does any act of such a nature as to be calculated to be prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm and not specifically provided for in the foregoing regulations, with the intention or for the purpose of assisting the enemy, he shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Powers of Search Arrest, &c.

Power to
search pre-
mises, &c.

51. The competent naval or military authority, or any person duly authorised by him may, if he has reason to suspect that any house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or other premises or any things therein are being or have been constructed used or kept for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, or that an offence against these regulations is being or has been committed thereon or therein, enter, if need be by force, the house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or premises at any time of the day or night, and examine, search, and inspect the same or any part thereof, and may seize anything found therein which he has reason to suspect is being used or intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid, or is being kept or used in contravention of these regulations (including where a report or statement in contravention of Regulation 27 has appeared in any newspaper or other printed publication, any type or other plant used or capable of being used for the printing or production of the newspaper or other publication), and the competent naval or military authority may order anything so seized to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

Power to
stop and
search
vehicles.

52. Any officer, or any soldier or sailor engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, and any police officer, may stop any vehicle travelling along any public highway, and, if he has reason to suspect that the vehicle is being used for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, may search and seize the vehicle and seize anything found therein which he has reason to suspect is being used or intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid.

Powers of
questioning.

53. It shall be the duty of any person, if so required by an officer, or by a soldier or sailor engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by a police constable, to stop and answer to the best of his ability and knowledge any questions which may be reasonably addressed to him, and if he refuses or fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

The competent naval or military authority may by order require any person or persons of any class or description to furnish him, either verbally or in writing, with such information as may be specified in the order, and the order may require

any person to attend at such time and such place as may be specified in the order for the purpose of furnishing such information, and if any person fails to comply with the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

54. Any person landing or embarking at any place in the United Kingdom shall, on being required to do so by the competent naval or military authority or any person authorised by him, or by an aliens officer or officer of police, make a declaration as to whether or not he is carrying or conveying any letters or other written messages intended to be transmitted by post or otherwise delivered, and, if so required, shall produce to the person making the requisition any such letters or messages; and the competent naval or military authority or person authorised by him or aliens or police officer may search any such person and any baggage with a view to ascertaining whether such person or the person to whom the baggage belongs is carrying or conveying any such letters or messages.

Prevention of conveyance of letters, &c., out of or into the United Kingdom.

The competent naval or military authority or persons authorised by him or aliens or police officer may examine any letters or other messages so produced to him or found on such search, and may transmit them to an officer appointed to censor postal correspondence.

Any person who knowingly makes any false declaration under this regulation, or on being required to produce any such letters or messages as aforesaid refuses or neglects to do so, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

55. Any person authorised for the purpose by the competent naval or military authority, or any police constable or officer of customs and excise or aliens officer, may arrest without warrant any person whose behaviour is of such a nature as to give reasonable grounds for suspecting that he has acted or is acting or is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, or upon whom may be found any article, book, letter, or other document, the possession of which gives grounds for such a suspicion, or who is suspected of having committed an offence against these regulations.

Powers of arrest.

If any person assists or connives at the escape of any person who may be in custody under this regulation, or knowingly harbours or assists any person who has so escaped, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Trial and Punishment of Offences.

56.—(1) Except as otherwise provided by this Regulation, a person alleged to be guilty of an offence against these regulations may be tried either by court-martial, or by a civil court with a jury, or by a court of summary jurisdiction.

Trial of offences.

(2) Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence which by these regulations declared to be a summary offence he may be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction and not otherwise.

(3) Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence other than an offence declared by these regulations to be a summary

offence, the case shall be referred to the competent naval or military authority who shall forthwith investigate the case and determine whether or not the case is to be proceeded with, and if it is to be proceeded with, whether or not it is an offence of such a minor character as can adequately be dealt with by a court of summary jurisdiction.

(4) If it is determined that the case is not to be proceeded with, the alleged offender, if in custody, shall (unless he is detained on some other charge) forthwith be released.

(5) If it is determined that the case is to be proceeded with, but that the offence is of such a minor character as aforesaid, the offender may be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction and not otherwise.

(6) If it is determined that the case is to be proceeded with and that the offence is not of such a minor character as aforesaid, then—

(a) if the offender is a British subject and is not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act^(a) or to military law, and he claims, in the manner hereinafter provided, to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by a court-martial, the case shall be handed over, for the purposes of trial, to the civil authority;

(b) if the offender, being a British subject, does not make any such claim, or if the offender is not a British subject or is a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act^(a) or to military law, the competent naval or military authority shall, subject to any general or special instructions given by the Admiralty or Army Council, order the case to be tried by court-martial, or, where in pursuance of such instructions the case is not to be tried by court-martial, shall order it to be handed over, for purposes of trial, to the civil authority.

(7) Any case which is handed over to the civil authority may be tried by a civil court with a jury:

Provided that if on further investigation it appears to the prosecution that a case so handed over to the civil authority is of such a character as can be adequately dealt with by a court of summary jurisdiction it may, if the Admiralty or Army Council consent, or in Scotland if the Lord Advocate after consultation with the Admiralty or Army Council so directs, be so dealt with.

(8) For the purpose of enabling such a claim as aforesaid to be made, the competent naval or military authority shall, as soon as practicable after his arrest, give to the alleged offender notice in writing, in the form set out in Part I. of the Schedule to these regulations, of the general nature of the charge and of

(a) The Naval Discipline Act (29 & 30 Vict. c. 109) was amended by the Naval Discipline Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 39), the Naval Discipline Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 41), and the Naval Discipline Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 30), and section 7 (2) of the 1884 Act, section 2 (2) of the 1909 Act, and section 16 of the 1915 Act, provide for copies of the Naval Discipline Act being printed as so amended.

his right (if he is a British subject and not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act^(a) or to military law) to claim to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by court-martial:

Provided that it shall not be necessary to give such a notice if the offence is an offence which is by these regulations declared to be a summary offence or it has been determined that the offence is an offence of such a minor character as aforesaid.

(9) A person to whom such a notice has been given may if he is a British subject and not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act^(a) or to military law, within six clear days from the date when it was so given to him claim to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by court-martial by giving notice in writing to that effect to the competent naval or military authority in the form set out in Part II. of the Schedule to these regulations.

(10) If the alleged offender is in custody he shall, if he is to be tried by court-martial, be kept in or handed over to military custody, and, if he is to be tried otherwise than by court-martial, be kept in or handed over to civil custody, and if he is to be tried by a civil court with a jury, may, in England and Ireland without any warrant from a justice of the peace, be detained in any of His Majesty's prisons, as a person committed for trial for felony, until thence delivered in due course of law, and in order to that effect in the form set out in Part III. of the Schedule to these regulations shall, if application is made for the purpose, be made by a competent naval or military authority.

(11) In England and Ireland offences against these regulations shall not be prosecuted before a civil court with a jury except by or with the consent of the Attorney-General for England or Ireland, as the case may be, nor before a court of summary jurisdiction by any person, other than the competent naval or military authority or a person authorised by him, or an officer of police, an officer of customs and excise, or an aliens officer, except with the consent of the Attorney-General for England or Ireland, as the case may be.

(12) For the purposes of this regulation the expression 'British subject' includes a woman who has married an alien but who before marriage was a British subject.

56A. Any offence tried by a civil court with a jury shall be deemed to be a felony, and on conviction of the offender he shall be liable to such punishment as might have been inflicted under Regulation 57 if the case had been tried by a general court-martial.

Trial and
punishment
by civil
courts.

(a) The Naval Discipline Act (29 & 30 Vict. c. 109) was amended by the Naval Discipline Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 39), the Naval Discipline Act, 1909 (3 Edw. 7. c. 41), and the Naval Discipline Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5 c. 30), and section 7 (2) of the 1884 Act, section 2 (2) of the 1909 Act, and section 16 (2) of the 1915 Act provide for copies of the Naval Discipline Act being printed as amended.

Trial and
punishment
by courts-
martial.

Where sentence of death is passed by such a civil court, the court may order the sentence to be executed in any manner in which a court-martial may order a sentence of death to be executed. If the manner in which the sentence is to be executed is by shooting, the court may direct that the offender be handed over to the military authority, and in such case the sentence shall be executed as if it had been passed by a court-martial, but in England shall not be carried into execution until after such time as is allowed by the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907,^(a) for giving notice of appeal or notice of application for leave to appeal under that Act, nor pending such appeal or application; or in Scotland until after such date as may be specified in the sentence.

In England and Ireland a court of quarter sessions shall not have jurisdiction to try such a felony.

In Scotland the court having jurisdiction to try such a felony shall be the High Court of Justiciary.

For the purpose of the trial of a person for such a felony, the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed, or in any place in the United Kingdom in which the offender may be found, or to which he may be brought for the purpose of speedy trial.

57. A person found guilty of an offence against these regulations by a court-martial shall be liable to be sentenced to penal servitude for life or any less punishment, or if the court finds that the offence was committed with the intention of assisting the enemy to suffer death or any less punishment, and the court may in addition to any other sentence imposed order that any goods in respect of which the offence has been committed be forfeited:

Provided that a sentence of detention in detention barracks shall not be awarded for an offence under these regulations and that no sentence exceeding six months' imprisonment with hard labour shall be imposed in respect of any contravention of regulations 12, 13, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 (first paragraph), 35, 53, 60, and 61 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy or, in the case of regulation 27, of causing disaffection or alarm or prejudicing the recruiting, training, discipline, and administration of any force.

A court-martial having jurisdiction to try offences under these regulations shall be a general or district court-martial convened by an officer authorised to convene such description of court-martial within the limits of whose command the offender may be at the time being; but nothing in this regulation shall be construed as authorising a district court-martial to impose a sentence of penal servitude.

Any person tried by court-martial under these regulations shall for the purposes of the provisions of the Army Act^(b) relating to

(a) 7 Edw. 7 c. 23.

(b) The Army Act (44 & 45 Vict. c. 58) has been repeatedly amended and has in accordance with s. 8 (2) of the Army Annual Act, 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. c. 8), been printed with the amendments made down to the passing of the Army (Annual) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 2), and such print has been put on sale. The Army Act has been subsequently amended by the Army (Suspension Sentences) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 23), printed at p. 226 above, and the Army (Amendment) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 26), printed at pp. 228-231 above.

offence ~~s~~, be treated as if he belonged to the unit in whose charge he may be; but no such person shall be liable to summary punishment by a commanding officer.

58. A person convicted of an offence against these regulations by a court of summary jurisdiction shall be liable to be sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine, and the court may, in addition to any other sentence which may be imposed, order that any goods in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be forfeited.

Trial and punishment by a court of summary jurisdiction,

For the purpose of the trial of a person for such an offence the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed, or at any place in which the offender may be, and the court in Scotland shall be the sheriff court.

Section seventeen of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879,^(a) shall not apply to the charge of offences against these regulations.

Any person aggrieved by a conviction of a court of summary jurisdiction under these regulations may appeal in England to a court of quarter sessions, and in Scotland under and in terms of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts,^(b) and in Ireland in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts.^(c)

58A. Whenever His Majesty by Proclamation suspends the operation of section one of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,^(d) either generally or as respects any specified area, then, as respects all offences committed against these regulations, or (as the case may be), all such offences committed within the specified area, so much of Regulation 56 as relates to trial by a civil court with a jury, and in particular paragraphs (6) to (10) thereof, shall, so long as the Proclamation remains in force, cease to have effect, without prejudice however to any proceedings under the said section which may be pending at the date of the issue of such Proclamation, and in lieu of the said paragraphs, the following provision shall have effect:—

Trial by courts-martial on suspension of 5 Geo.5. c. 34.

“ If it is determined that the case is to be proceeded with and that the offence is not of such a minor character as aforesaid, the case may be tried by court martial, and notwithstanding anything in Regulation 57 a field general court martial convened by an officer authorized to convene such a court martial shall have the like jurisdiction to deal with the case as in the last mentioned Regulation is conferred on a general court martial.”

(a) S. 17 relates to the right to claim trial by jury in case of certain offences otherwise triable summarily.

(b) i.e., The Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7. c. 65), and the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908, Amendment Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 28). (See 9 Edw. 7. c. 28, s. 1.)

(c) i.e., so far as respects the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace or of the police of that district, and as respects any other part of Ireland, the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851 (14 & 15 Vict. c. 93) and any Act, past or future, amending the same.

(d) See Interp. Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63), s. 13 (9).
This Act (5 Geo. 5. c. 34) is printed at pp. 238–240 above.

Supplemental.

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59. The powers conferred by these regulations are in addition to and not in derogation of any powers exercisable by members of His Majesty's naval and military forces and other persons to take such steps as may be necessary for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, and nothing in these regulations shall affect the liability of any person to trial and punishment for any offence or war crime otherwise than in accordance with these regulations.

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60. The competent naval or military authority, or any other person by whom an order is made in pursuance of these regulations, shall publish notice of the order in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing persons affected by the order, and no person shall without lawful authority deface or otherwise tamper with any notice posted up in pursuance of these regulations, and if he does so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

sions as
mits.

61. Any person claiming to act under any permit or permission granted under or for the purposes of these regulations shall, if at any time he is required to do so by the competent naval or military authority or any person authorised by him, or by any naval or military officer, or by any sailor or soldier engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by any officer of customs and excise, officer of police or aliens' officer, produce the permit or permission for inspection, and if he refuses to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Any permit or permission granted under or for the purposes of any provision of these regulations may at any time be revoked.

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62. The Admiralty or Army Council may appoint any commissioned officer of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, not below the rank of lieutenant-commander in the Navy or field officer in the Army, to be a competent naval or military authority and may authorise any competent naval or military authority thus appointed to delegate, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, all or any of his powers under these regulations to any officer qualified to be appointed a competent naval or military authority, and an officer so appointed, or to whom the powers of the competent naval or military authority are so delegated, is in these regulations referred to as a competent naval or military authority.

For the purposes of these regulations the expression "aliens officer" shall have the same meaning as in the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914.(a)

For the purposes of these regulations, the expression "war material" includes arms, ammunition, warlike stores and equipment, and everything required for or in connection with the production thereof.

(a) See Article 15 of that Order printed at p. 72 of the Manual, and reproduced in the Consolidation at p. 633 below.

63. These regulations may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

Short title, construction, and revocation.

The Interpretation Act, 1889,(a) applies for the purpose of the interpretation of these regulations in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

The said Orders in Council of the 12th of August, the 1st and 17th of September,(b) and the 14th of October,(c) 1914, are hereby revoked:

Provided that the revocation of any such Order shall not—

- (a) affect the previous operation of any Order so revoked or anything duly done or suffered under any Order so revoked; or
- (b) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under any Order so revoked; or
- (c) affect any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any Order so revoked; or
- (d) affect any proceedings or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid;

and any permission or direction given, or order, requirement, or appointment made, authority issued or other action taken under any Order so revoked shall be deemed to have been given, made, issued, or taken under the corresponding provision of this Order.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Form of Notice to be given to an Alleged Offender.

To (a)
You are hereby informed that the general nature of the charge against you is (b)

- (a) Here insert name of alleged offender.
- (b) Here state general nature of the charge.

If you are a British subject [or (in the case of a woman who has married an alien) were before marriage to an alien a British subject] and are not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act(d) or to military law you are entitled to claim to be tried upon the said charge[s] by a civil court with a jury [or in Scotland by the High Court of Justiciary] instead of by a court martial.

If you are entitled and wish to make such a claim you must sign the form appended hereto and send it within six clear days from the receipt of this notice to the competent naval or military authority at the address designated below.

Dated the _____ day of _____ 1915.

Signature _____

Competent [Naval] or Military Authority.

Address (c) _____

- (c) Here insert address to which the claim is to be sent.

N.B.—The competent naval or military authority should cause a record to be made of the date when this notice is received by the alleged offender.

(a) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(b) Printed at pp. 146–155 of the Manual.

(c) Printed at pp. 99–102 of Supplement No. 2.

(d) The Naval Discipline Act (29 & 30 Vict. c. 109) was amended by the Naval Discipline Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 39), the Naval Discipline Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 41), and the Naval Discipline Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 30), and section 7 (2) of the 1884 Act, section 2 (2) of the 1909 Act, and section 16 (2) of the 1915 Act provide for copies of the Naval Discipline Act being printed as so amended.

PART II.

Form of Claim to be appended to the Notice in Part I.

(a) The address of the competent naval or military authority should be here inserted.

To the competent naval or military authority at (a)

I, _____, am a British subject [was before my marriage to an alien a British subject] and am not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act(a) or to military law, and I claim to be tried for the said offence by a civil court with a jury [or in Scotland by the High Court of Justiciary] instead of by a court martial.

Signed _____

This claim may be sent by registered post, or if you are in custody by delivering it to the person in whose custody you are.

The competent naval or military authority should cause a record to be made of the date when the claim is given to him.

PART III.

Form of Order for Detention in Prison of Alleged Offender.

To the Governor of His Majesty's Prison at

Whereas it has been determined in accordance with the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, Number 56, that A.B. suspected of having committed offences against the said regulations and now in military custody shall be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of by a court martial.

Now, I, the undersigned, being the competent [naval or] military authority within the meaning of the said regulations, do hereby request and require you to receive the said A.B. into His Majesty's prison aforesaid and therein to detain him as a prisoner committed to the said prison for trial for felony, and produce him, as and when required, for the purpose of his said trial by a civil court with a jury, and until he be delivered from your custody in due course of law.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 1915.

(Signed) _____

Competent [Naval or] Military Authority.

(a) The Naval Discipline Act (29 & 30 Vict. c. 109) was amended by the Naval Discipline Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 39), the Naval Discipline Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 41), and the Naval Discipline Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 30), and section 7 (2) of the 1884 Act, section 2 (2) of the 1909 Act, and section 16 (2) of the 1915 Act provide for copies of the Naval Discipline Act being printed as so amended.

Appendix C.

THE ALIENS RESTRICTION ORDERS CONSOLIDATED.

[This is a reprint of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914 (September 9th, 1914), as amended by the Aliens Restriction (Change of Name) Order, 1914 (October 8th, 1914), the Aliens Restriction (Belgian Refugees) Order, 1914 (November 28th, 1914), the Aliens Restriction (Armenians, &c.) Order, 1915 (January 7th, 1915), and the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Order, 1915 (April 13th, 1915), and by the Orders of the Secretary of State under powers contained in the Consolidation Order to April 30th, 1915(a). The passages containing alterations made in, and new matter added to, the Consolidation Order of September, 1914, are denoted by thick black lines.]

PART I.

RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS ENTERING AND LEAVING THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Approved Ports and Prohibited Ports.

1.—(1) For the purposes of this Order, the following ports are approved ports, that is to say :—

Dundee,	Falmouth,	Definition of approved ports and prohibited ports.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne,	Bristol,	
Hull,	Holyhead,	
London,	Liverpool,	
Folkestone,	Glasgow,	
Southampton,	Dublin;	

and any other port or place in the United Kingdom is, for the purposes of this Order, a prohibited port.

(a) The full text of all the Orders in Council, and of the Orders of the Secretary of State, as made, is printed in the Manual and its Supplements, viz. :—

- The Consolidation Order of September, 1914 : Manual, pp. 68–85.
- The Change of Name Order of October, 1914 : Manual, p. 515.
- The Belgian Refugees Order of November, 1914 : Supplement No. 2, p. 45.
- The Armenians, &c., Order of January, 1915 : this Supplement No. 3, p. 246.
- The Amendment Order of April, 1915 : this Supplement No. 3, pp. 247–9.
- Ports Order of October 23, 1914 : Supplement No. 2, p. 35.
- Prohibited Areas Order of October 23, 1914 : Supplement No. 2, pp. 36–43.
- Prohibited Areas Order of November 11, 1914 : Supplement No. 2, p. 44.
- Ports Order of December 11, 1914 : this Supplement No. 3, p. 245.

(2) For the purposes of this Order the limits of the approved ports shall be those specified in the First Schedule to this Order, and any part of an approved port outside those limits shall be treated as though it were part of a prohibited port.

(3) A Secretary of State may by order, after consulting the Admiralty and the Army Council, add any port to the list of approved ports, or remove any port from that list, and prescribe or alter the limits of any approved port; and this Order shall thereupon have effect accordingly.(a)

Aliens entering the United Kingdom.

Aliens not
to land at
prohibited
ports

2.—(1) An alien shall not land in the United Kingdom at a prohibited port:

Provided that—

(a) where a Secretary of State is satisfied that an alien friend has arrived at a prohibited port in ignorance of the provisions of this Order or in any other circumstances entitling him to special consideration, and may safely be permitted to land, he may grant him permission accordingly; and

(b) subject to the provisions of this Order the foregoing prohibition shall not, unless in any particular case an aliens officer so directs, apply to an alien friend who is the master or a member of the crew of a vessel arriving at a prohibited port, if whilst he is on shore he complies with such requirements (if any) as may be imposed upon him or upon masters and seamen generally by an aliens officer at the port:

and any alien friend who lands in accordance with this proviso, and, if conditionally disembarked, who complies with the conditions, shall not be liable to any penalty for landing at the port in question.

Alien
enemies not
to land with-
out permits.

Powers with
respect to
aliens
landing at
approved
port.

Detention
of aliens
arriving in
United
Kingdom.

3. An alien enemy shall not land in the United Kingdom at an approved port without the permission of a Secretary of State.

4. An alien arriving at an approved port may, if a Secretary of State so directs, or if an aliens officer at the port is satisfied that he cannot safely be permitted to land in the United Kingdom, be treated as though the port were a prohibited port.

5. An alien landing in contravention of this Order, and an alien arriving at any port in circumstances in which he is prohibited from landing, may, until dealt with under this Order, be detained in such manner as a Secretary of State may direct and whilst so detained shall be deemed to be in legal custody.

(a) Article 1 (1) and the First Schedule are herein printed as amended by Orders of the Secretary of State under Article 1 (3).

6. An alien shall not land at any port in the United Kingdom having in his possession—

Aliens not to enter United Kingdom with firearms, &c.

- (a) any firearms or other weapons, ammunition, or explosives;
- (b) any petroleum spirit, naphtha, benzol, petroleum, or other inflammable liquid in quantities exceeding three gallons;
- (c) any apparatus or contrivance intended for or capable of being used for signalling apparatus, either visual or otherwise;
- (d) any carrier or homing pigeons;
- (e) any motor car, motor cycle, or aircraft; or
- (f) any cipher code or other means of conducting secret correspondence:

and where an alien lands with any such articles in his possession he shall forfeit the articles and shall be deemed to have imported them in contravention of the provisions of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876,^(a) as though the articles in question were contained in the table of prohibitions and restrictions set out in section forty-two of that Act:

Provided that where an aliens officer considers that an alien friend arriving at any port may safely be permitted to land with any such articles as aforesaid in his possession, he may permit him to land accordingly, and the foregoing provisions of this article shall not apply.

7. An alien conditionally disembarked under the directions of an aliens officer for the purpose of inquiry or examination shall not for the purposes of this Order be deemed to have landed so long as the conditions are complied with.

Conditional landing.

Aliens leaving the United Kingdom.

8. An alien shall not, except in pursuance of an order of deportation under this Order, embark in the United Kingdom at a prohibited port:

Aliens not to embark at prohibited ports.

Provided that—

- (a) where a Secretary of State is satisfied that any alien friend who desires to embark at a prohibited port may safely be permitted to do so, he may grant him permission accordingly; and
- (b) subject to the provisions of this Order the foregoing prohibition shall not, unless in any particular case an aliens officer so directs, apply to an alien friend who is the master or a member of the crew of a vessel leaving a prohibited port;

and any alien friend who embarks in accordance with this proviso shall not be liable to any penalty for embarking in the United Kingdom at the port in question.

(a) 39 & 40 Vict. c. 36.

Provision as to alien enemies leaving a port without having landed.

9. Where an alien enemy is about to leave any port on board a vessel on which he has arrived at the port he may for the purposes of this Order, if a Secretary of State so directs or if it appears necessary to an aliens officer in the interests of public safety, be treated as though he had embarked at that port in contravention of this Order, but shall not be subject to any fine or imprisonment for so embarking.

Alien enemies not to embark without permit.

10. An alien enemy shall not, except in pursuance of an order of deportation under this Order, embark in the United Kingdom at an approved port, unless provided with a permit issued by a Secretary of State:

Provided that an alien enemy about to embark in the United Kingdom at an approved port, even when provided with such permit as aforesaid, may, if a Secretary of State so directs, or if in the opinion of an aliens officer he cannot safely be permitted to embark, be treated as though the port were a prohibited port.

Detention of aliens embarking.

11. An alien embarking or about to embark in the United Kingdom in contravention of this Order may, until dealt with under this Order, be detained in such manner as a Secretary of State may direct, and whilst so detained shall be deemed to be in legal custody.

Deportation of aliens.

12.—(1) A Secretary of State may order the deportation of any alien, and any alien with respect to whom such an order is made shall forthwith leave and thereafter remain out of the United Kingdom.

(2) Where an alien is ordered to be deported under this Order, he may, until he can, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, be conveniently conveyed to and placed on board a ship about to leave the United Kingdom, and whilst being conveyed to the ship, and whilst on board the ship until the ship finally leaves the United Kingdom, be detained in such manner as the Secretary of State directs, and, whilst so detained, shall be deemed to be in legal custody.

Provision as to Passports of Alien Passengers.

Requirements as to passports, &c., in the case of alien passengers.

(a) 12A.—(1) After the twenty-fifth day of April nineteen hundred and fifteen an alien coming from, or intending to proceed to, any place out of the United Kingdom as a passenger shall not, without the special permission of a Secretary of State, land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom unless he has in his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the government of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity, to which

(a) The article numbered herein 12A forms Article 1 of the Amendment Order of April 13th, 1915, paragraph (4) of which provides that "This article shall have effect as if it were included in Part I. of the principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly."

passport or document there must be attached a photograph of the alien to whom it relates.

(2) Where any such special permission of a Secretary of State has been granted subject to any conditions, and the person to whom it is granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this Order.

(3) For the purposes of this article the expression "passenger" includes any person carried on a ship other than the master and persons employed in the working or service of the ship.

Obligations on Masters of Vessels.

13.—(1) The master of every vessel, whether British or foreign, arriving at or leaving a port in the United Kingdom shall, immediately on the arrival of the vessel at that port, or, as the case may be, not more than twenty-four hours before leaving that port, furnish to an aliens officer at that port, with respect to all persons on board the vessel, or intending to embark on the vessel, such particulars in such manner as the Secretary of State may direct, and shall otherwise take all reasonable steps in his power for securing the enforcement of this Order.

Obligations
on masters
of vessels.

(2) The master of a vessel arriving at or leaving any port shall not permit any persons to land or to embark without the sanction of an aliens officer at the port.

(3) Where a person lands or embarks at any port in contravention of this Order, the master of the vessel from which he lands or on which he embarks shall, unless he proves the contrary, be deemed to have aided and abetted the offence.

14. The master of a ship about to call at any port shall, if so required by a Secretary of State or an aliens officer, receive an alien and his dependants, if any, on board his ship and afford them a passage to that port, and proper accommodation and maintenance during the passage, and, if the ship is the same or belongs to the same owners as the ship in which the alien arrived in the United Kingdom, shall, if so required as afore- said, afford such passage, accommodation, and maintenance free of charge.

Obligation
to afford
passage to
aliens.

Aliens Officers.

15.—(1) The following persons, that is to say—

(a) any immigration officers appointed under the Aliens Act, 1905(a); and

(b) any persons appointed for the purpose by a Secretary of State;

Aliens
officers.

shall be aliens officers for the purposes of this Order at the various ports in the United Kingdom, and shall in the exercise of their powers act under general or special instructions from the Secre-

tary of State, and, subject to such instructions, shall have power to enter on board any vessel, and to detain and examine all persons arriving at or leaving any port in the United Kingdom, and to require the production of any documents by such persons, and generally to take such steps as are sanctioned by this Order or as may be necessary for giving effect to this Order.

Exceptions.

Part I not
to apply in
certain cases.

16. This Part of the Order shall not apply—

- (a) to prisoners of war; or
- (b) to children appearing to an aliens officer to be under the age of fourteen.

PART II.

RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS RESIDING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Residence and Registration of Aliens.

Power to
order aliens
to reside in
certain areas.

17. A Secretary of State may by order require any alien enemy to reside or continue to reside in any place or district specified in the order, and the alien shall comply with the order.

Prohibition
on alien
enemies
residing in
prohibited
areas.

18.—(1) An alien enemy shall not enter, or reside or continue to reside either temporarily or permanently in, any of the areas specified in the Second Schedule to this Order (in this Order referred to as prohibited areas) unless provided with a permit issued by the registration officer of the district, subject to the general or special instructions of a Secretary of State.

(2) A Secretary of State may by order, after consulting the Admiralty and the Army Council, add any area to the list of prohibited areas in the said Schedule, or remove any area or part of an area from that list; and this Order shall thereupon have effect accordingly. (a)

Prohibition
on Belgian
refugees
coming to
reside in pro-
hibited areas
without
permission.

(b) 18A. A Belgian refugee shall not, after the sixth day of December nineteen hundred and fourteen, come to reside either temporarily or permanently in any prohibited area unless provided with a permit issued by the registration officer of the district, subject to the general or special instructions of a Secretary of State.

Require-
ments as to
passports in
prohibited
areas.

(c) 18B. After the twenty-fifth day of April nineteen hundred and fifteen an alien shall not without the special permission of the registration officer enter any prohibited area unless he has in

(a) The Second Schedule is herein printed as amended (to April 13th, 1915), by Orders of the Secretary of State under Article 18 (2).

(b) The Article numbered herein 18A forms Article 4 of the Belgian Refugee Order.

(c) The Article numbered herein 18B forms Article 2 of the Amendment Order of April 13th, 1915, paragraph 3 of which provides that "This article shall have effect as if it were included in Part II. of the principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly."

his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the government of the country of which he is a subject or citizen, or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity, to which passport or document there must be attached a photograph of the alien to whom it relates :

Provided that where an alien is on the thirteenth day of April nineteen hundred and fifteen resident in a prohibited area this provision shall not prevent him entering that area so long as his residence is in that area.

(2) Where any such special permission of a registration officer has been granted subject to any conditions, and the person to whom it is granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this Order.

19.—(1) An alien residing in a prohibited area, and an alien enemy wherever resident, shall comply with the following requirements as to registration :—

Registration of aliens.

(a) he shall as soon as may be furnish to the registration officer of the registration district in which he is resident particulars as to the matters set out in the Third Schedule to this Order :

(b) he shall, if he is about to change his residence, furnish to the registration officer of the registration district in which he is then resident particulars as to the date on which his residence is to be so changed, and as to his intended place of residence, and on effecting any such change of residence he shall forthwith report himself to the registration officer of the registration district into which he moves :

(c) he shall furnish to the registration officer of the registration district in which he is resident particulars of any circumstance affecting in any manner the accuracy of the particulars previously furnished by him for the purpose of registration within forty-eight hours after the circumstance has occurred.

(2) Where an alien is lodging with or living as a member of the household of any other person, it shall be the duty of that person either himself to furnish with respect to the alien the particulars aforesaid, or to give notice of the presence of the alien in his household to the registration officer.

(3) Where an alien has a household he shall furnish the particulars as aforesaid not only as respects himself, but as respects every alien who is living as a member of his household.

20.—(1) For the purposes of this Order, the chief officer of police of the police district shall be the registration officer, and the police district shall be the registration district :

Register of aliens.

Provided that where a prohibited area includes the whole or part of more than one police district, arrangements may be made

by a Secretary of State for constituting that prohibited area a single registration district, and for the appointment of a registration officer for that district.

(2) A registration officer shall—

- (a) keep for his registration district a register for the purposes of this Order;
- (b) register therein all aliens resident in his district who furnish particulars for the purpose, by entering these particulars on the register;
- (c) enter on the register all other particulars furnished in accordance with this Order with respect to any alien so registered; and
- (d) if a registered alien ceases to be resident in his district, record the fact in the register.

(3) The obligation of a registration officer to enter particulars upon the register shall not be affected by the fact that the particulars may not have been furnished within the time required by this Order, without prejudice, however, to the liability of an alien to a penalty for not furnishing the particulars within the required time.

(4) Every alien shall furnish to the registration officer, in addition to any such particulars as aforesaid, any information which may reasonably be required for the purpose of registering the alien, or maintaining the correctness of the particulars entered on the register.

Registration
of Belgian
refugees.

(a) 20A.—(1) A Belgian refugee shall, wherever resident, comply with the following requirements as to registration:—

- (a) he shall, as soon as may be, furnish to the registration officer of the registration district in which he is resident particulars as to the matters set out in the Fourth Schedule to this Order:
- (b) he shall, if he is about to change his residence, furnish to the registration officer of the registration district in which he is then resident particulars as to the date on which his residence is to be changed, and as to his intended place of residence, and on effecting any change of residence from one registration district to another he shall also forthwith report his arrival in the registration district into which he moves to the registration officer of that district.

(2) Where a Belgian refugee is lodging with or living as a member of the household of any other person, it shall be the duty of that person to take steps to secure compliance with the terms of this Order in respect of that refugee.

(3) Where a Belgian refugee has furnished particulars in accordance with this Article or (before the seventh day of December, nineteen hundred and fourteen) in accordance with Article 19

(a) The Article numbered herein 20A forms Article 2 of the Belgian Refugees Order, paragraph (1) (a), of which comprised the particulars which are in this print reproduced as Schedule 4.

of this Order, or has before the seventh day of December, nineteen hundred and fourteen, been registered with the Registrar General, it shall not be necessary for him to furnish particulars again in pursuance of this Article, provided that he complies or has complied with paragraph (b) of sub-section (1) thereof.

(a)20B. The Registrar General shall keep a central register of all Belgian refugees in the United Kingdom and shall enter therein all particulars with respect to Belgian refugees which are, under this Order, either furnished to him as registration officer or furnished to other registration officers and communicated to him by them.

Central register of Belgian refugees.

(b)20c. The registration officer for the registration of Belgian refugees in the metropolitan police district and in the city of London shall be the Registrar General, and elsewhere shall be the same as under Article 20 of this Order, that is to say, the chief officer of police.

Registration officer for Belgian refugees.

Provided that the Secretary of State, or in Scotland the Secretary for Scotland, may, in special circumstances, substitute any other person or body of persons for the chief officer of police as the registration officer for Belgian refugees in any registration area.(c)

(d)20D.—(1) After the twenty-fifth day of April nineteen hundred and fifteen it shall be the duty of the keeper of every hotel, inn, boarding-house, and lodging-house to ascertain and enter in a register kept for the purpose the names and nationality of all persons over the age of fourteen years staying at the hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house who are aliens, together with the dates of their arrival and departure, their destinations on departure, and such other particulars as may be prescribed by a Secretary of State, and if the keeper of an hotel, inn, boarding-house or lodging-house fails to do so, or if he makes any entry in any such register which he knows or could by the exercise of reasonable diligence have ascertained to be false, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this Order.

Registers of aliens to be kept by hotel keepers, &c.

(2) The keeper of every hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house, shall also, if directions for the purpose are issued by a Secretary of State, make to the registration officer of the registration district in which the hotel, inn, boarding-house or lodging-house is situate such returns as to the particulars aforesaid, at such times or intervals, and in such form as may be specified in such directions, and if he fails to do so, or makes

(a) The Article numbered herein 20B forms Article 1 of the Belgian Refugees Order.

(b) The Article numbered herein 20c forms Article 3 of the Belgian Refugees Order.

(c) Under this power the Secretary for Scotland by Order of December 14th, 1914, constituted the Glasgow Corporation Belgian Committee as registration officer for the registration of Belgian refugees in Glasgow.

(d) The Article numbered herein 20D forms Article 3 of the Amendment Order of April 13th, 1915, paragraph (6) of which provides that "This article shall have effect as if it were included in Part II. of the principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly."

any false return, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this Order.

(3) It shall be the duty of every person who stays at an hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house to furnish to the keeper thereof and sign a statement containing such information as such keeper may require for the purpose of compiling such register as aforesaid, and if any person fails to do so, or gives any false information, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this Order.

(4) Every register kept under this Article shall at all reasonable hours be open to inspection by any officer of police, or by any other person authorised by a Secretary of State.

(5) For the purposes of this Article the expression "keeper of a lodging-house" shall include any person who for reward receives any other person to lodge with him or in his house: and where any hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house is under the management of a manager the expression "keeper" shall in relation thereto include such manager.

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21. An alien enemy shall not travel more than five miles from his registered place of residence unless furnished with a permit from the registration officer of the registration district in which that place of residence is situate, which permit shall not cover a period exceeding twenty-four hours from the date of its issue and shall be returned to the registration officer at the end of the period for which it was issued :

Provided that—

- (a) any such permit may, if the registration officer in view of any special circumstances so decides, cover a period exceeding twenty-four hours, but not exceeding four days, from the date of its issue, subject, however, to the condition that the holder thereof shall on each day during the currency of the permit report himself to the registration officer of the district in which he then is, and subject also to any other conditions which may be prescribed by the registration officer granting the permit; and
- (b) where any such permit is granted to any person with a view to his leaving one registration district and going to reside in another, the permit may, at the end of the period for which it was issued, be delivered to the registration officer of the new district instead of being returned to the registration officer by whom it was granted; and
- (c) in the case of an alien enemy having a *bonâ fide* place of business more than five miles from his registered place of residence the registration officer may, if he thinks fit, grant a permit enabling him to travel to or from his place of business, which shall be renewable from time to time as and when the registration officer so directs.

Possession of Firearms, &c., by Alien Enemies.

22.—(1) An alien enemy shall not, except with the written permission of the registration officer of the district in which he resides, be in possession of—

Prohibition on alien enemies having firearms, &c. in their possession.

- (a) any firearms or other weapons, ammunition or explosives, or material intended to be used for the manufacture of explosives;
- (b) any petroleum spirit, naphtha, benzol, petroleum, or other inflammable liquid in quantities exceeding three gallons;
- (c) any apparatus or contrivance intended for, or capable of being used for, a signalling apparatus, either visual or otherwise;
- (d) any carrier or homing pigeons;
- (e) any motor car, motor cycle, motor boat, yacht, or aircraft; or
- (f) any cipher code or other means of conducting secret correspondence;
- (g) any telephone installation;
- (h) any camera or other photographic apparatus;
- (i) any military or naval map, chart, or handbook.

(2) If a justice of the peace is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting any contravention of the foregoing provision, he may grant a search warrant authorising any constable named therein to enter at any time any premises or place named in the warrant, if necessary by force, and to search the premises or place and every person found therein, and to seize any article which is being kept in the premises or place in contravention of this Article.

Where it appears to a superintendent or inspector of police, or any police officer of higher rank, that the case is one of great emergency, and that in the interests of the State immediate action is necessary, he may by a written order under his hand give to any constable the like authority as may be given by the warrant of a justice under this Article.

Restriction on Circulation of Newspapers.

23.—(1) The circulation among alien enemies of any newspaper wholly or mainly in the language of a State, or any part of a State at war with His Majesty, is prohibited, unless the permission in writing of a Secretary of State has been first obtained, and such conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State are complied with.

Restriction on circulation of newspapers amongst alien enemies.

(2) Any person publishing any newspaper for circulation in contravention of this Order shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of this Order, and where a Secretary of State is satisfied that any newspaper has been, or is about to be, published for circulation in contravention of this Order, he may authorize such person as he thinks fit to enter, if needs be by force, any premises, and to seize any copies of the newspaper found thereon, and also any type or other plant used or capable of being used

for printing or production of the newspaper, and to deal with any articles so seized in such manner as the Secretary of State may direct.

(3) In this Article, the expression "newspaper" includes periodical.

Carrying on of Banking Business.

**Restrictions
with respect
to banking
by alien
enemies.**

24.—(1) An alien enemy shall not carry on or engage in any banking business except with the permission in writing of the Secretary of State, and to such extent and subject to such conditions and supervision as the Secretary of State may direct, and an alien enemy who is or has been carrying on or engaged in banking business shall not, except with the like permission, part with any money or securities in the bank where he is or has been carrying on or engaged in business, and shall, if so required, deposit any such money or securities in such custody as the Secretary of State may direct.

(2) Any constable, if authorized by a superintendent of police, or officer of higher rank, may, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Article, enter, if necessary by force, and search or occupy any premises in which the business of banking is or has been carried on by an alien enemy.

(2) For the purposes of this Article, any person who is a member of a firm or a director of a company carrying on banking business in the United Kingdom shall be deemed to be carrying on banking business.

Provisions as to Clubs frequented by Alien Enemies.

**Power to
close clubs.**

25.—(1) A chief officer of police, if so authorised by general or special order of the Secretary of State, may direct that any premises within his jurisdiction which, in his opinion, are used for the purposes of a club which is habitually frequented by alien enemies, shall be kept closed, either altogether or during such hours as may be required by him; and where any such direction is given in respect of any premises, no alien enemy shall enter or be on the premises at any time when the premises are directed to be closed.

(2) Any constable, if authorised by the chief officer of police, may, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Article, enter, if necessary by force, and search or occupy any premises to which an order under this Article relates.

Restriction on Change of Name.

**Change of
name by
alien enemy**

25A. An alien enemy shall not, after the twelfth day of October nineteen hundred and fourteen, for any purpose assume or use, or purport to assume or use, or continue the assumption or use of any name other than that by which he was ordinarily known at the date of the commencement of the war.

Where an alien enemy carries on or purports or continues to carry on, or is a member of a partnership or firm which carries

on or purports or continues to carry on any trade or business under any name other than that under which the trade or business was carried on at the date of the commencement of the war, he shall, for the purposes of this Order, be deemed to be using or purporting or continuing to use a name other than that by which he was ordinarily known at the date of the commencement of the war.

Nothing in this Article shall affect the right of a woman who after the commencement of the war marries an alien enemy to use the name which she acquires on her marriage.

A Secretary of State may, if it appears desirable in any particular case, grant an exemption from the provisions of this Article.

Partial Exemption of Armenians, &c.

25B. A registration officer may, subject to the general or special instructions of the Secretary of State, grant to a Turkish subject resident in his registration district, who is shown to his satisfaction to be by race a Greek, Armenian, or Syrian, or a member of any other community well known as opposed to the Turkish régime, and to be a Christian, a certificate of exemption from all or any of the provisions of this Part of this Order, except such as apply to alien friends.

Exemption of Armenians, &c. from provisions as to alien enemies.

Any such certificate shall be operative throughout the United Kingdom, but may be revoked by the registration officer who granted it or by the registration officer of any district in which the holder is for the time being resident.

PART III.

GENERAL.

26. If any person acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any provisions of this Order, he is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, and the court before which he is convicted may, either in addition to or in lieu of any such punishment, require that person to enter into recognizances with or without sureties to comply with the provisions of this Order or such provisions thereof as the court may direct.

Penalty.

If any person fails to comply with an order of the court requiring him to enter into recognizances the court or any court of summary jurisdiction sitting for the same place may order him to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months.

27.—(1) If any alien, master of a ship, or other person arriving at or leaving any port lands or embarks without the permission of an aliens officer, or refuses to answer any question reasonably put to him by an aliens officer, or makes or causes

Disobedience to aliens officers and other offences.

The Aliens Restriction Orders Consolidated.

to be made any false return, false statement, or false representation to an aliens officer, or refuses to produce any document in his possession which he is required by an aliens officer to produce, or obstructs or impedes an aliens officer in the exercise of his powers or duties under the Order, he shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of this Order.

(2) If any person furnishes or causes to be furnished to a registration officer any false particulars, or, with a view to obtaining any permit or permission under this Order, makes or causes to be made any false statement or false representation, he shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of this Order.

28. If any person aids or abets any person in any contravention of this Order, or knowingly harbours any person whom he knows or has reasonable ground for supposing to have acted in contravention of this Order, he shall be deemed himself to have acted in contravention of this Order.

29. Any person who acts in contravention of this Order, or is reasonably suspected of having so acted, or being about so to act, may be taken into custody without warrant by an aliens officer or by any constable.

30.—(1) A Secretary of State may, if he thinks it necessary in the interests of public safety, direct that any of the provisions of this Order as to alien enemies shall in particular cases be applicable to other aliens, and thereupon such provisions shall apply accordingly.

(2) A Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, direct that any powers or duties assigned under this Order to aliens officers or to registration officers shall be discharged by other persons deputed by the Secretary of State for the purpose.

(3) The Secretary of State, with a view to giving full effect to this Order, may direct that passengers on ships entering or leaving any port in the United Kingdom shall be subject to such restrictions, control, and supervision as may appear necessary or expedient, and may impose general conditions as respects ships entering or leaving any such port, and it shall be the duty of all persons to comply with any such direction.

31. For the purposes of this Order—

The expression “police district” means any district for which there is a separate police force; and the expression “chief officer of police” means the chief constable, or head constable, or other officer, by whatever name called, having the chief command of the police force of the district;

The expression “alien friend” means an alien whose sovereign or State is at peace with His Majesty, and the expression “alien enemy” means an alien whose sovereign or State is at war with His Majesty;

The expression "Belgian refugee" means a person who, being either a Belgian subject, or an alien recently residing in Belgium, has arrived in the United Kingdom since the commencement of the war;

The expression "Registrar General" means the Registrar General of births, deaths, and marriages in England; and

References to landing or embarking shall, unless the context otherwise implies, be deemed to include references to attempting to land or attempting to embark respectively.

32.—(1) In the application of this Order to Scotland—

The expressions "the court" and "any court of summary jurisdiction" mean the sheriff;

Application to Scotland and Ireland.

The expressions "enter into recognisances with or without sureties" and "enter into recognisances" mean "find caution."

(2) In the application of this Order to Ireland—

The expression "police district" means the police district of Dublin metropolis and any county or other area for which a county inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary or officer having the rank of such county inspector is appointed, and the expression "chief officer of police" means, as respects the police district of Dublin metropolis, the Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police and as respects any other police district the county inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary or officer having the rank of such county inspector as the case may be.

The expression "superintendent of police" includes in the case of the Royal Irish Constabulary a sergeant and any officer of higher rank.

33. Nothing in this Order shall be construed as imposing any restriction or disability on any foreign ambassador or other public minister duly authorised, or any servants in actual attendance upon any such ambassador or public minister.

Order not to apply to ambassadors, &c.

(a) 34. (1)—The Orders in Council comprised in this consolidation may be cited as follows:—

Short title, construction, and revocation.

(a) The Order in Council of the ninth day of September nineteen hundred and fourteen as "The Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914."

(b) The Order in Council of the eighth day of October nineteen hundred and fourteen as "The Aliens Restriction (Change of Name) Order, 1914,"

(a) The sub-Article numbered herein 34 (1) is a reproduction of Article 34 (1) of the Consolidation Order, Article 3 of the Change of Name Order, Article 6 (1) of the Belgian Refugees Order, Article (2) of the Armenians &c. Order, and Article 4 of the Amendment Order.

- (c) The Order in Council of the twenty-eighth day of November nineteen hundred and fourteen as "The Aliens Restriction (Belgian Refugees) Order, 1914."
- (d) The Order in Council of the seventh day of January nineteen hundred and fifteen as "The Aliens Restriction (Armenians, &c.) Order, 1915";
- (e) The Order in Council of the thirteenth day of April nineteen hundred and fifteen as "The Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Order, 1915."

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889,(a) shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of this Order in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(3) The said Orders in Council of the fifth, tenth, twelfth, and twentieth of August,(b) imposing restrictions on aliens, are hereby revoked:

Provided that the revocation of any such Order shall not—

- (a) affect the previous operation of any Order so revoked or anything duly done or suffered under any Order so revoked; or
- (b) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired accrued or incurred under any Order so revoked; or
- (c) affect any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any Order so revoked; or
- (d) affect any proceedings or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid.

and any permission or direction given, or order or requirement made, or other action taken under any Order so revoked shall be deemed to have been given, made, or taken under the corresponding provision of this Order.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(b) These 4 Orders in Council are printed at pp. 48-67 of the Manual.

Schedules.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

LIMITS OF APPROVED PORTS.

Approved Port.	Parts included within Limits of Port.
Dundee	Camperdown jetty.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Newcastle quay.
Hull	Riverside quay.
London	Tilbury docks and pontoon.
Folkestone	Railway pier.
Southampton	
Falmouth	Outer arm of harbour pier.
Bristol	Landing stage, Avonmouth docks.
Holyhead	London and North-Western Rail- way quay, east side.
Liverpool	Landing stage.
Glasgow	Meadowside quay.
Dublin	North Wall and Kingstown Pier.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

PROHIBITED AREAS.

The following areas are prohibited areas in England:—

CHESHIRE.

County Boroughs.—Birkenhead: Chester: Wallasey.
Urban Districts.—Bromborough: Ellesmere Port and Whitby: Higher
 Bebington: Hoole: Hoylake and West Kirby: Lower Bebington:
 Neston and Parkgate: Runcorn.
Rural Districts.—Chester (Civil Parishes of—Bache, Backford, Blacom
 cum Crabwall, Bridge Trafford, Capenhurst, Caughall, Chorlton by
 Backford, Croughton, Dunham-on-the-Hill, Elton, Great Saughall,
 Hapsford, Hoole Village, Ince, Lea by Backford, Little Saughall,
 Little Stanney, Mickle Trafford, Mollington, Moston, Newton-by-
 Chester, Picton, Shotwick, Shotwick Park, Stoke, Thornton-le-Moors,
 Upton-up-Chester, Wervin, Wimbolds Trafford, and Woodbank only):
 Runcorn (Civil Parishes of—Acton Grange, Antrobus, Appleton,
 Bartington, Crowley, Daresbury, Dutton, Grappenhall, Great Bud-
 worth, Hatton, Higher Whitley, Keckwick, Latchford Without, Lower
 Whitley, Moore, Newton-by-Daresbury, Preston-on-the-Hill, Seven
 Oaks, Stockham, Stockton, Heath, Stretton, Thelwall, Walton Inferior,
 Walton Superior, Aston-by-Sutton, Aston Grange, Clifton, Halton,
 Norton, Sutton, and Weston only): Wirral.

CORNWALL.

Municipal Boroughs.—Falmouth: Helston: Penryn: Penzance: St. Ives:
 Saltash: Truro.
Urban Districts.—Camborne: Hayle: Ludgvan: Madron: Paul: Phillack:
 Redruth: St. Just: Torpoint.
Rural Districts.—East Kerrier: Helston: Rudruth: St. Germans: Truro:
 West Penwith.

DEVONSHIRE.*County Boroughs.*—(a) Devonport: Plymouth.*Urban Districts.*—(a) East Stonehouse: Ivybridge.*Rural Districts.*—Plympton St. Mary: Tavistock (Civil Parish of Bere Ferrers only).**DORSETSHIRE.***Municipal Boroughs.*—Dorchester: Poole: Wareham: Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.*Urban Districts.*—Portland: Swanage.*Rural Districts.*—Dorchester: Poole: Wareham and Porbeck: Weymouth.**DURHAM.***County Boroughs.*—Gateshead: South Shields: Sunderland: West Hartlepool.*Municipal Boroughs.*—Durham: Hartlepool: Jarrow: Stockton-on-Tees.*Urban Districts.*—Annfield Plain: Benfieldside: Blaydon: Brandon and Byshottles: Chester-le-Street: Consett: Felling: Hebburn: Hetton: Houghton-le-Spring: Leadgate: Ryton: Seaham Harbour: Southwick-on-Wear: Spennymoor: Stanley: Tanfield: Tow Law: Wickham: Willington.*Rural Districts.*—Chester-le-Street: Durham: Easington: Hartlepool: Houghton-le-Spring: Lanchester: Sedgfield: South Shields: Stockton: Sunderland.**ESSEX.***County Borough.*—Southend-on-Sea.*Municipal Boroughs.*—Chelmsford: Colchester: Harwich: Maldon.*Urban Districts.*—Brentwood: Brightlingsea: Burnham-on-Crouch: Clacton: Frinton-on-Sea: Grays Thurrock: Shoeburyness: Tilbury: Walton-on-the-Naze: Witham: Wivenhoe.*Rural Districts.*—Billericay: Braintree—(Civil Parishes of—Feering, Great Coggeshall, Fairsted, Faulkbourne, Hatfield Peverel, Kelvedon, Little Coggeshall, Markshall, Rivenhall, and Terling only): Chelmsford: Lexden: Maldon: Orsett: Rochford: Romford (Civil Parishes of Cranham, Great Warley, Rainham, Upminster, and Wennington only): Tendring.*And also the area containing the Royal Victoria, and Royal Albert docks.***GLOUCESTERSHIRE.***County Borough.*—Bristol.*Urban Districts.*—Coleford: Kingswood.*Rural Districts.*—Chipping Sodbury: Lydney: Thornbury: Warmley: West Dean.**HAMPSHIRE.***County Boroughs.*—Bournemouth: Portsmouth: Southampton.*Municipal Boroughs.*—Christchurch: Lymington: Romsey.*Urban Districts.*—Eastleigh and Bishopstoke: Fareham: Gosport and Alverstoke: Havant: Itchen: Warblington.*Rural Districts.*—Christchurch: Fareham: Havant: Lymington: New Forest: Romsey: South Stoneham.**ISLE OF WIGHT.**

The whole island.

(a) Devonport, and East Stonehouse, are now included in the County Borough of Plymouth.

KENT.

County Borough.—Canterbury.

Municipal Boroughs.—Chatham: Deal: Dover: Faversham: Folkestone: Gillingham: Gravesend: Hythe: Lydd: Maidstone: Margate: New Romney: Queenborough: Ramsgate: Rochester: Sandwich: Tenterden.

Urban Districts.—Ashford: Broadstairs and St. Peter's: Cheriton: Herne Bay: Milton Regis: Northfleet: Sandgate: Sheerness: Sittingbourne: Walmer: Whitstable: Wrotham.

Rural Districts.—Blean: Bridge: Cranbrook: Dover: East Ashford: Eastry: Elham: Faversham: Hollingbourne: Hoo: Isle of Thanet: Maidstone: Malling: Milton: Romney Marsh: Sheppey: Strood: Tenterden: West Ashford.

LANCASHIRE.

County Boroughs.—Barrow-in-Furness: Blackpool: Bootle: Liverpool: St. Helens: Southport.

Municipal Boroughs.—Lancaster: Morecambe: Widnes.

Urban Districts.—Bispham-with-Norbreck: Cranforth: Dalton-in-Furness: Fleetwood: Formby: Grange: Great Crosby: Heysham: Huyton-with-Roby: Kirkham: Lathom and Burscough: Litherland: Little Crosby: Lytham: Ormskirk: Poulton-le-Fylde: Preesall: Prescott: Rainford: St. Annes-on-the-Sea: Skelmersdale: Thornton: Ulverston: Waterloo and Seaforth.

Rural Districts.—Fylde: Garstang: Lancaster: Lunesdale: Sefton: Ulverston: West Lancashire: Whiston.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

County Borough.—Grimsby.

Municipal Boroughs.—Boston: Louth.

Urban Districts.—Alford: Barton-upon-Humber: Brigg: Broughton: Brumby and Frodingham: Cleethorpe with Thrunscoe: Holbeach: Long Sutton: Mablethorpe: Market Rasen: Roxby cum Risby: Scunthorpe: Skegness: Spalding: Sutton Bridge: Winterton.

Rural Districts.—Boston: Caistor: Crowland: East Elloe: Glanford Brigg: Grimsby: Louth: Sibsey: Spilsby: Spalding.

LONDON.

The area containing St. Katherine's, London, Surrey Commercial, West India, Millwall and East India docks.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The whole county.

NORFOLK.

The whole county.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

County Boroughs.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Tynemouth.

Municipal Boroughs.—Berwick-upon-Tweed: Morpeth: Wallsend.

Urban Districts.—Alnwick: Amble: Ashington: Bedlingtonshire: Blyth: Cramlington: Earsdon: Gosforth: Longbenton: Newbiggin-by-the-Sea: Newburn: Prudhoe: Rothbury: Seaton Delaval: Seghill: Weetlade: Whitley and Monkseaton.

NORTHUMBERLAND—continued.

Rural Districts.—Alnwick: Belford: Castle Ward: Glendale: Hexham—(Civil Parishes of—Bearn, Broomhaugh, Broomley, Bywell, Duker-shagg, Espershields, Healey, Hedley, High Fotherley, Horsley, Nafferton, Newlands, Newton, Newton Hall, Ovingham, Ovington Riding, Shotley High Quarter, Shotley Low Quarter, Spital, Stelling Styford, Welton Whittle, Whittonstall, and Wylam only): Norham and Islandshires: Morpeth: Rothbury.

SOMERSET.

Urban Districts.—Burnham: Clevedon: Highbridge: Portishead: Weston-super-Mare.

Rural Districts.—Axbridge: Clutton (except the Parishes of Chilcompton, Farrington Gurney, and Stone Easton): Keynsham: Long Ashton.

SUFFOLK.

The whole county.

SUSSEX.

The whole county.

YORKSHIRE.

County Boroughs.—Kingston-upon-Hull: Middlesbrough.

Municipal Boroughs.—Beverley: Bridlington: Hedon: Scarborough: Thornaby-on-Tees.

Urban Districts.—Cottingham: Eston: Filey: Great Driffield: Guisborough: Hessle: Hinderwell: Hornsea: Loftus: Malton: Norton: Pickering: Redcar: Saltburn-by-the-Sea: Scalby: Skelton and Brotton: South Bank in Normanby: Whitby: Withernsea.

Rural Districts.—Beverley: Bridlington: Driffield: Guisborough: Kirkby Moorside: Malton: Middlesbrough: Norton: Patrington: Pickering: Scarborough: Sealecoates: Sherburn: Skirlaugh: Stokesley: Whitby.

The following areas are prohibited areas in Wales:—

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

The whole county.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

Municipal Boroughs.—Haverfordwest: Pembroke: Tenby.

Urban Districts.—Fishguard: Milford Haven: Narberth: Neyland.

Rural Districts.—Haverfordwest: Narberth: Pembroke.

The following areas are prohibited areas in Scotland:—

ABERDEENSHIRE.

Parishes.—Aberdeen: Aberdour: Auchterless: Belhelvie: Cairney: Crimond: Cruden: Culsalmond: Daviot: Drumblade: Drumoak: Dyce: Echt: Ellon: Fintray: Fergie: Foveran: Fraserburgh: Fyvie: Glass: Huntly: Inch: Kinnellar: King Edward: Kinnethmont: Logie Buchan: Longside: Lonmay: Methlick: Monquhitter: New Deer: Newhills: New Machar: Old Deer: Old Machar: Peterculter: Peterhead: Pitsligo: Rathen: Rayne: St. Fergus: Skene: Slains: Strichen: Tarves: Turriff: Tyrie: Uduy.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

The whole county.

AYRSHIRE.

Parishes.—Ardrossan: Ayr: Beith: Coylton: Craigie: Dalry: Dalrymple: Dreghorn: Dundonald: Dunlop: Fenwick: Irvine: Kilbirnie: Kilmarnock: Kilmaurs: Kilwinning: Largs: Mauchline: Maybole: Monkton and Prestwick: Ochiltree: Riccarton: Stair: Stevenston: Stewarton: Symington: Tarbolton: West Kilbride.

BANFFSHIRE.

Parishes.—Alvah Banff: Boharm: Botriphnie: Boyndie: Cullen: Deskford: Fordyce: Forglen: Gamrie: Grange: Inverkeithny: Keith: Marnoch: Ordiquhill: Rathven: Rothiemay.

BERWICKSHIRE.

Parishes.—Abbey St. Bathans: Ayton: Bunkle and Preston: Chirnside: Cockburnspath: Coldingham: Coldstream: Cranshaws: Duns: Eccles: Edrom: Eyemouth: Fogo: Foulden: Greenlaw: Hutton: Ladykirk: Langton: Longformacus: Mordington: Polwarth: Swinton: Whitsome.

BUTESHIRE.

The whole county.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

The whole county.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.

Parishes.—Arrochar: Bonhill: Cardross: Dumbarton: Kilmarnock: Luss: New Kilpatrick: Old Kilpatrick: Roseneath: Row.

EDINBURGHSHIRE (MID-LOTHIAN).

Parishes.—Borthwick: Carrington: Cockpen: Colinton: Corstorphine: Cramond: Cranston: Crichton: Currie: Dalkeith: Edinburgh: Fala: Glencorse: Inveresk: Kirknewton: Lasswade: Leith: Liberton: Mid Calder: Newbattle: Newton: Penicuik: Ratho: Temple: West Calder.

ELGINSHIRE.

Parishes.—Alves: Bellie: Birnie: Dallas: Drainie: Duffus: Dyke and Moy: Edinkillie: Elgin: Forres: Kinloss: New Spynie: Rafford: Rothes: St. Andrews Lhanbryde: Speymouth: Urquhart.

FIFESHIRE.

The whole county.

FORFARSHIRE.

Parishes.—Arbirlot: Arbroath and St. Vigean: Auchterhouse: Barry: Brechin: Carmylie: Craig: Dun: Dundee Combination: Dunnichen: Eassie and Nevay: Farnell: Forfar: Fowls-Easter: Glamis: Guthrie: Inverarity: Inverkeillor: Kettins: Kinnell: Kinnettles: Kirkden: Liff and Benvie: Logie Pert: Lunan: Lundie: Mains and Strathmartine: Marytown: Monifieth: Monikie: Montrose: Murroes: Newtyle: Panbride: Tealing.

The Aliens Restriction Orders Consolidated.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

The whole county.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.

So much of the County, including the Western Islands, as lies to the north and west of the Caledonian Canal and the following Parishes to the south and east of the Canal.—Ardersier: Croy and Dalcross: Daviot and Dunlichty: Dores: Inverness: Kilmallie: Kilmonivaig: Moy and Dalarossie: Petty.

KINCARDINESHIRE.

The whole county.

KINROSS.

The whole county.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE (WEST LOTHIAN).

The whole county.

NAIRNSHIRE.

The whole county.

ORKNEY.

The whole county.

PERTHSHIRE.

Parishes.—Abernyte: Errol: Inchtute: Longforgan.

RENFREWSHIRE.

Parishes.—Erskine: Greenock: Houston and Killellan: Inchinnan: Inverkip: Kilbarchan: Kilmacolm: Lochwinnoch: Port Glasgow.

ROSS AND CROMARTY.

The whole county, including the Western Islands.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

Parishes.—Airth: Buchanan: Grangemouth: Muiravonside.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

The whole county.

ZETLAND.

The whole county.

The following areas are prohibited areas in Ireland:—

ANTRIM.

County Borough.—Belfast.

Urban Districts.—Ballyclare: Ballymena: Carrickfergus: Larne: Lisburn.

Rural Districts.—Antrim: Ballymena: Belfast: Larne: Lisburn.

CORK.

The whole county.

DONEGAL.

Rural Districts.—Inishowen: Millord: Londonderry, No. 2.

DOWN.

Urban Districts.—Bangor: Donaghadee: Holywood: Newtown Ards.

Rural Districts.—Castlereagh: Downpatrick: Hillsborough: Newtown Ards.

DUBLIN.

The whole county.

KERRY.

The whole county.

LONDONDERRY.

County Borough.—Londonderry.

Rural District.—Londonderry ("North West Liberties" only).

WATERFORD.

Rural District.—Youghal No. 2.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

MATTERS IN RESPECT OF WHICH PARTICULARS ARE TO BE FURNISHED.

Name	...	...	...	...
Nationality and birth-place	...	...	...	...
Occupation	...	...	...	...
Sex	...	...	...	...
Age	...	...	...	...
Personal description, and, if so required, a photograph of the alien.	...	...	...	...
Descriptive mark (if any)	...	...	...	...
Finger prints, if so required	...	...	...	...
Place of residence (including nature of tenure or occupancy)	...	...	...	...
Place of business (if any)	...	...	...	...
Date of commencement of residence.	...	...	...	...
Whether the alien has been or is in the service of any foreign government, and, if so, for how long and in what capacity.	...	...	...	...

Note.—If the alien has a household, he must furnish the particulars aforesaid not only as respects himself, but also as respects every alien who is living as a member of his household.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

**MATTERS IN RESPECT OF WHICH PARTICULARS ARE TO BE FURNISHED IN
BELGIAN REFUGEES.**

Name
Present address
Former address in Belgium
Nationality and birth-place
Trade or profession
Sex
Age
Whether married or unmarried
If accompanied by any members of
his family, the names, ages, and
relationship of such members.
Whether he has served in the Bel-
gian Army.
Any other matters of which particu-
lars are reasonably required by
the registration officer.

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[Attention is directed to the Note at p. 532 of the Manual which describes the Plan and Scope of the Index thereto which is similar to that of the present Index.]

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In Continuation of Supplement No. 3

TO THE

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OF

EMERGENCY LEGISLATION

COMPRISING ALL THE

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, PROCLAMATIONS,
ORDERS, &c.,

PASSED AND MADE IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE

WAR

WITH AN

Introductory Note and an Analytical Index.

EDITED BY

ALEXANDER PULLING, C.B.,

OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, AND OF THE INNER TEMPLE,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

I. SCOPE AND ARRANGEMENT OF SUPPLEMENT.

This Supplement No. 4 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation is a continuation of Supplement No. 3, and comprises the full text of all the "Emergency" Statutes, Proclamations, Orders in Council, Rules, Regulations, and Notifications (whether subsequently amended, or repealed or not), which have been passed and made to August 31st, 1915, and have not already appeared in the Manual, or in Supplement No. 2 (which incorporated and superseded Supplement No. 1) or in Supplement No. 3.

The Manual, together with Supplements Nos. 2 and 3 and (this) No. 4, therefore contain the whole of the Emergency Legislation passed during the thirteen months subsequent to the crisis.

In addition to these editions of the whole body of Emergency Legislation there was published last June a Financial Edition of the Manual comprising the Emergency Legislation specially affecting Financial Interests passed and made to June 4th, 1915, and early in the present month there was published an edition of the Defence of the Realm Acts and Regulations in force on July 31st last.

The arrangement of this present Supplement is identical with that of the Manual as described in the Prefatory Note, pp.iii, iv, thereof and with that of Supplements Nos. 2 and 3, and as there stated the copies of Statutes printed herein are "authoritative" copies, and the copies of Proclamations, Orders in Council, &c., printed herein "under authority" are *primâ facie* evidence.

Such of the Orders, Rules, &c., contained in this Supplement which are now (August 31st, 1915) no longer in force are, following the plan adopted in the Manual and in Supplements Nos. 2 and 3, printed in *italics*.

The Manual contains (pp. v-xi) a Chronological Table of Emergency Legislation passed between August 1st and September 30th, 1914: continuations and amplifications of that Table to April 30th, 1915, will be found at pp. v-x of Supplement No. 2 and at pp. v-xiv of Supplement No. 3, and a further amplification and continuation to August 31st, 1915, at pp. xv-xxii of this Supplement.

This Supplement is accompanied by a full Analytical Index the plan and scope of which is explained by the Note at its commencement.

At pp. xxiii-xxvii hereof will be found Tables showing how the various Documents printed in the Manual and in Supplements Nos. 2 and 3 have been affected by the later Emergency Legislation herein included.

II.—NEW FIELDS OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

Since the date (April 30th, 1915) covered by Supplement No. 3, important additions to, and changes in, the Emergency Legislation have been made.

Amongst the wholly new features of the legislation are those relating to State Control of the Liquor Trade, the establishment of a Ministry of Munitions and the furtherance of the manufacture of Munitions of War, the compilation of a National Register,

and the postponement of the Registration of Electors and of Local Elections, State Insurance against Aircraft and Bombardment, and the Restriction of War Profits.

State Control of Liquor.—The Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 3) Act (pp. 3, 4 of this Supplement), which received the Royal Assent on May 19th, 1915, provides for State control of the liquor trade in any area specified by Order in Council as one in which such control is expedient for the purpose of the successful prosecution of the present War. Such area must be one in which either war material is being made, loaded, unloaded, or dealt with in transit, or in which men belonging to the forces of the Crown are assembled. The Act authorises the issue of Regulations which apply only in areas so declared to be of the class contemplated by the Act.

The Regulations may give the "prescribed Government authority" a monopoly in the trade, power to acquire premises (licensed or not), and power to establish and maintain refreshment rooms without any licence.

The Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations, 1915 (printed at pp. 167-175 of this volume), issued on June 10th, provide that the Central Control (Liquor Traffic) Board (appointed by the Minister of Munitions), on whom are conferred powers of an extensive character, shall be the "prescribed Government authority." This Board can close or regulate any licensed premises, or club where liquor is sold, or regulate the introduction of liquor into the area, or prohibit treating. They can prohibit the sale of liquor except by themselves, acquire premises (licensed or not), and provide refreshment rooms, entertainment and recreation, without any licence.

The Regulations, taking effect only in areas to which they are applied by Order in Council, were first so applied on July 6th, when by Order in Council (pp. 176, 177) 10 areas in England and Wales were scheduled.

These areas differ greatly in size, the smallest being that of Newhaven and the largest the North-East Coast one.

Six of the areas, viz., the Newhaven, Southampton, Newport (Monm.), Cardiff, Barry, and Barrow-in-Furness, are circular areas of which the Town Hall or other specified building of the town forms the centre, and the radius varies from a minimum of $1\frac{1}{4}$ to a maximum of 10 miles. The four others are defined by reference to borough or petty sessional areas. Of these, the Bristol and the Dartford areas extend considerably beyond those towns, and the Liverpool and Mersey area includes extensive territory on both the Lancashire and Cheshire sides of the Mersey and embraces a district stretching from about 10 miles south to 20 miles north of Liverpool.

The last and largest area, that of the North-East Coast, embraces all the coast area of Durham and stretches from 10 miles north of Tyne in Northumberland to about the same distance south of Tees in Yorkshire.

By Order in Council of July 28th (pp. 178, 179), the Regulations were applied to two large areas in Scotland.(a)

(a) As this Volume was going to press an Order in Council of September 14th applied the Regulations to a 3rd Scottish Area—the Northern one (see "London Gazette" of September 14th—4th Supplement to Gazette of 10th inst.).

Of these the East Central area, of which Edinburgh is the centre, comprises the county of the city of Edinburgh and the counties of Midlothian, West Lothian, East Lothian, Fife, Clackmannan, and Kinross, and certain parts of the Firth of Forth; and the West Central area, of which Glasgow is the centre, the county of the city of Glasgow and the counties of Lanark, Ayr, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Stirling, and the Firth of Clyde.

Combined these two areas stretch across Scotland from East to West, covering the whole of 11 of the 33 Scottish counties.

Under the powers of the Liquor Control Regulations the Central Control Board have now (August 31st) made Orders for all the 12 areas to which the Regulations have been applied.

The first of these that for the Newhaven area (pp. 178-182), restricts the hours for the sale or supply of intoxicating liquors in licensed premises or clubs to 4½ hours on week-days (12 noon to 2.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.) and to 4 hours on Sundays when the morning "opening" for this purpose is half an hour later. The privileges of *bonâ fide* travellers, and of railway refreshment rooms are subjected to these restrictions.

Orders for spirits by persons actually present in any licensed premises or club for consumption off the premises cannot be given on a Saturday or Sunday and on other days only between noon and 2.30 p.m. The despatch of spirits to be consumed off the premises is also limited to the same days and hours. Provision is made as to hotel and club residents, and for the supply of spirits under a medical practitioner's certificate.

For the supply of food and non-intoxicants the hours are those permitted under the general provisions of the Licensing Acts, save that licensed premises may open for these purposes at 5.30 a.m.

"Treating" to intoxicating liquor is prohibited: but liquor served to a guest with a meal, and consumed at such meal, is excepted. The sale of intoxicating liquor on credit is also prohibited. Spirits may be diluted to 35° under proof.

On July 22nd, the Central Control Board issued two further Orders dealing with the Southampton and Barrow-in-Furness areas, on July 26th an Order as to the Dartford District area, and on July 30th Orders dealing with the Bristol and North-East Coast areas (pp. 182-200).

These Orders are similar to the Newhaven one, save that they place further restrictions on the distribution of intoxicating liquor, and allow an additional hour for the sale or supply of liquor in licensed premises or clubs—the evening hours of opening for such purpose being 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. instead of 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., as in the Newhaven area. In the case of the Order relating to the North-East Coast area, there is an additional restriction in the hours of sale, &c., for consumption *off* the premises, the hours being 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. in the evening, whilst the hours for sale, &c., for consumption *on* the premises remain the same as in the earlier Orders (except Newhaven), viz., 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.

The Order for the Liverpool and Mersey District issued on August 5th (pp. 201-205) permits different hours of opening in the same scheduled area on week-days, those for the Lancashire portion being 6.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m., whilst those for the Cheshire

are 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.; the Sunday evening opening being for all portions of the area 6.30 p.m. to 9 p.m.

On August 7th an Order was made for the three Welsh areas of Newport, Cardiff, and Barry (pp. 205-209): in these areas the Saturday evening hours are restricted to 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. for consumption on the premises and to 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. for consumption off the premises. The Sunday hours are 12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. in such districts only to which the provisions of the 6th Schedule of the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910, relating to Wales do not apply.

On August 12th, Orders for the two Scottish areas (pp. 210-217) were issued. These Orders vary from those for England in that there is no Sunday opening and the Saturday hours are for consumption on the premises 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. and for consumption off the premises from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. without in either case any morning opening, and in that they do not contain the further conditions as to distribution of liquor by vans, &c., which occur in all the English Orders except the Newhaven one—provision as to such distribution having been already made by s. 63 of the Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1903. These two Orders do not provide for any earlier hour of opening for the supply of food and non-intoxicants than is allowed for that purpose by the Licensing Scotland Acts.^(a) These Orders apply to passenger steamers in which exciseable liquor is sold or supplied whilst actually within the area, and the hours for such sale or supply on steamers are the same on Saturdays as on other week-days.

A Royal Commission was appointed on August 2nd (pp. 218, 219) to inquire as to compensation in respect of direct and substantial loss to property or business occasioned by the exercise of the Central Control Board's powers.

Munitions of War.—The Ministry of Munitions, a new Department whose duration is limited by that of the War, was established by an Act (pp. 14-16) of last June, and by Order in Council thereunder (pp. 326-329) the powers and duties of the Minister were declared to include the examination into, and organisation of, the sources of supply of munitions, and the labour available therefor. The Order transfers to the Minister certain functions of the Master General of the Ordnance, and such functions as to Woolwich Arsenal, the Enfield and Waltham Factories, and other Government establishments, and such work of Government Departments as the Minister and the Department concerned may mutually agree as to. The Minister is also given concurrent powers under certain of the Defence of the Realm enactments and regulations, and power to make contracts and to institute enquiries.

This Act was followed three weeks later by the Munitions of War Act, 1915 (pp. 17-27), Part I of which provides for the reporting to the Board of Trade of any difference as to terms or conditions of or affecting employment on "munitions work," or on any

(a) On September 17th an Order was issued for the Scotland, Northern, area—to which the Regulations were applied by an Order in Council of the 14th inst. This Order varies from the earlier Scottish Orders in permitting different hours for opening in certain portions of the area, and opening for the supply of food and non intoxicants at 5.30 a.m., and in prohibiting the supply of spirits for consumption *off* the premises, in quantities of less than a reputed quart, or from any railway refreshment room. Like all the Orders mentioned in the text, this Order came into force at the expiration of ten days from its date.

other work to which Part I is applied by Proclamation on the ground that the difference is directly or indirectly prejudicial to the manufacture, transport or supply of munitions.^(a)

The Board are to promote a settlement of the difference and may refer the same for settlement to one of the three arbitration tribunals set up by the Act, or in accordance with any agreement between employers and employed. The award is final, and may be retrospective, and employer, or employed, contravening it are penalised. All "strikes" and "lock-outs" in connection with such a difference are, during the existence of the Ministry of Munitions, prohibited under penalty of fines recoverable before a munitions tribunal, unless within 21 days of the reporting of the difference to the Board of Trade they have not referred the same for settlement.

Part II of the Munitions Act relates to controlled establishments and munition workers. Under Section 4 the Minister has issued orders declaring as from August 18th last 535^(b) establishments to be "controlled" (see pp. 323, 324). The result of this control is that the employers' profits are limited to what is normally (subject to consideration of special circumstances by the Minister or referees), 120 per cent of the average for the past two years, all excess profit being paid into the National Exchequer, and that, on the other hand, all rules or shop customs which may have the effect of limiting the output of munitions are suspended in controlled establishments. Questions as to whether rules or customs have such an effect are decided by the Board of Trade or by arbitration tribunals. Changes in the wages of *any class of persons* employed or in the pay of *any persons* engaged in management in such establishments are subject to the consent of the Minister. The Act further provides for voluntary undertakings by individual workmen ("war munition volunteers") to work in any establishment to which the Minister assigns him, and an Order (p. 324) made under Section 7 prohibits the re-employment within six weeks from last work done on munitions of persons who have left work in engineering, shipbuilding, or munition factories without a certificate that they left work with the employer's consent.

Rules under the Act (pp. 348-353) provide for the issue of war service badges to munition or other war service workers.

Sections 13 and 15 of the Act and Rules (pp. 329-347) thereunder provide for the constitution of two classes of munitions tribunals, each consisting of a chairman and assessors chosen half from a panel of employers' representatives and half from a panel of workmen's representatives. The jurisdiction of munition tribunals of the second class ("local munitions tribunals") is limited to dealing with complaints as to contraventions of regulations applicable to controlled establishments or of undertakings by "war munition volunteers" under Section 6, and to "certificate cases," *i.e.*, to the unreasonable withholding by an employer of a certificate under Section 7 that a workman left work with his consent, and workmen cannot be imprisoned for non-payment of fines imposed by a munitions tribunal for an

(a) See Proclamation of July 13th (p. 325), applying Part I to a difference in the Coal Mine Industry of South Wales.

(b) The number has as from September 6th, 1915, been increased to 715. see footnote (a) to p. 324.

offence within the jurisdiction of a second-class tribunal. Tribunals of the first class ("general munitions tribunals") have jurisdiction as to all offences and matters under the Act.

National Register.—The National Registration Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 60, pp. 36-41) and two Orders of the Local Government Board and the Secretary for Scotland issued thereunder (pp. 358-378) provide for the formation of a register of all persons in England and Scotland who were on Sunday, August 15th, 1915, between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five. The Act is compulsory, and a number of particulars are required to be returned by each man or woman of the prescribed age, the most important of which perhaps is that relating to occupation. The compilation and maintenance of the Register is entrusted to the local authorities of the Kingdom, the common council of the city of London, the councils of metropolitan and municipal boroughs and of urban and rural districts, as local registration authorities; acting under the directions of the Local Government Board and the Registrar-General as the Central Registration authority. In Scotland the local registration authorities are the county and town councils acting under the direction of the Secretary for Scotland and the Registrar-General for Scotland as the Central Registration authority. The Act has under the provisions of the Isle of Man (War Legislation) Act, 1914, been extended (p. 303) with adaptations to the Isle of Man. In Ireland under Orders of the Lord Lieutenant (p. 379) the Act applies only in the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, and Londonderry, and in the county boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry.

Elections.—In consequence of the reconstitution of the Ministry last summer, an Act (p. 14 of this Supplement) suspends the necessity for the re-election of Ministers accepting offices of profit during last May, or last June.

The Elections and Registration Act, 1915 (pp. 67-69), postpones the election of county, borough, district, and parish councillors, and of guardians, for a year, continues the existing councillors and guardians in office, and provides that casual vacancies shall be filled by co-option. Certain exceptions are made as to the City of London, and the Act can be applied by Departmental Order to the election of any kind of local body or committee.(a)

The present parliamentary and local government registers are continued in force until December 31st, 1916, the preparation of the registers in 1915 discontinued, and revisions courts (save for jury lists in Ireland) suspended.

State Insurance against Aircraft and Bombardment.—On July 19th, 1915, the Government scheme for the insurance of property on land against risk of damage from aircraft or bombardment came into operation. Thereunder insurance policies either for aircraft and bombardment, or for aircraft alone, are issued either direct by the Aircraft Department of the Government War Risks Insurance Office (which is also the office for the insurance of cargo against War Risks, see Supplement No. 3, pp. 414 and 449-456), or by certain approved Fire Insurance Companies with whom the Government have entered into an Agreement (pp. 270, 271 of this Supplement) providing for their acting as Government

(a) It has since the date covered by this Supplement been so applied to the election of Town Commissioners in Ireland, see footnote (a) p. 68.

agents in issuing policies in specified forms (pp. 266-269) and in collecting premiums. On the gross premiums the Companies receive 10 per cent. for use of staff plus 5 per cent. agent's commission, Government providing forms and paying the expenses of the investigation of claims by assessors and stamp duties. Both forms of policies provide for the insurance of property against direct, or indirect, destruction or damage by aerial craft (hostile or not), or shots, shells, bombs, or missiles, from, or used against, aerial craft, but they except damage covered by a fire insurance policy containing the usual clause excepting Invasion, &c.: the policy covering bombardment is limited to bombardment by hostile guns not landed in British territory.

Restriction of War Profits.—Under the Proclamation of September 17th, 1914 (Manual, p. 96), the Board of Trade can take possession of supplies of any article of commerce which is being unreasonably withheld from the market. The payment to be made for the various kinds of property thus taken is assessable by various tribunals provided by, or for the purposes of, the enabling Acts, Proclamations, &c., with the result that there is a limitation on the profits falling to individuals from the Nation's need.

Two Acts which were added to the Statute Book in July introduce a new principle—that of the direct restriction of war profits. In all such munition factories, &c., as are declared to be "controlled establishments" (see under "Munitions of War" above) the net profits beyond what is normally (subject to consideration of special circumstances by the Minister or referees) 120 per cent. of the past two years' average, go not to the owners, but to the Exchequer.

The Price of Coal Limitation Act (pp. 65-76) limits the sale of coal at the pit mouth raised in England, Wales or Scotland (other than coal for export or ships' use or supplied under a pre-July 29th contract) to a price exceeding by "the standard amount" (4s. increasable by Board of Trade^(a)) the price of coal sold under similar conditions at the corresponding date in the year ending June 30th, 1914: the Act also limits the charge for use of non-railway company's trucks.

III.—EXTENSION OF, AND CHANGES IN, PREVIOUS EMERGENCY LEGISLATION.

Of these, which during the four months covered by this Supplement have been numerous, only certain of the more salient are referred to in this brief summary.

Defence of the Realm.—Besides the wholly new legislation as to liquor control referred to above, very considerable alterations have been made in the Defence of the Realm Regulations by four amending Orders in Council (pp. 122-139), two of which were passed in June and two in July. By these and by the Ministry of Munitions Order, 1915 (p. 326) the powers as to directing and restricting work in factories, &c., were strengthened, and the Minister of Munitions was given concurrent powers under certain of the Defence of the Realm enactments and regulations. The Secretary of State is empowered (Reg. 6A, p. 126)

(a) As respects the Forest of Dean coalfield the standard amount was by Order of September 17th increased to 5s.

to exempt *any* factory from statutory restrictions wherever national interests so require, and contractors for munitions, war materials, &c., may be authorised to use any registered design (Reg. 8c, p. 134). The naval and military authorities are authorised to prohibit the introduction of liquor into dock premises (Reg. 10A, p. 132).

By order of the Secretary of State,^(a) persons of hostile origin or associations may be subjected to restrictions or interned, advisory committees for these purposes being appointed (Reg. 14B, p. 129). Regulations 11 and 12 (Powers of the Secretary of State^(a) and of Naval and Military authorities as to extinguishment of lights) have been re-enacted in extended form, and a new Regulation (12A) prohibits certain lamps on vehicles (pp. 127-129). Under Regulation 11, a new Order (p. 139) has been made as to Lights in Greater London.

To the provisions against the communication of information, two new regulations have been added. Of these, Regulation 18A (p. 134) makes it an offence to communicate with a "spy" as thereby defined, and Regulation 22A (p. 130) prohibits the use or possession of any non-commercial cipher or code, or the non-disclosure of the key to the same.

To the navigation provisions of the Code two new Regulations were added on June 2nd (p. 123). Regulation 38A penalises the masters of vessels injuring by collision or otherwise ships in H.M. service, and 39A, as extended in July (p. 135), penalises seamen neglecting to join, or deserting from, or joining in a state of drunkenness, any Admiralty or Army Council "vessel." Vessels violating Regulation 38 by entering a prohibited area may be seized (p. 132). Under the navigation provisions numerous Orders (pp. 141-165) have been made as to pilotage and traffic.

Regulations 41 (use of unauthorised uniforms, medals, badges, &c.) and 45 (forgery, personation and application of marks) have been re-enacted in extended form (pp. 135, 136).

To the Regulations as to powers of search and arrest, there have been added (Reg. 51A, p. 137) provisions for the search for and seizure, on a justice's warrant, of documents offending against Regulations 18 or 27, and for their submission to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction which may order their destruction or restoration in its discretion.^(b) Persons who by reason of their occupations or habits have special opportunities of communicating with crews or passengers have (p. 133) been brought within Regulation 54 (conveyance of letters). To the provisions as to trial there have been added regulations providing for the procedure on a "press offence" as thereby defined (Reg. 56 (13), p. 124), placing the burden of proof of lawful authority or excuse on the accused (Reg. 58B, p. 131), and making orders of the competent naval or military authority evidence (Reg. 58c, p. 138); and a court of summary jurisdiction is placed in the same position as a civil court trying a felony as regards hearings in camera (p. 131).

Lastly, authority is given (p. 138) for the printing under the authority of H.M.'s Stationery Office of the Regulations of

(a) As regards Scotland, the Secretary for Scotland.

(b) This is on the lines of the procedure under s. 1 of Obscene Publications Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 83).

November, 1914, as amended by all the subsequent Orders in Council.(a)

Navy and Army.—An Act amending the Naval Discipline Act (*see* 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 73, p. 61) provides for the trial of officers accused of “disciplinary offences” by disciplinary courts, instead of by court-martial, and declares the liability of seamen for maintenance of their wives and children. A new scheme for compensating persons other than officers or men of the Navy, Naval Reserves, or Land or Marine forces, for injury or disablement incurred whilst engaged afloat in war service has been substituted (*see* p. 258) for that of last August, and by an Order in Council of this month (p. 381) a scheme of pensions for seamen discharged on account of injuries received or disease contracted on war service was approved.

During the period covered by this Supplement important amendments have been made in the Army Act. Power was given to transfer a soldier without his consent to a corps of another arm of the service (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 43, p. 5), and by the Army (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915 (pp. 32-35) the raising of money on the security of separation allowances was prohibited, and persons buying military equipment, &c., from officers were penalised. Section 115 of the Army Act (which relates to requisitions of emergency) has been twice amended since the Army Act was last September reprinted in amended form. In view of the importance of this frequently amended section and of the Rules (pp. 110-116) as to applications to county courts for certificates thereunder, the section has been for convenience reprinted in Appendix A hereto as amended to date. The “emergency” Royal Warrants and Army Orders issued during the same period are printed at pp. 76-101 of this Supplement. Amongst them will be found the new rates for billeting, the conditions under which soldiers serve when temporarily employed in the manufacture of munitions, further provision for disability and widows’ and children’s pensions, and separation allowances, and the Army Order altering the procedure for recording soldiers’ contributions to health insurance.

The Treasury Minutes as to War Department expenditure are printed at pp. 83-7.

Police and Special Constables.—The provisions as to pensions and allowances to constables engaged in war service were extended by an Act of last May (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 41, p. 1) which suspends during the war the right of a constable to retire on pension and also prohibits the constitution of new separate police forces in England or Scotland and provides for the amalgamation of any English non-county-borough force with the county force. Two Orders in Council (pp. 392, 393) provide for gratuities to the widows and children of special constables dying from illness contracted on duty.

Contraband, Exportation, and Importation.—The List of Contraband of War has been twice extended—the last extension (p. 109) making various forms of Cotton absolute contraband.

(a) The whole of the Regulations are printed in accordance with this provision at pp. 11-46 of “The Defence of the Realm Acts and Regulations” published last month.

By proclamation (of June 25th, p. 236) issued under an Act (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 52, p. 16) further amending the law as to Exportation, the exportation of any goods to the Netherlands except to the Netherlands Oversea Trust, or, in the case of licensed goods, to the person named in the licence as consignee, has been prohibited.

The only other Proclamation as to Exportation now in force is that of July 28th (p. 237), which consolidated with amendments and additions the February Proclamation (p. 382 of Supplement No. 3) and the 11 Orders amending it. The July Proclamation was subsequently three times amended (pp. 250-255)(a) and thereunder goods prohibited for exportation now fall into three classes according to the destination of the goods: these classes are:—

A. all destinations;

B. all destinations other than British Possessions, or Protectorates;

C. all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than France, Russia, Italy, Spain and Portugal.

The provisions of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915 (Supplement No. 3, pp. 234-6) have been extended both as to declarations of ultimate destination of exported goods and as to seizure of goods of enemy origin by an amending Act (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 71, p. 59).

The importation of Belgian bank notes and of unset diamonds has been prohibited by Proclamations (pp. 256, 257).

Trading with the Enemy.—The Trading with the Enemy Proclamations have (*see* p. 401) been extended to all persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco, and by a further Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act (pp. 70-72), the provisions as to payment to the custodian of dividends, &c., payable to the enemy were extended to Government securities, &c., the notification of bank balances and deposits credited to and of debts due to enemies was required, and companies were required to notify the custodian as to enemy property and the law as to invalidity of assignments of debts by enemies and as to transfers of shares in companies was strengthened.(b)

Finance.—As regards emergency taxation the Finance Act, 1915 (pp. 42-53), continues the Income Tax for 1915-16 at the same rate as that prevailing for the last four months of the year 1914-15, viz., 2s. 6d., and likewise continues super-tax at double the rates imposed by s. 3 of 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 10. Important amendments are made as to the assessment to income tax of life assurance companies (ss. 11-16), and the income tax relief in respect of insurance premiums is reduced (s. 17). Relief is given

(a) That Proclamation was again amended by Order of Council of September 16th, 1915 (*see* "London Gazette" of September 17th, 1915—4th Supplement to Gazette of 14th inst.).

(b) A Proclamation of September 14th issued after this volume was in the press provides that for the purposes of the Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy, the expression "enemy," notwithstanding anything in the said Proclamations, is hereby declared to include, and to have included, any incorporated company or body of persons (wherever incorporated) carrying on business in an enemy country or in any territory for the time being in hostile occupation. (*See* "London Gazette" of September 14th—4th Supplement to Gazette of 10th inst.)

from super-tax in the case of naval or military service, and in respect of diminution of income due to the war.

As regards Customs and Excise additional duties are imposed on immature spirits (*i.e.*, those warehoused for less than three years), and relief is given from liquor licence duty where the business has been discontinued or curtailed or the profits diminished.

As to Currency Notes two further Treasury Minutes (pp. 117-120) have been issued, the later of which embodies the arrangements as to Currency Note Certificates. S. 27 of the Finance Act (p. 51) deals with the priority of charge for Currency Notes.

Two Supplementary Votes of Credit for 250 and 150 million pounds respectively were granted on June 15th and July 20th (pp. 404, 405).^(a)

On June 21st the Prospectus of the New $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ War Loan was issued (pp. 407-410). Thereunder holders of the new Loan have the right in respect of each £100 of the new stock to exercise for a limited period options of exchanging amounts for $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ War Loan, $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ Consols, or $2\frac{3}{4}\%$, or $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ Annuities, for certain prescribed amounts of such new stock.

For the purpose of subscription to any future war loan this new $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ stock will be accepted as the equivalent of cash. Until November 2nd, 1915, the War Loan will be of two classes—"Cum Conversion Rights" and "Ex Conversion Rights." Provision for the issue of this loan and the exercise of these options was made by the War Loan Act, 1915 (p. 28), and the Rules as to Exchange of Securities (pp. 411-414) made by the Treasury thereunder. The War Loan (Trustees) Act (p. 29) authorises trustees to borrow for the purpose of exercising their conversion options. Certain variations have been made in the Temporary Regulations for the Reopening of the Stock Exchange, and Notices issued by the Stock Exchange Committee as to dealings in the New War Loan (pp. 397, 398).

An Act (p. 6) which received the Royal Assent last May enables "statutory companies" such as railway, dock, water, and gas, companies to issue redeemable preference or debenture stock. But for this Act most of these companies would have no power to redeem when normal conditions again prevail such stock issued on war terms. This Act makes (s. 1 (5)) the creation or issue of such new capital during the continuance of the war and 12 months thereafter subject to Treasury consent, and the Special and Provisional Order Confirmation Acts of 1915 and the Light Railway or other Departmental Orders having statutory effect, contain like restrictions on the borrowing or raising of money.

Certain cotton associations had taken action for altering the date of delivery of cotton: such action has been confirmed by Statute (p. 57).

Execution of Trusts.—An Act (p. 58) amending the Execution of Trusts (War Facilities) Act, 1914, empowers a tenant for life under the Settled Land Acts to delegate by power of attorney his statutory and settlement powers to the settlement trustees, declares an executor or administrators a trustee within the 1914 Act, validates acts done under revoked powers of attorney, or on

(a) A third Supplementary Vote for 250 millions was granted on September 15th, bringing the total Votes of Credit for 1915-6 up to 900 millions

behalf of an infant dying on war service without notice of such revocation or of death, &c. of donor of power or of infant, and declares that trustees and infants reported "missing" shall be presumed to remain alive unless definitely known, or judicially presumed, to be dead.

Maintenance of Live Stock.—In June Orders were made for England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively (pp. 309-312) under the Slaughter of Animals Act passed in the first month of the War. That Act was in July superseded by the Maintenance of Live Stock Act, 1915 (p. 56), which gave extended powers for the maintenance of a sufficient stock of cattle sheep and swine. Thereunder Orders have been issued (pp. 313-319) prohibiting the slaughter of animals visibly or obviously "in-calf" or "in-pig" and restricting in England and Scotland the slaughter of calves, but in accordance with a policy explained in Departmental Memoranda (*see* footnotes, pp. 313, 316) permitting the slaughter of worthless calves.

Universities Emergency Powers.—An Act (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 78, p. 70) empowers the conferment by Order in Council on the Scottish University Courts, and the joint Board of Examiners, of the power of modifying Ordinances in their application to graduates or students engaged in War Service—thus giving the Scottish Universities similar facilities to those bestowed on the English ones in the previous March (Supplement No. 3, p. 220).

At a Council held yesterday, His Majesty made three Emergency Orders in Council in addition to the Proclamation as to Trading with the Enemy, and the Order as to the Scotland Northern Liquor Control area, referred to in the footnotes to this Introduction.

The first of these Orders, issued under the Suspensory Act, 1914 (p. 46 of the Manual), provides as follows:—

"If at the expiration of twelve months from the date of the passing of the said Acts the present War is not ended—

"1. No steps shall be taken to put the Government of Ireland Act, 1914, into operation until the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the passing of that Act unless the present War has previously ended, nor if at the expiration of those eighteen months the present War has not ended until such later date, not being later than the end of the present War, as may hereafter be fixed by Order in Council.

"2. The date of disestablishment under the Welsh Church Act, 1914, shall be postponed until the end of the present War."

The two other Orders respectively provide for the registration of Belgian Refugees in the Isle of Man, and extend to that Isle the Order in Council of July 28th amending the Defence of the Realm Regulations (pp. 133-139 of this volume); the result of this last Order is that the whole of the Defence of the Realm Regulations as amended to the present date (*see* p. 133) extend to the Isle of Man. All three Orders appear in last night's London Gazette.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION,

passed during period ending August 31st, 1915, in continuation and amplification of Similar Tables of Emergency Legislation of July 31st, 1914, to April 30th, 1915, printed at pp. v-xi of the Manual, pp. v-x of Supplement No. 2, and pp. v-xiv of Supplement No. 3.

[Those Acts, Proclamations, &c., of which the titles are printed in *italics* are now (August 31st, 1915) no longer in force.]

Date.	Title.(a)	Page of SUPPLEMENT No. 4.
1914.		
Sept. 4	Reinsurance Agreement relating to Fishing Vessels between H.M.'s Government and the War Risks Insurance Association	287
Sept. 10	<i>Treasury Minute fixing Rates of Interest on Loans out of Local Loans Fund</i>	307
Nov. 30	Reinsurance Agreement for Oversea Sailing Ships on Articles Current at the Outbreak of War between H.M.'s Government and the War Risks Association	272
Nov. —	Notice as to principles observed in dealing with applications for avoidance or suspension of Patents and Trade Marks	386
Dec. 8	Treasury Minute as to War Department Expenditure Supplemental Agreement for Insurance of Oversea Sailing Ships on New Voyages between H.M.'s Government and the War Risks Association ...	83
		280
1915.		
Jan. 29	Treasury Minute as to Admiralty and War Department Contracts for Munitions of War	86
March 29	Treasury Minute as to War Department Expenditure	86
April 15	National Health Insurance (Joint Committee) (Provisional) Regulations, 1915	353
May 1	Notice to Mariners as to Prohibited Anchorage in entrance to East Swale	141
May 3	Treasury Minute as to Interest of Currency Note Advances and on Securities held on account of the Currency Note Redemption Account... ..	117
"	National Health Insurance (Societies' Accounts and Administration Expenses) Amendment (Provisional) Regulations, 1915	357
May 5	Proclamation prohibiting Importation of Belgian Bank Notes into United Kingdom (1915 No. 428)	256
"	Proclamation declaring that ss. 2 and 3 of an Act passed by the Parliament of Canada entitled "An Act to enable Canadian Soldiers on Active Military Service during the present War to exercise their Electoral Franchise" are to be in force	102
"	Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) Emergency Regulations, 1915 (1915 No. 430)	402

(a) The number (*e.g.*, 1915, No. 428) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, *see* Prefatory Note, p. iii. of Manual.

Date.	Title.(a)	Page of SUPPLEMENT No. 4.
1915.		
May 5	Army Order as to Officers who are Prisoners of War, &c.	90
May 6	<i>Order of Council further varying Proclamation of Feb. 3rd, 1915, as to Prohibitions on Exportation (1915 No. 429)</i>	222
May 11	Royal Warrant as to Rank of Officers	91
"	Royal Warrant as to Employment of Soldiers in Civil Occupations	80
May 13	<i>Colonial Office Notification as to Constitution of British Prize Court in Cyprus</i>	388
May 15	Notice to Mariners as to Pilotage in River Humber	142
May 17	Stock Exchange Resolution as to Selling-out	400
May 18	Questions asked and answer given in the House of Commons as to Treasury Restrictions on Capital Issues	255
May 19	Police (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 41)	1
✓ "	Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 3) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 42)	3
"	Army (Transfers) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 43)	5
"	Statutory Companies (Redeemable Stock) Act, 1915 (5 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 44)	6
"	Immature Spirits (Restriction) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 46)	8
"	Special Constables (Scotland) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 47)	9
"	Fishery Harbours Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 48)	10
"	Housing (Rosyth Dockyard) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 49)	13
"	County Court Rule as to Applications for Certificates under Army Act, 1881, s. 115 (4) and Acts amending same, and the Naval Billeting, &c., Act, 1914 (1915, No. 489)... ..	110
May 20	<i>Order of Council further varying Proclamation of February, 3rd 1915, as to Prohibitions on Exportation (1915, No. 492)</i>	224
"	National Health Insurance (Navy and Army) Regulations (Scotland) (No. 1) 1915 (1915, No. 496)	356
"	Notifications by Colonial, Foreign and India Offices of Constitution of British Prize Courts	339
May 21	Royal Warrant as to Soldiers transferred from one Corps to another and as to Pay and Allowances	98
"	Royal Warrant as to Disability Pensions for Soldiers	81
"	Royal Warrant as to Pensions for Widows and Children of Soldiers	100
May 23	Army Order (XIV of May. 1915) as to Family Allowance for Soldiers living at their own homes in the United Kingdom	92
May 27	Proclamation making certain further Additions to and Amendments in the List of Articles to be treated as Contraband of War (1915, No. 507)... ..	104

(a) The number (e.g., 1915, No. 429) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, see Prefatory Note, p. iii of Manual.

Date.	Title.(a)	Page of SUPPLEMENT No. 4.
1915.		
May 27	Order in Council extending Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, and Regulations of March 23rd, 1915, to Isle of Man (1915, No. 553) ...	298
"	Order in Council approving Payment of Retired Pay and Bonus to Officers on Retired List granted temporary rank in Royal Naval Reserve whilst re-employed ...	380
"	Order in Council further amending the Special Constables Order, 1914 (1915, No. 508) ...	392
"	Order in Council amending the Special Constables (Scotland) Order, 1914 (1915, No. 554) ...	393
"	Order in Council approving Scheme under the Injuries in War Compensation Act, 1914, and the Injuries in War (Compensation) Act, 1914 (Sess. 2) (1915, No. 555) ...	258
May 28	Order of Secretary of State as to persons proceeding to or from ports in the Orkney Islands ...	166
"	National Health Insurance (Navy and Army) (Provisional) Regulations (No. 2), 1915 ...	355
May 31	Army Order (XXI of May, 1915) as to Enlistments in the Regular Army and the Territorial Force ...	82
"	Army Order (XXII of May, 1915) as to Time Limit for Applications for Separation Allowance for Soldiers' Dependants ...	95
"	Special Regulations with regard to Traffic, Port of Queenstown ...	143
May —	Regulations under the Navy (Pledging of Certificates, &c.) Act, 1914, for prescribing adaptations in s. 155 of the Army Act as applied to persons serving in the Naval Forces of the Crown, and for extending the application s. 156 (9) so as to make it applicable to any Certificate relating to the service of any person serving in such Forces ...	383
June 1	Notice of Declaration of Blockade of the Coast of Asia Minor, including entrance to Dardanelles ...	102
June 2	Order of Council further varying Proclamation of Feb. 3rd, 1915, as to Prohibitions on Exportation (1915, No. 530) ...	226
✓ ..	Order in Council further amending Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (1915, No. 532) ...	122
"	Order in Council postponing the operation of the Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act, 1914, until January 1st, 1916 (1915, No. 532) ...	320
June 4	Re-election of Ministers Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 50)	14
"	Notice appearing in the Press as to change in membership of Treasury Committee on Fresh Issues of Capital ...	256
June 8	Order of Council allowing Bye-law as to members of Institute of Chartered Accountants engaged on War Service ...	103
June 9	Ministry of Munitions Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 51)	14

(a) The number (e.g., 1915, No. 556) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, see Prefatory Note, p. iii. of Manual.

Date.	Title.(a)	Page of SUPPLEMENT No. 4.
1915.		
June 9	Amendments in Temporary Regulations for Re-opening of Stock Exchange	396
June 10	Order in Council further amending Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (1915, No. 551)... ..	125
"	Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations, 1915 (1915, No. 552)	167
"	Supplementary Estimate of Sum required by Vote of Credit (1915-16)	404
June 16	Ministry of Munitions Order, 1915 (1915, No. 580) ...	326
June 17	Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary) Rules, 1915 (1915, No. 591)	387
June 21	Prospectus of the 4½ per cent. War Loan, 1925-1945	407
"	Notice by Bank of England as to Conversions into 4½ per cent. War Loan	410
June 22	Treasury Announcement of extension of East Coast Raid Committee's investigations to further Raids ...	221
"	Par. 8 of Army Order (XIII of June, 1915) as to Continuance of Soldiers in Service under s. 87 (3) of Army Act	80
"	<i>Slaughter of Animals Order of 1915</i>	309
"	<i>Slaughter of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1915</i> ...	311
June 23	<i>Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Order of 1915</i> ...	310
"	Stock Exchange Notice as to Minimum Prices, Government Securities	396
June 24	Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 52)	16
"	<i>Order of Council further varying Proclamation of Feb. 3rd, 1915, as to Prohibitions on Exportation (1915, No. 606)</i>	230
"	Regulations as to Small Craft, Plymouth Sound, Hamoaze, and Lyme Regis to Bardsey Island ...	144
June 25	Proclamation Prohibiting the Exportation of All Articles to the Netherlands unless consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust (1915, No. 608) ...	236
"	Trading with the Enemy (China, Siam, Persia, and Morocco) Proclamation, 1915 (1915, No. 609) ...	401
June 30	Establishment of Pilotage Stations at certain Ports on East Coast of Scotland and Orkney Isles on account of defensive minefields	149
"	Note as to removal of Officers of Foreign Trade Debts Committee	255
July 2	Munitions of War Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54) ...	17
"	War Loan Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 55)	27
"	War Loan (Trustees) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 56)	29
"	Prize Courts Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 57)	30
"	Army (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 58)	32
"	Milk and Dairies Acts Postponement Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 59)	36
"	Royal Warrant as to Temporary Rank of Officers counting for Widows' Pensions &c.	91

(a) The number (e.g., 1915, No. 551) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, see Prefatory Note, p. iii. of Manual.

Date.	Title.(a)	Page of SUPPLEMENT No. 4.
✓ 1915. July 6	Order in Council further amending the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (1915, No. 634)	131
"	Order in Council applying Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations, 1915 (and Amending Regulations), to specified Areas in England and Wales (1915, No. 628)	176
"	Aliens Restriction (Isle of Man) Amendment Order, 1915 (1915, No. 638)	296
"	Army Order (II of July, 1915) as to Investments by Soldiers in War Loan, 1925-1945	98
July 7	Order making a Rule under Assurance Companies Act, 1909 (1915, No. 643)	265
July 8	Munitions (Ordering of Work) Regulations (Scotland), 1915 (1915, No. 671)	322
"	<i>Order of Council further varying Proclamation of Feb. 3rd, 1915, as to Prohibitions on Exportation (1915, No. 632)</i>	232
July 12	Munitions Tribunals (Provisional) Rules, 1915	329
July 13	Proclamation applying Part I. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, to a difference in the Coal Mining Industry of South Wales (1915, No. 641)	325
"	Act of Sederunt to provide Remuneration for certain Clerks of Justice of Peace Small Debt Courts in Proceedings under Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914, and relative Act of Sederunt of September 28th, 1914 (1915, No. 669)	116
July 14	Order by the Minister of Munitions applying s. 7 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, to a certain Class of Establishments (1915, No. 839)	324
"	Munitions (Ordering of Work) (Provisional) Regulations (England and Ireland), 1915	321
July 15	National Registration Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 60)... ..	36
"	Order of Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) for Newhaven area	179
July 16	National Registration (Instructions) Order, 1915 (1915, No. 664)	358
July 19	<i>Order of Council providing for the Exportation of Prohibited Articles to Italy (1915, No. 668)</i>	234
"	Treasury Minute as to Currency Note Certificates	119
"	Supplementary Estimate of Sum required by Vote of Credit (1915-16)	405
July 20	National Registration (Instructions) Order (Scotland), 1915 (1915, No. 670)	374
"	Order applying National Registration Act, 1915, to county boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry and counties of Antrim and Down	379
July 22	Order of Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) for Southampton area	182
"	Order of Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) for Barrow-in-Furness area	186
July 23	Munitions (War Service Badges) (Provisional) Rules (England and Ireland), 1915	348

(a) The number (e.g., 1915, No. 634) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, see Prefatory Note, p. iii. of Manual.

Date.	Table.(a)	Page of SUPPLEMENT No. 4.
1915.		
July 23	Army Order (XIII. of July, 1915) as to British Gold at the Front	79
July 26	Order of Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) for Dartford District area	189
July 27	Regulations prescribing conditions on which Immature Spirits may be delivered for Home Consumption (1915, No. 746)	394
July 28	Proclamation consolidating the previous Proclamation and Orders of Council prohibiting the Exportation of certain Articles (1915, No. 713)	237
"	Diamonds (Prohibition of Import) Proclamation, 1915 (1915, No. 714)	257
✓ "	Order in Council further amending the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (1915, No. 715)	133
"	Order in Council applying the Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulation, 1915, to certain specified Areas in Scotland (1915, No. 716)	178
"	Aliens Restriction (Seamen) Order, 1915 (1915, No. 717)	73
"	Order in Council extending s. 10 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, and the Regulations of April 13th and 29th, June 2nd and 10th and July 6th, 1915, amending the Defence of the Realm Regulations, to the Isle of Man (1915, No. 738)	299
"	Order in Council extending the National Registration Act, 1915, with adaptations to the Isle of Man (1915, No. 767)	303
"	Munitions Tribunals (Scotland) Rules, 1915	315
"	Traffic Regulations, Firth of Clyde	150
"	Regulations respecting Yachts and Pleasure Boats, North Foreland to Beachy Head	152
July 29	Finance Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 62)	42
"	Notification of Births (Extension) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 64)	54
"	Maintenance of Live Stock Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 65)	56
"	Cotton Associations (Emergency Powers) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 69)	57
"	Execution of Trusts (War Facilities) Amendment Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 70)	58
"	Customs (War Powers) (No. 2) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 71)	59
"	Special Acts (Extension of Time) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 72)	60
"	Naval Discipline (No. 2) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 73)	61
"	Price of Coal (Limitation) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 75)	65
"	Elections and Registration Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 76)	67
"	Scottish Universities (Emergency Powers) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 78)	70

(a) The number (*e.g.*, 1915, No. 746) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, *see* Prefatory Note, p. iii. of Manual.

Date.	Title.(a)	Page of SUPPLEMENT No. 4.
1915.		
July 29	Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 79)	70
"	Munitions (War Service Badges) (Scotland) Rules, 1915	351
July 30	Order of Council varying Proclamation of July 28th, 1915, as to Prohibitions on Exports (1915 No. 745)	250
"	Order of Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) for Bristol and Avonmouth area	193
"	Order of Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) for North-East Coast area... ..	196
July 31	War Loan (Exchange of Securities) Rules, 1915 (1915 No. 749)	411
"	Order of the Secretary of State under the Defence of the Realm, Regulations as to Lights in Greater London (1915 No. 739)	139
July —	Agreement between H.M.'s Government and certain Fire Insurance Companies for issue of insurance policies against damage by Aircraft or Bombardment and forms of policies under such agreement ...	266
Aug. 2	Royal Commission of Inquiry as to Loss to Property or Business occasioned by exercise of powers of Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic)	218
Aug. 3	Order of Council further varying Proclamation of July 28th, 1915, as to Prohibitions on Exports (1915, No. 747)... ..	252
"	Restrictions regarding Trading, Fishing, and Pleasure Craft, Beachy head to St. Alban's head. Restriction of Navigation; Target practice temporarily discontinued, Portland harbour approach	154
Aug. 4	Munitions Tribunals (Ireland) (Provisional) Rules, 1915	342
"	Order applying National Registration Act, 1915, to county of Armagh	379
Aug. 5	Order of Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) for Liverpool and Mersey District Area... ..	201
"	Order applying National Registration Act, 1915, to county of Londonderry	379
Aug. 6	Treasury Minute fixing Rates of Interest on Loans out of Local Loans Fund	308
"	County Court Rules (Provisional) as to Applications in Ireland for Certificates under Army Act, s. 115 (4), and Naval Billeting, &c., Act, 1914	113
Aug. 7	Order of Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) for Newport, Cardiff and Barry areas	205
Aug. 9	Foreign Office Notification as to British owned Cargo on Austrian Vessels detained in Italy	403
Aug. 10	Establishment of Naval General Service Medal	380
Aug. 12	Order of Council further varying Proclamation of July 28th, 1915, as to Prohibitions on Exports (1915 No. 766)	253
"	Order in Council as to Pensions to Seamen and Marines injured in the present War (1915, No. 708)	381

(a) The number (e.g., 1915, No. 745) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, *see* Prefatory Note. p. iii. of Manual.

Date.	Title.(a)	Page of SUPPLEMENT No. 4.
1915.		
Aug. 12	Order in Council extending the Maintenance of Live Stock Act, 1915, with adaptations to the Isle of Man (1915, No. 806)... ..	301
"	Order of Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) for Scotland, East Central area	210
"	Order of Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) for Scotland, West Central area	214
Aug. 13	Entrance Signals and Traffic Regulations, River Tyne Boom Defence	157
"	Notice appearing in the Press as to Controlled Establishments under the Munitions of War Act, 1915 ...	323
Aug. 16	Caution to Mariners when approaching British Ports	158
Aug. 18	Maintenance of Live Stock Order of 1915	313
Aug. 19	Order of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland suspending the operation of the Tuberculosis (Ireland) Order of 1914	220
Aug. 20	Proclamation specifying various forms of Cotton to be added to the list of Absolute Contraband (1915 No. 801)... ..	109
"	Unemployment Book (War) Regulations 1915 (1915, No. 880)... ..	403
"	Notice appearing in the Press as to Controlled Establishments under the Munitions of War Act, 1915 ...	323
Aug. 24	Maintenance of Live Stock (Scotland) Order of 1915	316
"	Maintenance of Live Stock (Ireland) Order of 1915	318
Aug. 25	Army Order (XI of Aug., 1915) as to Separation Allowances and Allotments	96
"	Army Order (XIII of Aug., 1915) as to Officers from Reserve Battalions of New Armies as Reinforcements	92
Aug. 26	Army Order (XIV of Aug., 1915) as to National Health Insurance	87
Aug. 27	Army Order (XVI of Aug., 1915) as to Assessment of Officers for Income Tax	87
"	Army Order (XVII of Aug., 1915) as to Rates for Billeting... ..	76
Aug. 28	Order by the Secretary of State under the Aliens Restriction (Seamen) Order, 1915	75
"	Pilotage and Traffic Regulations, English Channel, North Sea, and Rivers Thames and Medway ...	162
Aug. 31	Notice by Committee on Third Party claims against Prize Ships	392

(a) The number (*e.g.*, 1915, No. 806) following a Statutory Rule and Order is that by which such Rule or Order may be cited, *see* Prefatory Note, p. iii. of Manual.

TABLES SHOWING EFFECT OF EMERGENCY LEGISLATION CONTAINED IN THIS SUPPLEMENT (No. 4) ON THE EARLIER LEGISLATION CONTAINED IN THE MANUAL, AND IN SUPPLEMENTS Nos. 2 AND 3.

[Those Statutes, Proclamations, Orders, &c., of which the titles are printed in *italics* are now (August 31st, 1915) no longer in force.]

TABLE A SHOWING HOW THE EMERGENCY STATUTES PRINTED IN THE MANUAL, AND IN SUPPLEMENTS No. 2 AND No. 3, HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY THE LATER LEGISLATION PRINTED IN THIS SUPPLEMENT, No. 4.

(1) Statutes printed in the Manual.

Chapter of Session 4 & 5 Geo. 5.	Short Title.	Page of Manual.	How affected.	Page of Supplement No. 4.
c. 14	Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1914.	9	S. 2 am. 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 62, s. 27.	51
c. 26	Army (Supply of Food, Forage and Stores) Act, 1914.	11	Consequential amendments made in Army Act, 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 58, s. 8, Sch.	34
c. 34	Police Reservists (Allowances) Act, 1914.	15	Ext. and am. 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 41, s. 1.	1
c. 53	Special Constables (Scotland) Act, 1914.	19	Am. 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 47.	9
c. 60	War Loan Act, 1914	20	S. 1 am. and ext. 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 55. s. 1 (2) (3) (5) (6). Investment powers of Trustees, 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 56.	28, 29
			Am. 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 62, s. 25.	51
c. 75	<i>Slaughter of Animals Act, 1914</i>	31	Rep. 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 65, s. 4 (2).	57
c. 80	Police Constables (Naval and Military Service) Act, 1914.	38	Ext. and am. 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 41, s. 1.	1
c. 87	Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914.	42-5	S. 2 (2) am. 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 79, s. 4.	72

(2) Statutes printed in Supplement No. 2.

Chapter of Session 5 & 6 Geo. 5.	Short Title.	Page of Supplement No. 2.	How affected.	Page of Supplement No. 4.
c. 2	Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914.	3	Ext. 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 52. s. 1.	16
c. 7	Finance Act, 1914 (Sess. 2) ...	7-13	S. 14 (2) (3) ext. 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 55. s. 1 (2). S. 1, cont., s. 9. 14 (2) ext., s. 12 (1) excluded. s. 13 cont. 5 & 6 Geo. 5 c. 62. ss. 1, 6, 10, 20, 26.	28 12, 44, 45, 49, 51
c. 8	Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914.	14-16	S. 1. ext. 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 42. Ss. 1 (1) (3) Am. as to Minister of Munitions by Ministry of Munitions Order, 1915.	3 326
c. 12	Trading with the Enemy Amdt. Act, 1914.	19-27	Am. 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 79.	70-72
c. 13	Execution of Trusts (War Facilities) Act, 1914.	27	Ext. and am. 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 70.	58

(3) Statutes printed in Supplement No. 3.

Chapter of Session 5 & 6 Geo. 5.	Short Title.	Page of Supplement No. 3.	How affected.	Page of Supplement No. 4.
c. 31	Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915	234-6	S. 5 (1) am.. 6 ext. 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 71.	59
c. 32	Irish Police (Naval and Military Service) Act, 1915.	236-8	Ext. and am. 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 41, s. 1 (2)-(5).	1-2
c. 37	Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915.	243	Am. as to Minister of Munitions by Ministry of Munitions Order, 1915 S. 1 (1) (d). am. 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54, s. 10.	326 22

TABLE B, SHOWING HOW THE EMERGENCY PROCLAMATIONS, ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c., PRINTED IN THE MANUAL AND IN SUPPLEMENTS NO. 2 AND NO. 3, HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY THE LATER LEGISLATION PRINTED IN THIS SUPPLEMENT (NO. 4).

(1) Proclamations, Orders in Council, &c., printed in the Manual.

Date of Order, &c.	Title.	Page of Manual.	How affected.	Page of Supplement No. 4.
1914.				
Aug. 10	<i>Order in Council approving Scheme under Injuries in War (Compensation) Act, 1914.</i>	182-5	Scheme cancelled by Order in Council, May 27, 1915.	258
Aug. 21	Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary) Rules, 1914.	226-229	R. 1 am. by Rules, June 17, 1915.	387
Sept. 9	Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2.	378-380	Applied to China, Siam, Persia, and Morocco by Proclamation, June 25, 1915.	401
"	Special Constables Order, 1914...	370-2	Amended by Order in Council, May 27, 1915.	392
"	Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914.	68-85	Am. by Order in Council, July 28, 1915.	73
Sept. 17	Special Constables (Scotland) Order, 1914.	373	Amended by Order in Council, May 27, 1915.	393
Sept. 28	Act of Sederunt under Courts (Emergency Powers).	125	Am. by Act of Sederunt, July 14, 1915.	116
Sept. 30	Aliens Restriction (Isle of Man) Order, 1914.	186-9	Am. by Order in Council, July 6, 1915.	296
Oct. 8	Proclamation amending Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2.	530	Applied to China, Siam, Persia, and Morocco by Proclamation, June 25, 1915.	401

**(2) Proclamations, Orders in Council, &c., printed in
Supplement No. 2.**

Date of Order, &c.	Title.	Page of Supplement No. 2.	How affected.	Page of Supplement No. 4.
1914. Oct. 26	Proclamation amending Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2.	185	Applied to China, Siam, Persia, and Morocco by Proclamation, June 25, 1915.	401
Nov. 28	Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914. [These Regulations are printed as provided by the Order in Council of July 28th, 1915, in consolidated form at pp. 11-46 of the "Defence of the Realm Acts and Regulations Volume."]	104-122	Amended by Order in Council, June 2, 1915.	122
			Amended by Order in Council, June 10, 1915.	125
			Amended by Order in Council, July 6, 1915.	131
			Amended by Order in Council, July 28, 1915.	133

**(3) Proclamations, Orders in Council, &c., printed in
Supplement No. 3.**

Date of Order, &c.	Title.	Page of Supplement No. 3.	How affected.	Page of Supplement No. 4.
1914. Dec. 9	<i>Order of Secretary of State as to Lights in Greater London.</i>	341	Revoked by Order, July 31, 1915.	139
Dec. 23	Proclamation revising List of Contraband of War.	302-4	Am. by Proclamation, May 27, 1915.	104
			Am. by Proclamation, Aug. 20, 1915.	109
Dec. 24	Temporary Regulations for Re-opening of Stock Exchange.	533-541	Regs. 1, 4 (3), 9 varied June 9, 1915.	396
			"Pink" and "Blue" forms revised, June 16, 1915.	400
Dec. 31	<i>Notifications of Constitution of British Prize Courts Oversea.</i>	502-4	Superseded by Notification, May 19, 1915.	389
1915. Jan. 7	Proclamation extending the Trading with the Enemy Proclamations.	545	Applied to China, Siam, Persia, and Morocco by Proclamation, June 25, 1915.	401
Feb. 3	<i>Proclamation as to Prohibition of Exports.</i>	382	Revoked by Proclamation, July 28, 1915.	237

Date of Order. &c.	Title.	Page of Supplement No. 3.	How affected.	Page of Supplement No. 4.
1915.				
Feb. 6	Trading with the Enemy (Occupied Territory) Proclamation, 1915.	547	Applied to China, Siam, Persia, and Morocco by Proclamation, June 25, 1915.	401
March 2	<i>Order of Council varying Proclamation as to Prohibition of Exports.</i>	393	Revoked by Proclamation, July 28, 1915.	237
March 8	<i>Notice to Mariners as to Pilotage in River Humber.</i>	352	Superseded by Notice, May 15, 1915.	142
March 11	Proclamation specifying certain Additional Articles to be treated as Contraband of War.	305	Am. by Proclamation, May 27, 1915.	104
March 17	<i>Order of Secretary of State as to Lights in Greater London.</i>	312	Revoked by Order, July 31, 1915.	139
March 18	<i>Order of Council varying Proclamation as to Prohibition of Exports.</i>	391-7	Revoked by Proclamation, July 28, 1915.	237
March 22	<i>County Court Rule as to Applications for Certificates under Army Act, s. 115.</i>	307	Annulled by County Court Rule, May 19, 1915.	110
March 27	<i>Information to Mariners as to Pilotage in North Sea, River Thames, and English Channel.</i>	354	Superseded by Notice, Aug. 28, 1915.	162
April 3	<i>Notice to Mariners as to Restriction of Navigation and Caution as to Target Practice in Portland Harbour Approach.</i>	355	Superseded by Notice, Aug. 3, 1915.	154
April 7	<i>Caution to Mariners when approaching British Ports.</i>	357	Superseded by Notice, Aug. 16, 1915.	158
April 15	<i>Order of Council varying Proclamation as to Prohibition of Exports.</i>	397	Revoked by Proclamation, July 28, 1915.	237
April 21	<i>Order of Council varying Proclamation as to Prohibition of Exports.</i>	399	Revoked by Proclamation, July 28, 1915.	237
April 23	<i>Army Order as to Rates for Billeting.</i>	255	Superseded by Army Order, Aug. 27, 1915.	76
April 26	<i>Order of Council varying Proclamation as to Prohibition of Exports.</i>	401	Revoked by Proclamation, July 28, 1915.	237
April 27	<i>Notice to Mariners as to Pilotage Stations established at certain Ports on account of defensive Minefields.</i>	361	Superseded by Notice, June 30, 1915.	149

[Attention is directed to the Prefatory Note at p. iii. of the Manual, which describes the scope and arrangement of that work.]

**Supplement (in continuation of Supplement No. 3)
to Part II. of the Manual.**

[There having been no Notifications of a State of War since the date covered by Supplement No. 2, neither Supplement No. 3 nor the present Supplement contain any additions to Part I. of the Manual.]

EMERGENCY STATUTES.

5 & 6 GEORGE V.

[Here follow the Emergency Statutes of this Session from Chapter 41 onwards printed in order of Chapter. The earlier Emergency Statutes of this Session are printed at pp. 3-33 of Supplement No. 2, and at pp. 219-244 of Supplement No. 3, and those of the Session 4 & 5 Geo. 5 at pp. 5-46 of the Manual.]

CHAPTER 41.

An Act to amend the enactments relating to the Police during the present War. [19th May, 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1.—(1) Subsection (2) of section two of the Police Constables (Naval and Military Service) Act, 1914,^(a) shall have effect and shall be deemed always to have had effect as if the words “ if the police authority are satisfied, after consultation with the Admiralty or Army Council, that the constable possesses qualifications not possessed by ordinary recruits for rendering special service in the navy or army ” were omitted therefrom and the words “ with the consent of the Chief Officer of Police of the force to which he belongs ” were inserted in their place.

Extension of
4 & 5 Geo. 5.
cc. 34 & 80,
and 5 Geo. 5.
c. 32.

(2) The subsection which by section one of the Police Constables (Naval and Military Service) Act, 1914,^(a) is substituted for subsection (2) of section one of the Police Reservists (Allowances) Act, 1914,^(b) and subsection (2) of section one of the Irish Police (Naval and Military Service) Act, 1915,^(c) shall respec-

^(a) Printed at p. 38 of the Manual.

^(b) Printed at p. 15 of the Manual.

^(c) Printed at pp. 236-238 of Supplement No. 3.

tively have effect and shall be deemed always to have had effect as if the following provision were added thereto:—

“ If the man dies or is disabled whilst in naval or military service under circumstances which do not entitle his widow or children or him to any pension or allowances payable out of naval or military funds, the police authority shall have power to grant to his widow and children or to him such gratuities or pension as could have been awarded under the enactments relating to the police, had the man been a member of the police force at the time of his death or disablement.”

(3) For removing doubts it is hereby declared that the privileges to which a man may be entitled under the Police Reservists (Allowances) Act, 1914,(a) or the Police Constables (Naval and Military Service) Act, 1914,(b) or the Irish Police (Naval and Military Service) Act, 1915,(c) shall continue, and may be renewed, notwithstanding that the man is granted a temporary commission for the purposes of the present war in any of His Majesty's naval or military forces.

(4) This section shall as respects England and Scotland be construed as one with the Police Reservists (Allowances) Act, 1914,(a) and the Police Constables (Naval and Military Service) Act, 1914,(b) and as respects Ireland with the Irish Police (Naval and Military Service) Act, 1915.(c)

(5) This section shall continue in operation only during the continuance of the present war.

Suspension
of right to
retire on a
pension.

2. Notwithstanding any enactment to the contrary, no constable shall, during the continuance of the present war, be entitled without a medical certificate to retire and receive a pension for life except with the consent of the chief officer of the police force to which he belongs:

Provided that where a constable has given before the commencement of this Act, or hereafter gives during the continuance of the present war, written notice of his desire to retire in circumstances which, but for this section, would entitle him to retire without a medical certificate and to receive a pension for life, his right to retire at the termination of the present war with a pension not less in amount than that to which he would have been entitled had he retired at the date when such notice was given shall not be liable to forfeiture except for such misconduct as would, had he been in receipt of a pension, have rendered the pension liable to forfeiture.

Prohibition
of the
establish-
ment of
new police
forces and
amalgama-
tion of
existing
forces.

3.—(1) During the continuance of the present war no new separate police force shall be established, and the operation of any enactment providing for the establishment of such a force shall be and shall be deemed as from the fourth day of August nineteen hundred and fourteen to have been suspended.

(2) Where the Secretary of State considers it necessary for the purpose of efficient administration, he may order that the

(a) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 34, printed at p. 15 of the Manual.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 80 printed at p. 38 of the Manual.

(c) 5 Geo. 5. c. 32, printed at pp. 236-238 of the Supplement No. 3.

police force established in any borough (not being a county borough) under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, or any Act repealed by that Act, may, for the purposes of control and discipline, be treated during the continuance of the present war as part of the police force of the county in which the borough is situate, and may for that purpose give directions as to the manner in which the amalgamation of the forces is to be effected, and what the arrangements for the control and discipline are to be. 45 & 46 Vict. c. 50.

(3) This section shall not apply to Ireland.

4. This Act may be cited as the Police (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1915, and the Police Reservists (Allowances) Act, 1914,^(a) the Police Constables (Naval and Military Service) Act, 1914;^(b) and so much of this Act as amends those Acts, may be cited together as the Police Constables (Naval and Military Service) Acts, 1914 and 1915. Short title.

CHAPTER 42.

An Act to extend the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914. [19th May, 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) Where it appears to His Majesty that it is expedient for the purpose of the successful prosecution of the present war that the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor in any area should be controlled by the State, on the ground that war material is being made or loaded or unloaded or dealt with in transit in the area or that men belonging to His Majesty's naval or military forces are assembled in the area, His Majesty has power, by Order in Council, to define the area and to apply to the area the regulations issued in pursuance of this Act under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,^(c) and the regulations so applied shall, subject to any provisions of the Order or any amending Order, take effect in that area during the continuance of the present war and such period not exceeding twelve months thereafter as may be declared by Order in Council to be necessary in view of conditions connected with the termination of the present war.^(d) State control of liquor trade in certain areas.

5 Geo. 5. c. 8.

(2) His Majesty in Council has power to issue regulations under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,^(c) to

(a) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 34, printed at p. 15 of the Manual.

(b) 5 Geo. 5. c. 32, printed at pp. 236–238 of Supplement No. 3.

(c) That Act is printed at pp. 14–16 of Supplement No. 2.

(d) See the Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations, 1915 (printed under the heading "DEFENCE OF THE REALM," at pp. 167–175 below) and Orders in Council of July 6th and July 28th (printed at pp. 176–9 below), applying those Regulations to certain areas in England, Wales, and Scotland.

take effect in any area to which they are applied under this Act—

- (a) for giving the prescribed Government authority, to the exclusion of any other person, the power of selling or supplying, or controlling the sale or supply of, intoxicating liquor in the area, subject to any exceptions contained in the regulations; and
- (b) for giving the prescribed Government authority power to acquire, compulsorily or by agreement, and either for the period during which the regulations take effect, or permanently, any licensed or other premises or business in the area, or any interest therein, so far as it appears necessary or expedient to do so for the purpose of giving proper effect to the control of the liquor supply in the area; and
- (c) for enabling the prescribed Government authority, without any licence, to establish and maintain refreshment rooms for the supply of refreshments (including, if thought fit, the supply of intoxicating liquor) to the general public or to any particular class of persons or to persons employed in any particular industry in the area; and
- (d) for making any modification or adjustment of the relations between persons interested in licensed premises in the area which appears necessary or expedient in consequence of the regulations; and
- (e) generally, for giving effect to the transfer of the control of the liquor traffic in the area to the prescribed Government authority, and for modifying, so far as it appears necessary or expedient, the provisions of the Acts relating to licensing or the sale of intoxicating liquor in their application to the area.(a)

(3) Any regulations made before the passing of this Act under the powers conferred by any Act dealing with the Defence of the Realm as respects the restriction of the sale of intoxicating liquor are hereby declared to have been duly made in accordance with those powers.(b)

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 3) Act, 1915.

(a) That Act is printed at pp. 14-16 of Supplement No. 2.

(b) See Regulation 10 (Power to close licensed premises), and Regulation 40 (Prohibition against supplying intoxicants to members of H.M.'s forces), of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, printed at pp. 107, 116, of Supplement No. 2. Those Regulations are reproduced in Consolidated Form at pp. 11-46 of the official volume of "Defence of the Realm Acts and Regulations."

CHAPTER 43.

An Act to amend section eighty-three of the Army Act with respect to transfers during the present War. [19th May, 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Where for the purposes of the present war it is necessary in the interests of the efficiency of His Majesty's military forces to do so, a soldier belonging to the regular forces may, notwithstanding anything in section eighty-three of the Army Act,^(a) be transferred without his consent to any corps notwithstanding that that corps is not of the same arm or branch of the service as the corps in which the soldier was previously serving: Powers of transfer and posting.

Provided that where a soldier is under this section transferred without his consent to a corps of an arm or branch of the service other than that in which he is serving, he shall not by reason of such transfer be deprived of any pay or allowances of which he was in receipt at the date of transfer should such pay and allowances be more advantageous to him than the pay and allowances of his rank in the corps to which he is transferred.^(b)

Provided also that so soon as convenient after the conclusion of the present war any soldier transferred under the provisions of this Act shall, if he so desire, be re-transferred to the corps in which he was serving at the time of the transfer.

2. This Act may be cited as the Army (Transfer) Act, 1915. Short title

^(a) The Army Act (44 & 45 Vict. c. 58) has been repeatedly amended and has in accordance with s. 8 (2) of the Army Annual Act, 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. c. 8), been printed with the amendments made down to the passing of the Army (Supply of Food, Forage and Stores) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 26), and such print has been put on sale. The Army Act has been subsequently amended by the Army (Suspension of Sentences) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 23), the Army (Amendment) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5. c. 26), the Army (Transfers) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 43) and the Army (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 58).

Of these amending Acts the "Suspension of Sentences" and "Transfers" Acts have effect only during the present war.

S. 8 (3) of the 1885 Act provides that references in any past or future Act to the Army Act shall be construed to refer to the Army Act as so amended.

^(b) See Royal Warrant of May 21st, 1915 (p. 98 below) as to pay and allowances of soldiers so transferred.

CHAPTER 44.

An Act to enable certain Statutory Companies to create and issue Preference Shares or Stock, and Debentures or Debenture Stock, so as in each case to be redeemable.^(a)

[19th May 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Issue of
redeemable
preference or
debenture
stock.

1.—(1) Where a statutory company as defined by this Act are authorised to raise any preference or debenture stock, they may create and issue that stock so as to be redeemable on such terms and conditions as may be specified in a resolution of the company passed at a special meeting convened for the purpose.

(2) If it is so provided in the resolution the statutory company may—

(a) call in and pay off the stock or any part thereof at any time before the fixed date of redemption; and

(b) redeem the stock or any part thereof, either by paying off the stock or by issuing to any stockholder, subject to his consent, other stock in substitution therefor; and may, for the purpose of providing money for paying off the stock or of providing substituted stock, create and issue new stock (either redeemable or irredeemable) or reissue stock originally created and issued under this section, provided that the creation and issue for the purpose of any particular class of stock does not make the total nominal amount of that stock issued exceed the amount of that class of stock which the company are for the time being authorised to create.

(3) The company may set aside out of revenue, after providing for the payment of interest on any loan, or on any guaranteed, preference or debenture stock of the company, and for other fixed charges and obligations, such sums as they may consider proper for the purpose of forming a fund for the redemption at maturity of any redeemable preference or debenture stock which, under the conditions of the creation and issue of that stock, is to be redeemed wholly or partly in cash; and the company may invest any sums so set apart, and the income therefrom, in any securities in which trustees are for the time being by law authorised to invest trust funds, or in any other

^(a) This Act enables certain statutory companies, that is to say, companies having parliamentary powers for public purposes, such as railway, dock, water, gas companies, &c., to issue redeemable preference or debenture stock. These companies can at present only issue stock on war terms, and in most cases will have no power (apart from the powers under this Act) to redeem any stock so issued when normal conditions again prevail.

securities (not being securities of the company except as herein-after provided) in which they may be authorised to invest those sums by a resolution passed at a general meeting of the company.

Any sums so set apart shall be applied for the redemption at maturity of any redeemable preference or debenture stock for the redemption of which they have been set apart, but may, if the directors of the company think fit, be also at any time applied in the purchase of any such stock at a price not exceeding the redemption price, and any stock so purchased shall be cancelled.

(4) A resolution of a statutory company, passed before the commencement of this Act and after the outbreak of the war, for the creation or issue of redeemable stock shall, for the purposes of this Act, have the same effect as if this Act had been in operation at the time when the resolution was passed.

(5) This Act shall apply only to stock authorised to be created or to be issued before the outbreak of the present war, or after the outbreak of the present war, and before the commencement of this Act; and redeemable stock shall not be created or issued, in pursuance of the powers given by this Act, during the continuance of the present war and a period of twelve months thereafter except with the consent of the Treasury.(a)

2.—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

The expression “statutory company” means any railway company, canal company, dock company, water company, or other company incorporated by special Act, who are for the time being authorised under such an Act to construct, work, own, or carry on any railway, canal, dock, water, or other public undertaking, and includes any person or body of persons so authorised.

The expression “special Act” includes any certificate or order having the force of an Act.

Interpreta-
tion and
construction

(2) The provisions of this Act shall apply to preference shares in the same manner as they apply to preference stock, and to debentures in the same manner as they apply to debenture stock.

(3) The powers given by this Act shall be deemed to be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other powers under any other Act; and those powers may be exercised in the same manner as if this Act had not passed.

3. This Act may be cited as the Statutory Companies (Redeemable Stock) Act, 1915. Short title.

(a) As to other restrictions on fresh capital issues, *see* the documents printed under the heading “FRESH ISSUES OF CAPITAL” at pp. 404 to 407 of Supplement No. 3, and further documents printed under the same heading at pp. 255, 256 below

CHAPTER 46.

An Act to restrict the Supply and Sale of Immature Spirits.
[19th May 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) No British or foreign spirits shall be delivered for home consumption unless they have been warehoused for a period of at least three years:—

Provided that—

Restriction
on delivery
for the
purposes of
home con-
sumption of
immature
spirits.

- (a) this restriction shall not apply to spirits delivered for purposes for which they may for the time being be delivered free of duty or to mixtures, compounds or preparations which have been charged to duty in respect of the spirit contained in them or used in their preparation or manufacture; and
- (b) subject to the payment of such duties (if any) as Parliament may determine, and to compliance with such conditions as the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may impose,^(a) this restriction shall not apply—
 - (i) to spirits delivered to a licensed rectifier, to a manufacturing chemist, or to a manufacturer of perfumes, for use in their manufactures, or to other persons licensed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise; or
 - (ii) to spirits delivered for scientific purposes; or
 - (iii) to imported Geneva and perfumed spirits and foreign liqueurs; and
- (c) subject to the payment of such duties (if any) as Parliament may determine and to compliance with such conditions as the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may impose, this restriction shall not apply for a period of one year after the commencement of this Act—
 - (i) to spirits of any sort delivered for home consumption, if they have been warehoused for a period of at least two years; or
 - (ii) to imported rum delivered for home consumption, if it has been warehoused for a period of at least nine months; and
- (d) any period which, in the case of imported spirits is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have elapsed between the dates of distillation and importation shall be treated, for the purposes of this Act, as a period during which the spirits have been warehoused.

(a) See Regulations made by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise printed under the heading "SPIRITS" at p. 394 below.

(2) Nothing contained in this section shall interfere with the supply of rectified spirits of wine for the purpose of making medicines to registered medical practitioners, to hospitals, and to persons, firms, and bodies corporate entitled to carry on the business of a chemist and druggist.

(3) If any person procures, or attempts to procure, the delivery of spirits in contravention of this Act, or acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any conditions imposed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise in pursuance of this Act, he shall be liable to a customs or excise penalty, as the case may be, of one hundred pounds; and any spirits in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be forfeited.

2. Where any existing contracts are interfered with by this Act the contractors shall to the extent of such interference be relieved therefrom.

Existing contracts.

3. This Act may be cited as the Immature Spirits (Restriction) Act, 1915.

Short title.

CHAPTER 47.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the appointment of Special Constables in Scotland.(a) [19th May 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) During the continuance of the present war, section ninety-six of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892, which relates to the appointment of special constables, shall be read and construed as if the words “between the ages of twenty and fifty,” and the words “for a period not exceeding six months,” were omitted.

Removal of limitations on appointment of special constables. 55 & 56 Vict. c. 55.

(2) Where any person has been appointed in pursuance of the said Act or of the Special Constables (Scotland) Act, 1914,(b) to act as a special constable for a specified period, and is so acting at the date of the passing of this Act, such appointment shall not cease or determine by reason only of the expiry of the specified period.

4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 53.

2. This Act may be cited as the Special Constables (Scotland) Act, 1915, and shall apply to Scotland only.

Short title.

(a) The law in Scotland regulating the appointment of special constables required that persons so appointed should be between the ages of twenty and fifty, and that appointments should be for a period not exceeding six months. Both these conditions (which do not exist in England) have been found inconvenient in present circumstances, and representations have been made by police authorities to the effect that they should be empowered to appoint suitable men over fifty years of age, and that it should be unnecessary to limit the period of appointment to a period not exceeding six months. This Act provides accordingly.

(b) That Act is printed at p. 19 of the Manual.

CHAPTER 48.

An Act to make provision for facilitating the improvement, management, and maintenance of small harbours principally used by the fishing industry. [19th May 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Application
of Act.

1. This Act shall apply only to small harbours which in the opinion of the Board of Trade and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries are principally used by the fishing industry.

Power of
Board of
Agriculture
and Fisheries
to make
orders.
24 & 25 Vict.
c. 45.

2. In relation to any harbour to which this Act applies the powers of the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, and the Acts amending that Act (except as hereinafter mentioned), shall as respects that harbour be exercisable by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and in such case the said Acts shall apply accordingly, subject to the following modifications:—

25 & 26 Vict.
c. 19.

(1) For references to the Board of Trade there shall be substituted references to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, except in sections seven to sixteen of the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, Amendment Act, which shall apply without such substitution to an Order under this Act;

(2) Sections three to five of the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, Amendment Act, and the schedule therein referred to shall not apply, but the applicants for an Order shall publish notice of the application and of any proposed works in such manner as the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries may prescribe, and shall also send notice in writing thereof to the Board of Trade:

(3) Section sixteen of the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, shall not apply, but in lieu thereof the following provisions shall have effect:—

(1) After a Provisional Order has been settled and made by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries the Board shall publish in such manner as they think best adapted for informing persons affected notice that they have settled the Order and of the place where copies of the Order as settled may be obtained, together with a statement that the Order will become final and have effect as an Act of Parliament, unless within such period, not being less than thirty days, as may be stated in the notice, a memorial by—

51 & 52 Vict.
c. 54.

(a) any committee constituted under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, or board of conservators constituted under the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1907, having jurisdiction over the harbour or any part thereof;

(b) the council of any borough, district or parish in which the harbour or any part thereof is situate; or

(c) any twenty or more inhabitant householders of any such borough, district, or parish, is presented to the Board praying that the Order shall not become law without confirmation by Parliament;

(2) If no memorial has been presented by any such body or persons within such period as aforesaid, or if every such memorial has been withdrawn, the Board shall confirm the Order and the Order shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Act, but if any such memorial has been presented and has not been withdrawn, the Order shall have no effect, unless and until confirmed by Parliament, and in such case the Board may bring in a Bill to confirm the Order;

(4) The expression "works" include slipways, capstans, and other works facilitating the landing, launching, or beaching of vessels in any harbour, and the expression "harbour" shall include any haven, cove, or other landing place;

(5) An Order may constitute one harbour authority for two or more harbours, and may abolish any existing harbour authority, with the consent of that authority, and may transfer to the harbour authority constituted by the Order the property, rights, powers, and liabilities of any existing harbour authority, but not so as to prejudice the rights of any creditor of the existing harbour authority without the consent of that creditor, and may for that purpose repeal any Order or enactment constituting or regulating the authority so abolished;

(6) The purposes for which byelaws may be made under the Harbours, Docks, and Piers Clauses Act, 1847, as incorporated by an Order, shall extend to the prevention of obstruction or injury to the harbour under the control of the harbour authority, so, however, that no estate, interest, or right of a profitable or beneficial nature, in, over, or affecting the harbour shall, except with the consent of the person entitled thereto, be taken away or injuriously affected by any such byelaw without compensation being made or provided for the same by the authority making the byelaw, and such compensation shall, in case of difference, be determined by an arbitrator appointed, in default of agreement between the parties, by the Board of Trade; 10 & 11 Vict. c. 27.

(7) No Order shall be made except with the consent in writing of the Board of Trade;

(8) Any consent, appointment or other thing given, made or done by the Board of Trade may be signified under the hand of the President or a secretary or assistant secretary of the Board.

Powers of local authorities to contribute.

3.—(1) The council of a county or borough or urban or rural district or parish may, with the consent of and subject to regulations made by the Local Government Board, contribute or undertake to contribute to the expenses of a harbour authority constituted under this Act, and the expenses so incurred by a council shall be defrayed—

(a) in the case of a county council, out of the county fund as general county expenses, or, if the consent of the Local Government Board so provides, as expenses for special county purposes charged on such part of the county as may be specified in such consent;

(b) in the case of a borough or district council as if the expenses were expenses under the Public Health Acts; and

(c) in the case of a parish council under and according to the Local Government Act, 1894.

56 & 57 Vict. c. 73.

51 & 52 Vict. c. 41.

(2) A council may borrow for the purpose of this Act in the case of a county council as for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1888, in the case of a borough or district council as for the purpose of the Public Health Acts, and in the case of a parish council as for the purposes of the Local Government Act, 1894: Provided that—

(a) money borrowed under this Act shall not be reckoned as part of the total debt of a county council for the purpose of section sixty-nine of the Local Government Act, 1888, or as part of the debt of the council of a borough or district or parish for the purposes of the limitation on borrowing under subsections (2) and (3) of section two hundred and thirty-four of the Public Health Act, 1875, or under section twelve of the Local Government Act, 1894; and

(b) the power of borrowing so conferred shall, during the continuance of the war and for a period of one year thereafter, not be exercised without the consent of the Treasury.

(3) A committee constituted under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Act, 1888, may contribute or undertake to contribute to the expenses of a harbour authority constituted under this Act for a harbour situate wholly or partly in the district of the committee.

Short title, extent, and duration.

4.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Fishery Harbours Act, 1915, and the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, Amendment Act, and this Act may be cited together as the General Pier and Harbour Acts, 1861 to 1915.

(2) This Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

(3) The power of making orders under this Act shall not be exercised after the expiration of two years from the passing of this Act except for the purpose of amending an existing Order made under this Act, but nothing in this subsection shall prejudice or affect any powers or provisions contained in any Order made before the expiration of that period.

CHAPTER 49.

An Act to facilitate the early provision of dwellings, &c., for, or for the convenience of, persons employed by or on behalf of the Admiralty at Rosyth Dockyard. [19th May, 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. If the Local Government Board for Scotland in the exercise of their powers under the Housing Act, 1914,^(a) make arrangements with any authorised society in connexion with the provision of dwellings and gardens and other works and buildings for, or for the convenience of, persons employed by or on behalf of the Admiralty at or in the neighbourhood of Rosyth Dockyard, pending the approval of a town planning scheme^(b) for the area to which the arrangements relate it shall be lawful for the Town Council of Dunfermline, on obtaining the approval of the Board thereto, to grant authority to the society to carry into operation within the aforesaid area any scheme or schemes of the society for such provision as aforesaid, including all necessary preparation or adaptation of the land, such as the making of roads, streets, and open spaces, and the execution of all works of whatever description subsidiary or incidental to such dwellings and buildings or the erection thereof, or to the provision of drainage, water supply, and other services in connexion therewith, and, if necessary, the utilisation of facilities for such services whether under existing powers or under powers to be conferred on any authority by the scheme; and the Dean of Guild Court of the Burgh of Dunfermline shall forthwith approve any plans submitted to the Court in pursuance of any such scheme. So far as necessary for the proper carrying out of any such scheme, the Board may suspend any statutory enactments, byelaws, regulations, or other provisions, under whatever authority made, which are in operation in the area included in the scheme. If on the application of the society the town council shall refuse or in the opinion of the Board unduly delay to grant authority as aforesaid, such authority may be forthwith granted by the Board.

Powers of Local Government Board for Scotland to facilitate erection of houses for dockyard employees. 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 31.

2. This Act may be cited as the Housing (Rosyth Dockyard) Act, 1915. Short title.

(a) That Act makes provision with respect to the housing of persons employed by or on behalf of Government Departments where sufficient dwelling accommodation is not available.

(b) See Part II. of the Housing and Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 44), and the Town Planning Procedure Regulations (Scotland), 1911, printed at pp. 434–447 of the Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders for 1911.

CHAPTER 50.

As Act to make temporary provision for rendering unnecessary the Re-election of Members of the House of Commons on Acceptance of Office. [4th June 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Necessity for re-election of Ministers suspended.

1.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in any Act, a member of the House of Commons shall not vacate his seat by reason only of his acceptance, at any time during the months of May and June nineteen hundred and fifteen, of an office of profit, if that office is an office the holder of which is by law capable of being elected to, or sitting, or voting in that House.

(2) This Act shall be deemed to have had effect as from the first day of May nineteen hundred and fifteen.

(3) This Act shall not apply to the acceptance of any of the offices mentioned in the Schedule to this Act.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Re-election of Ministers Act, 1915.

SCHEDULE.

Office of Steward or Bailiff of His Majesty's three Chiltern Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Burnham.

Office of Steward or Bailiff of the Manors of East Hendred, Northstead, or Hempholme.

CHAPTER 51.

An Act for establishing, in connection with the present War, a Ministry of Munitions of War, and for purposes incidental thereto. [9th June 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Establishment of Ministry of Munitions.

1.—(1) For the purpose of supplying munitions for the present war, it shall be lawful for His Majesty to appoint a Minister of Munitions who shall hold office during His Majesty's pleasure.(a)

(2) The Minister of Munitions may appoint such secretaries, officers, and servants as the Minister may determine.

Powers of Minister.

2.—(1) The Minister of Munitions shall have such administrative powers and duties in relation to the supply of munitions for the present war as may be conferred on him by His Majesty

(a) By Warrant under Royal Sign Manual of June 9th, 1915, His Majesty appointed the Right Honourable David Lloyd George Minister of Munitions. (See "London Gazette," June 11th, 1915.)

in Council, and His Majesty may also, if he considers it expedient that, in connection with the supply of munitions, any powers or duties of a Government Department or authority, whether conferred by statute or otherwise, should be transferred to, or exercised or performed concurrently by, the Minister of Munitions, by Order in Council make the necessary provision for the purpose, and any Order made in pursuance of this section may include any supplemental provisions which appear necessary for the purpose of giving full effect to the Order.(a)

(2) Any Order in Council made under this section may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Order in Council.

3.—(1) There shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament to the Minister of Munitions an annual salary not exceeding five thousand pounds, and to the secretaries, officers, and servants of the Ministry such salaries or remuneration as the Treasury may from time to time determine.

Remuneration and expenses.

(2) The expenses of the Ministry of Munitions to such amount as may be sanctioned by the Treasury shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament.

4.—(1) The Minister of Munitions may adopt an official seal and describe himself generally by the style and title of the Minister of Munitions, and the seal of the Minister shall be officially and judicially noticed and shall be authenticated by the signature of the Minister or of a secretary or some person authorised by the Minister to act in that behalf.

Seal, style, and acts of Minister.

(2) Every document purporting to be an Order or other instrument issued by the Minister of Munitions and to be sealed with the seal of the Minister authenticated in manner provided by this section or to be signed by the secretary or any person authorised as aforesaid shall be received in evidence and be deemed to be such Order or instrument without further proof, unless the contrary is shown.(b)

(3) A certificate signed by the Minister of Munitions that any Order or other instrument purporting to be made or issued by him is so made or issued shall be conclusive evidence of the fact so certified.

(4) Where in connection with the undertaking of any duties or powers by the Minister of Munitions it appears to the Minister of Munitions and the department or authority concerned that in any notice, order, contract, or other document the name of the Minister of Munitions should be substituted for the name of any department or authority, or that the name of any officer of the Ministry of Munitions should be substituted for the name of any officer of any such department or authority, the Minister of Munitions may order that the substitution shall take effect, subject to any limitations contained in the order, and, where such an order is made, the notice, order, contract, or document shall have effect in accordance with the order.

(a) See the Ministry of Munitions Order in Council, 1915, printed under the heading "MUNITIONS OF WAR" at pp. 326-329 below.

(b) See s. 18 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, printed at p. 25 below, which applies the Documentary Evidence Acts to the Ministry of Munitions.

Ability of
Minister and
Secretaries
to sit in
Parliament.

5.—(1) The office of Minister of Munitions or of Secretary in the Ministry of Munitions shall not render the holder thereof incapable of being elected to or sitting or voting as a member of the Commons House of Parliament, but not more than two such Secretaries shall sit as members of that House at the same time.

31 & 32 Vict.
c. 72.

Cessation of
Ministry
after the
close of the
war.

(2) The Minister of Munitions shall take the oath of allegiance and official oath and shall be deemed to be included in the First Part of the Schedule to the Promissory Oaths Act, 1868.

6. The office of Minister of Munitions and the Ministry of Munitions shall cease to exist on the termination of a period of twelve months after the conclusion of the present war or such earlier date as may be fixed by His Majesty in Council, and then any appointments made under the powers conferred by this Act shall be determined, and any powers or duties which have been transferred to the Minister of Munitions under this Act shall, without prejudice to any action taken in pursuance of those powers or duties, revert to the Department or Authority from which they were transferred.

Short title
and interpre-
tation.

7.—(1) In this Act the expression “munitions of war” and the expression “munitions” mean anything required to be provided for war purposes, and include arms, ammunition, warlike stores or material, and anything required for equipment or transport purposes or for or in connection with the production of munitions.

(2) This Act may be cited as the Ministry of Munitions Act, 1915.

CHAPTER 52.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Exportation of Articles during the present War. [24th June 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Power to
prohibit
exportation
to persons
other than
authorised
consignee.

1.—(1) The power of His Majesty under section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,^(a) as amended by the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,^(b) by proclamation to prohibit the exportation of articles to any country or place named in the proclamation, shall, during the continuance of the present war, include the power to prohibit the exportation of any article to any such country or place unless consigned to such person or persons as may be authorised by or under the proclamation to receive such article.

(2) If any article to which any such proclamation applies is delivered to any consignee other than an authorised consignee the

(a) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

(b) 5 Geo. 5. c. 2, printed at p. 3 of Supplement No. 2.

vessel in which it was exported shall for the purposes of the Acts relating to the Customs be deemed to have been used in the conveyance of prohibited goods.

2. The penalty to which the exporter or his agent or the shipper of any goods exported in contravention of any proclamation or Order in or of Council^(a) is liable, under section eight of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,^(b) or the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,^(c) as amended by any subsequent enactment, including this Act, shall, during the continuance of the present war, be increased from one hundred pounds to five hundred pounds: Provided that the court may, if it thinks fit, in lieu of ordering the offender to pay such penalty, order that he be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding two years.

Penalty on exportation of prohibited goods.

3. This Act may be cited as the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1915. Short title.

CHAPTER 54.

An Act to make provision for furthering the efficient manufacture, transport, and supply of Munitions for the present War; and for purposes incidental thereto.

[2nd July 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I.

1.—(1) If any difference exists or is apprehended between any employer and persons employed, or between any two or more classes of persons employed, and the difference is one to which this Part of this Act applies, that difference, if not determined by the parties directly concerned or their representatives or under existing agreements, may be reported to the Board of Trade, by or on behalf of either party to the difference, and the decision of the Board of Trade as to whether a difference has been so reported to them or not, and as to the time at which a difference has been so reported, shall be conclusive for all purposes.

Settlement of labour differences.

(2) The Board of Trade shall consider any difference so reported and take any steps which seem to them expedient to promote a settlement of the difference, and, in any case in which they think fit, may refer the matter for settlement either in accordance with the provisions of the First Schedule to this Act or, if in their opinion suitable means for settlement already exist in pursuance of any agreement between employers and

(a) See Proclamation of July 28th, 1915, and amending Orders of Council printed at pp. 237-255 below.

(b) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(c) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

persons employed, for settlement in accordance with those means.

(3) Where a matter is referred under the last foregoing subsection for settlement otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the First Schedule to this Act, and the settlement is in the opinion of the Board of Trade unduly delayed, the Board may annul the reference and substitute therefor a reference in accordance with the provisions of the said Schedule.

(4) The award on any such settlement shall be binding both on employers and employed and may be retrospective; and if any employer, or person employed, thereafter acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, the award, he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

2.—(1) An employer shall not declare, cause or take part in a lock-out, and a person employed shall not take part in a strike, in connexion with any difference to which this Part of this Act applies, unless the difference has been reported to the Board of Trade, and twenty-one days have elapsed since the date of the report, and the difference has not during that time been referred by the Board of Trade for settlement in accordance with this Act.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this section, he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

3. The differences to which this Part of this Act applies are differences as to rates of wages, hours of work, or otherwise as to terms or conditions of or affecting employment on the manufacture or repair of arms, ammunition, ships, vehicles, aircraft, or any other articles required for use in war, or of the metals, machines, or tools required for that manufacture or repair (in this Act referred to as munitions work); and also any differences as to rates of wages, hours of work, or otherwise as to terms or conditions of or affecting employment on any other work of any description, if this Part of this Act is applied to such a difference by His Majesty by Proclamation on the ground that in the opinion of His Majesty the existence or continuance of the difference is directly or indirectly prejudicial to the manufacture, transport, or supply of Munitions of War.^(a)

This Part of this Act may be so applied to such a difference at any time, whether a lock-out or strike is in existence in connexion with the difference to which it is applied or not:

Provided that if in the case of any industry the Minister of Munitions is satisfied that effective means exist to secure the settlement without stoppage of any difference arising on work other than on munitions work, no proclamation shall be made under this section with respect to any such difference.

When this Part of this Act is applied to any difference concerning work other than munitions work the conditions of labour and the remuneration thereof prevailing before the difference arose shall be continued until the said difference is settled in accordance with the provisions of this Part of this Act.

(a) See Proclamation dated July 13, 1915, printed under the heading "MUNITIONS OF WAR," at p. 325 below, applying this part of this Act to a difference in the Coal Mine Industry of South Wales.

Prohibition
of lock-outs
and strikes
in certain
cases.

Differences
to which
Part I.
applies.

PART II.

4. If the Minister of Munitions considers it expedient for the purpose of the successful prosecution of the war that any establishment in which munitions work is carried on should be subject to the special provisions as to limitation of employers' profits and control of persons employed and other matters contained in this section, he may make an order declaring that establishment to be a controlled establishment.^(a) and on such order being made the following provisions shall apply thereto:—

Controlled-
establish-
ments.

- (1) Any excess of the net profits of the controlled establishment over the amount divisible under this Act, as ascertained in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be paid into the Exchequer.
- (2) Any proposal for any change in the rate of wages, salary, or other emoluments of any class of persons employed in the establishment, or of any persons engaged in the management or the direction of the establishment, (other than a change for giving effect to any Government conditions as to fair wages or to any agreement between the owner of the establishment and the workmen which was made before the twenty-third day of June, nineteen hundred and fifteen), shall be submitted to the Minister of Munitions, who may withhold his consent within fourteen days of the date of the submission:

Provided that if the Minister of Munitions so directs, or if the Minister's consent is withheld and the persons proposing the change so require, the matter shall be referred for settlement in accordance with the provisions of the First Schedule to this Act, and the consent of the arbitration tribunal, if given, shall in that case have the same effect as the consent of the Minister of Munitions.

If the owner of the establishment or any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour therein makes any such change, or attempts to make any such change, without submitting the proposal for the change to the Minister of Munitions or when the consent of the Minister has been withheld, he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

- (3) Any rule, practice, or custom not having the force of law which tends to restrict production or employment shall be suspended in the establishment, and if any person induces or attempts to induce any other person (whether any particular person or generally) to comply, or continue to comply, with such a rule, practice, or custom, that person shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

(a) See Announcements of the Minister of Munitions, printed at pp. 323, 324 below under the heading "MUNITIONS OF WAR," as to the establishments which have been declared "Controlled Establishments."

If any question arises whether any rule, practice or custom is a rule, practice or custom which tends to restrict production or employment, that question shall be referred to the Board of Trade, and the Board of Trade shall either determine the question themselves or, if they think it expedient or either party requires it, refer the question for settlement in accordance with the provisions contained in the First Schedule to this Act. The decision of the Board of Trade or arbitration tribunal, as the case may be, shall be conclusive for all purposes.

- (4) The owner of the establishment shall be deemed to have entered into an undertaking to carry out the provisions set out in the Second Schedule to this Act, and any owner or contractor or sub-contractor who breaks or attempts to break such an undertaking shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.
- (5) The employer and every person employed in the establishment shall comply with any regulations made applicable to that establishment by the Minister of Munitions with respect to the general ordering of the work in the establishment with a view to attaining and maintaining a proper standard of efficiency and with respect to the due observance of the rules of the establishment.^(a)

If the employer or any person so employed acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any such regulation, that employer or person shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

- (6) The owners of an establishment shall have power, notwithstanding anything in any Act, Order, or deed under which they are governed, to do all things necessary for compliance with any provisions of this section, and any owner of any establishment shall comply with any reasonable requirements of the Minister of Munitions as to information or otherwise made for the purposes of this section, and, if he fails to do so, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

Where in any establishment munitions work is carried on in some part of the establishment but not in other parts, the Minister of Munitions may, if he considers that it is practicable to do so, treat any part of the establishment in which munitions work is not carried on as a separate establishment, and the provisions of this Act shall take effect accordingly.

5.—(1) The net profits of a controlled establishment shall be ascertained in accordance with the provisions of this section and rules made thereunder and the amount of profits divisible under this Act shall be taken to be an amount exceeding by one-fifth the standard amount of profits.

(2) The standard amount of profits for any period shall be taken to be the average of the amount of the net profits for the

Supplementary provisions as to the limitation of the profits of a controlled establishment.

(a) See the Munitions (Ordering of Work) Regulations, 1915 (applying to England and Ireland), and the Munitions (Ordering of Work) Regulations (Scotland), 1915, printed under the heading "MUNITIONS OF WAR" at pp. 321, 322 below.

two financial years of the establishment completed next before the outbreak of the war or a proportionate part thereof.

(3) If in any case it appears or is represented to the Minister of Munitions that the net profits or losses of all or any other establishments belonging to the same owner should be brought into account, or that the average under this section affords or may afford an unfair standard of comparison or affords no standard of comparison, the Minister may, if he thinks just, allow those net profits or losses to be brought into account, or substitute for the average such an amount as the standard amount of profits as may be agreed upon with the owner of the establishment.

The Minister of Munitions may, if he thinks fit, and shall, if the owner of the establishment so requires, refer the matter to be determined by a referee or board of referees appointed or designated by him for the purpose, and the decision of the referee or board shall be conclusive on the matter for all purposes.

(4) The Minister of Munitions may make rules for carrying the provisions of this section into effect, and these rules shall provide for due consideration being given in carrying out the provisions of this section as respects any establishment to any special circumstances such as increase of output, provision of new machinery or plant, alteration of capital or other matters which require special consideration in relation to the particular establishment.

6.—(1) If any workman in accordance with arrangements made by the Minister of Munitions with or on behalf of trade unions enters into an undertaking with the Minister of Munitions that he will work at any controlled establishment to which he may be assigned by the Minister, and be subject to the penalty imposed by this Act if he acts in contravention of or fails to comply with the undertaking, that workman shall if he acts in contravention of or fails to comply with his undertaking be guilty of an offence under this Act.

Voluntary undertaking to work for Minister of Munitions.

(2) If any employer dissuades or attempts to dissuade a workman in his employment from entering into an undertaking under this section, or retains or offers to retain in his employment any workman who has entered into such an undertaking after he has received notice from the Minister of Munitions that the workman is to work at some other establishment, that employer shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

7.—(1) A person shall not give employment to a workman who has within the last previous six weeks, or such other period as may be provided by Order of the Minister of Munitions as respects any class of establishment, been employed on or in connexion with munitions work in any establishment of a class to which the provisions of this section are applied by Order of the Minister of Munitions, (a) unless he holds a certificate from the employer

Prohibition of the employment of persons who have left work in munition factories.

(a) See Order of the Minister of Munitions dated July 14, 1915, printed under the heading "MUNITIONS OF WAR" at p. 324 below, and as to workmen employed in establishments within that Order see the "Unemployment Book (War) Regulations, 1915," printed under the heading "UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE" at p. 403 below.

by whom he was last so employed that he left work with the consent of his employer or a certificate from the munitions tribunal that the consent has been unreasonably withheld.

(2) If any workman or his trade union representative complains to a munitions tribunal in accordance with rules made with respect to those tribunals that the consent of an employer has been unreasonably withheld that tribunal may, after examining into the case, if they think fit, grant a certificate which shall, for the purposes of this section, have the same effect as a certificate from the employer.

(3) If any person gives employment in contravention of the provisions of this section, he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

Rules as to
badges.

8.—(1) The Minister of Munitions may make rules authorising the wearing of badges or other distinctive marks by persons engaged on munitions work or other work for war purposes, and as to the issue and return of any such badges or marks, and may by those rules prohibit the use, wearing or issue of any such badges or of any badges or marks indicating or suggesting that any person is engaged on munitions work or work for war purposes except as authorised by those rules.(a)

(2) If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with any such rules, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Application
of Part II.
to docks
used by
Admiralty.

9. This Part of this Act shall apply to any docks used by the Admiralty for any purposes connected with the war as it applies to establishments in which munitions work is carried on, with the substitution in relation to any such docks or persons employed in any such docks of the Admiralty for the Minister of Munitions.

PART III.

Amendment
of the
Defence of
the Realm
(Amend-
ment) (No.
2) Act, 1915.
5 G. 5. c. 37.

10. The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (d) set out in subsection (1) of section one of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915,(b) and shall be deemed to have been contained in that Act, namely:—

(d) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of any work in any factory, workshop, or other premises, or the engagement or employment of any workman or all or any classes of workmen therein, or to remove the plant therefrom with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of munitions in other factories, workshops, or premises, or to regulate and control the supply of metals and material that may be required for any articles for use in war.

(a) See Rules printed under the heading "MUNITIONS OF WAR" at p. 348-353 below.

(b) That Act is printed at pp. 243, 244 of Supplement No. 3.

11.—(1) The owner of any establishment in which persons are employed shall, if so required by the Minister of Munitions, give to the Minister such information, in such form and in such manner, as the Minister may require as to

Power to require information from employers.

(a) the numbers and classes of persons employed or likely to be employed in the establishment from time to time;

(b) the numbers and classes of machines at any such establishment;

(c) the nature of the work on which any such persons are employed, or any such machines are engaged, from time to time;

(d) any other matters with respect to which the Minister may desire information for the purpose of his powers and duties;

and the Minister may arrange with any other Government department for the collection of any such information.

(2) If the owner of any establishment fails to comply with this section he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

12. If any employer, or the owner of any establishment or any workman, for the purpose of evading any provision of this Act, makes any false statement or representation, or gives any false certificate, or furnishes any false information, he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

Punishment for false statements, &c.

13. There shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament to any person being a member of an arbitration tribunal, munitions tribunal, or board of referees under this Act, or being a referee under this Act, and to any other officers required in connexion with any such tribunal or board, such remuneration and travelling or other expenses (including compensation for loss of time) as the Minister of Munitions or Board of Trade, as the case may be, with the sanction of the Treasury may determine.

Payment of members of arbitration and munitions tribunals, &c.

14.—(1) Any person guilty of an offence under this Act—

Penalties.

(a) shall, if the offence is a contravention of or failure to comply with an award, be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds for each day or part of a day during which the contravention or failure to comply continues, and, if the person guilty of the offence is an employer, for each man in respect of whom the contravention or failure takes place; and

(b) shall, if the offence is a contravention of the provisions of this Act with respect to the prevention of lock-outs, be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, in respect of each man locked out, for each day or part of a day during which the contravention continues; and

(c) shall, if the offence is a contravention of the provisions of this Act with respect to the prohibition of strikes, be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds for each day or part of a day during which the contravention continues; and

- (d) shall, if the offence is a contravention of or failure to comply with any regulations in a controlled establishment or any undertaking given by a workman under Part II. of this Act, be liable in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding three pounds; and
- (e) shall, if the offence is a contravention of or failure to comply with any other provisions of this Act, be liable in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

(2) A fine for any offence, under this Act shall be recoverable only before the munitions tribunal established for the purpose under this Act.

**Munitions
tribunals.**

15.—(1) The munitions tribunal shall be a person, appointed for the purpose by the Minister of Munitions, sitting with two or some other even number of assessors, one half being chosen by the Minister of Munitions from a panel constituted by the Minister of Munitions of persons representing employers and the other half being so chosen from a panel constituted by the Minister of Munitions of persons representing workmen and the Minister of Munitions may constitute two classes of munitions tribunals, the first class having jurisdiction to deal with all offences and matters under this Act, the second class having jurisdiction, so far as offences are concerned, to deal only with any contravention of, or failure to comply with, any regulation made applicable to a controlled establishment or any undertaking given by a workman under Part II. of this Act.

The Admiralty shall be substituted for the Minister of Munitions under this provision as the authority to appoint and choose members of a munitions tribunal to deal with offences by persons employed in any docks declared to be controlled establishments by the Admiralty.

(2) The Minister of Munitions or the Admiralty shall constitute munitions tribunals as and when occasion requires.

(3) Rules may be made for regulating the munitions tribunals or either class of munitions tribunals so far as relates to offences under this Act by a Secretary of State, and so far as relates to any other matters which are referred to them under this Act by the Minister of Munitions, and rules made by the Secretary of State may apply, with the necessary modifications, any of the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction Acts^(a) or any provisions applicable to a court of summary jurisdiction, which it appears expedient

(a) "The Summary Jurisdiction Acts" means in relation to England and Wales, the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848 (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43), and the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. 49), and any Act past or future amending those Acts or either of them; in relation to Scotland, the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7. c. 65), which consolidated and amended the previous Acts, and the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908, Amendment Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 29); and in relation to Ireland, so far as respects the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace or of the police of that district and as respects any other part of Ireland, the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851 (14 & 15 Vict. c. 93), and any Act, past or future, amending the same.

to apply, and any provisions so applied shall apply to munitions tribunals accordingly.(a)

In the application of this provision to Scotland the Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for the Secretary of State, and in the application of this provision to Ireland the Lord Lieutenant shall be substituted for the Secretary of State.(b)

(4) A person employed or workman shall not be imprisoned in respect of the non-payment of a fine imposed by a munitions tribunal for an offence within the jurisdiction of a tribunal of the second class,(c) but that tribunal may, without prejudice to any other available means of recovery, make an order requiring such deductions to be made on account of the fine from the wages of the person employed or workman as the tribunal think fit, and requiring the person by whom the wages are paid to account for any sums deducted in accordance with the order.

16. Any company, association, or body of persons shall have power, notwithstanding anything contained in any Act, order, or instrument by or under which it is constituted or regulated, to carry on munitions work during the present war.

Power for companies to carry on munitions work.

17. Any rule made under this Act shall be laid before each House of Parliament forthwith, and, if an Address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next subsequent twenty-one days on which that House has sat next after any such rule is laid before it praying that the rule may be annulled, His Majesty in Council may annul the rule and it shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

Rules to be laid before Parliament.

18. The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, shall apply to the Minister of Munitions in like manner as if that Minister were mentioned in the first column of the Schedule to the first-mentioned Act, and as if that Minister, or a secretary in the Ministry or any person authorised by the Minister to act on his behalf, were mentioned in the second column of that Schedule, and as if the regulations referred to in those Acts included any document issued by the Minister.

Application of Documentary Evidence Acts to Ministry of Munitions.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 37.
45 & 46 Vict. c. 9.

19. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Interpretation.

(a) The expression "lock-out" means the closing of a place of employment, or the suspension of work, or the refusal by an employer to continue to employ any number of persons employed by him in consequence of a dispute, done with a view to compelling those persons, or to aid another employer in compelling persons employed by him, to accept terms or conditions of or affecting employment:

(a) See the Munitions Tribunals (Provisional) Rules, 1915, dated July 12, 1915, printed at pp. 329-335 below.

(b) See Rules as to munitions tribunals in Scotland, dated July 28, 1915, printed at pp. 335-341 below, and Rules as to munitions tribunals in Ireland, dated Aug. 4, 1915, printed at pp. 342-347 below.

(c) See Section 15 (1) above.

- (b) The expression "strike" means the cessation of work by a body of persons employed acting in combination, or a concerted refusal or a refusal under a common understanding of any number of persons employed to continue to work for an employer in consequence of a dispute, done as a means of compelling their employer or any person or body of persons employed, or to aid other workmen in compelling their employer or any person or body of persons employed, to accept or not to accept terms or conditions of or affecting employment.

Short title
and duration.

20.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Munitions of War Act, 1915.

(2) This Act shall have effect only so long as the office of Minister of Munitions and the Ministry of Munitions exist^(a):

Provided that Part I. of this Act shall continue to apply for a period of twelve months after the conclusion of the present war to any difference arising in relation to the performance by the owner of any establishment of his undertaking to carry out the provisions set out in the Second Schedule to this Act notwithstanding that the office of Minister of Munitions and the Ministry of Munitions have ceased to exist.

Schedules.

SCHEDULE I.

Sections 1, 4.

1. Any difference, matter or question to be referred for settlement in accordance with the provisions of this Schedule shall be referred to one of the three following arbitration tribunals:—

- (a) The Committee appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury known as the Committee on Production; or
- (b) A single arbitrator to be agreed upon by the parties or in default of agreement appointed by the Board of Trade; or
- (c) A court of arbitration consisting of an equal number of persons representing employers and persons representing workmen with a chairman appointed by the Board of Trade.

2. The tribunal to which the reference is made shall be determined by agreement between the parties to the difference or in default of such agreement by the Board of Trade.

3. The Arbitration Act, 1889,^(b) shall not apply to any reference under the provisions of this Schedule.

(a) See s. 6 of the Ministry of Munitions Act 1915, printed at p. 16 above, providing for the cessation of the Ministry after the close of the war.
(b) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 49.

SCHEDULE II.

1. Any departure during the war from the practice ruling in the work-shops, shipyards, and other industries prior to the war, shall only be for the period of the war. Sections 4 (4), 20.

2. No change in practice made during the war shall be allowed to prejudice the position of the workmen in the owners' employment, or of their trade unions in regard to the resumption and maintenance after the war of any rules or customs existing prior to the war.

3. In any readjustment of staff which may have to be effected after the war priority of employment will be given to workmen in the owners' employment at the beginning of the war who have been serving with the colours or who were in the owners' employment when the establishment became a controlled establishment.

4. Where the custom of a shop is changed during the war by the introduction of semi-skilled men to perform work hitherto performed by a class of workmen of higher skill, the time and piece rates paid shall be the usual rates of the district for that class of work.

5. The relaxation of existing demarcation restrictions or admission of semi-skilled or female labour shall not affect adversely the rates customarily paid for the job. In cases where men who ordinarily do the work are adversely affected thereby, the necessary readjustments shall be made so that they can maintain their previous earnings.

6. A record of the nature of the departure from the conditions prevailing when the establishment became a controlled establishment shall be kept, and shall be open for inspection by the authorised representative of the Government.

7. Due notice shall be given to the workmen concerned wherever practicable of any changes of working conditions which it is desired to introduce as the result of the establishment becoming a controlled establishment, and opportunity for local consultation with workmen or their representatives shall be given if desired.

8. All differences with workmen engaged on Government work arising out of changes so introduced or with regard to wages or conditions of employment arising out of the war shall be settled in accordance with this Act without stoppage of work.

9. Nothing in this Schedule (except as provided by the fourth paragraph thereof) shall prejudice the position of employers or persons employed after the war.

CHAPTER 55.

An Act to make further provision for raising Money for the present War, and for purposes incidental thereto.

[2nd July 1915.]

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, towards raising the necessary supplies granted to Your Majesty, have resolved that money be raised in manner provided by this Act; and do therefore most humbly beseech Your Majesty that it may be enacted;

and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Issue of new
war loan.

1.—(1) Any money required for the raising of any supply granted to His Majesty for the service of the year ending the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and sixteen, and, in addition, of a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty million pounds, or for the raising of any sums required for cancelling securities or Treasury bills under the powers of this Act, may be raised in such manner as the Treasury think fit, and for that purpose they may create and issue any securities by means of which any public loan has been raised or may be raised, or such other securities bearing such rate of interest and subject to such conditions as to repayment, redemption, or otherwise, as they think fit.

4 & 5 Geo. 5.
a. 60.
5 & 6 Geo. 5.
c. 7.

(2) Subsections (2) and (3) of section one of the War Loan Act, 1914,^(a) and subsections (2) and (3) of section fourteen of the Finance Act, 1914 (Session 2),^(b) shall apply to any sums or loan raised or any stock issued under this Act as they apply to sums or loans raised or stock issued under the War Loan Act, 1914.^(a)

(3) The Treasury may, in connection with any issue of securities for the purposes of this Act, arrange for giving an option (subject to such conditions and on such terms as the Treasury determine, and with or without payment of any further consideration) to any holders of consolidated two-and-a-half per cent. annuities, or two-and-three-quarters per cent. annuities, or two-and-a-half per cent. annuities, or three-and-a-half per cent. war stock and war bonds issued under the War Loan Act, 1914.^(a) to take new securities in lieu of those annuities, stock, or bonds, and may create securities for the purpose, and any securities surrendered for the purpose of exchange shall be cancelled.

Any sums received in pursuance of any option given under this provision shall be paid into the Exchequer.

The principal and interest of any securities issued for the purpose of any exchange under this provision, and any expenses incurred in connection with that exchange and the issue of securities for the purpose thereof, shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom or the growing produce thereof.

51 & 52 Vict.
a. 2.

(4) The Treasury may make rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act as to the exchange of securities, and may by those rules provide, with the necessary modifications, for the matters for which provision could be made under section twenty-nine of the National Debt (Conversion) Act, 1888, and may also by those rules apply, with such modifications as may be necessary, any of the provisions of Part IV. of that Act (whether repealed or not) which they think it expedient to apply.^(c)

(a) That Act (4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 60) is printed at p. 60 of the Manual.

(b) Those subsections are printed at p. 13 of Supplement No. 2.

(c) See Treasury Rules dated July 31, 1915, and printed under the heading "WAR LOAN" at pp. 411-414 below.

(5) The Treasury may, as and when they think fit, cancel any securities issued under the War Loan Act, 1914,^(a) or any Treasury bills which may be surrendered in pursuance of any arrangement made with the Treasury for the purpose, and may issue from the Consolidated Fund or the growing produce thereof any money required for the purpose of carrying out the arrangement.

(6) There shall be paid to the Banks of England and Ireland, respectively, out of the Consolidated Fund or the growing produce thereof for the management in every financial year of any securities issued under the War Loan Act, 1914,^(a) and under this Act, such sums as may be agreed upon between the Treasury and those Banks respectively.

2. This Act may be cited as the War Loan Act, 1915, and the War Loan Act, 1914. and this Act may be cited together as the War Loan Acts, 1914 and 1915. Short title.

CHAPTER 56.

An Act to enable Trustees to borrow money for the purpose of exercising any Option to convert Securities given under the War Loan Act, 1915, to Holders of that Loan, and to indemnify Trustees for any Loss in respect of any such borrowing, or any transaction in relation to the Loan, and to authorise the investment of moneys subject to any trust in any Securities created under that Act. [2nd July 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Any trustees who are holders of consolidated two-and-a-half per cent. annuities, two-and-three-quarters per cent. annuities, or two-and-a-half per cent. annuities, or three-and-a-half per cent. war stock or war bonds issued under the War Loan Act, 1914^(a) (in this Act referred to as convertible securities), may borrow as provided by this Act such sums as may be requisite for the purpose of subscribing for such an amount of the loan issued under the War Loan Act, 1915,^(b) as will enable them to obtain securities issued under that Act in exchange for all or any of the convertible securities held by them and for paying the expenses of such borrowing; and any money so borrowed shall be applied in subscriptions to the loan under the War Loan Act, 1915,^(b) and in payment of such expenses.

Power to borrow for the purpose of obtaining, under the War Loan Act, 1915, conversion of securities. 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 60. 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 55.

Any such sums may be borrowed on the security of the convertible securities held by the trustees and the securities obtained by them by means of subscription to the loan under the War Loan Act, 1915.^(b)

2. It is hereby declared that any sum paid into any court, or otherwise under the control of any court, may, without prejudice Investment of sums in court.

^(a) That Act (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 60) is printed at p. 60 of the Manual.

^(b) That Act (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 55) is printed at p. 27 above.

to any other mode of investment, be invested in securities created under the War Loan Act, 1915^(a); and any sums paid into court, or otherwise under the control of the court, before the passing of this Act may, in pursuance of any order of the court, or in accordance with rules of court, be realised and re-invested in those securities.

Indemnity.

3. A trustee shall not be liable for any loss resulting from any borrowing under this Act, or from any subscription to or investment in the loan under the War Loan Act, 1915^(a) or the sale of any securities for the purpose of any such subscription or investment, or from the exercising of any option to convert securities under that Act; and trustees and other persons acting in a fiduciary character are hereby expressly authorised to exercise such powers of borrowing, subscription, investment, or conversion.

Application and short title.

4.—(1) This Act shall apply to any officer or department who holds funds on account of or for the benefit of any persons or class of persons as part of, or in consequence of, the duties of the department or office, but shall not apply to any trustee under an implied or constructive trust.

(2) This Act may be cited as the War Loan (Trustees) Act, 1915.

CHAPTER 57.

An Act to amend the Enactments relating to Prize Courts.^(b)
[2nd July 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Power to transfer proceedings from one prize court to another.

1.—(1) Where proceedings are pending in any prize court against any ship or cargo, the court may at any stage of the

(a) That Act (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 55) is printed at pp. 27-9 above.

(b) The following memorandum was prefixed to the Bill as printed. Parl. Papers 1915, H.C.B 106:—

The main object of this Bill is to obviate the difficulties which have arisen when enemy ships with large general cargoes owned by British, allied, or neutral subjects, and destined for British ports, are detained as prize at a port other than that for which the cargo is destined. The jurisdiction of Prize Courts in the British possessions is strictly local, and under the existing law, therefore, these cases would all have to be dealt with at the place where the ship is detained.

The Bill will enable a prize court in any such case to transfer the proceedings, or the proceedings so far as they relate to the cargo, to the prize court having jurisdiction at the port of destination of the cargo, where they can be more conveniently disposed of, or to make orders the enforcement of which will be left to that prize court, and arrangements will then be made for the transfer of the subject-matter of the proceedings to a port within the jurisdiction of that prize court.

These powers will also meet the difficulty which has sometimes occurred when an enemy vessel is detained in a remote or congested port, where it cannot be promptly or satisfactorily adjudicated.

The Bill also incidentally contains provisions intended to equalize the remuneration of officials engaged in matters of prize.

proceedings, on application being made by the proper officer of the Crown, and upon being satisfied that the proceedings, or the proceedings so far as they relate to the cargo or any part thereof, would be more conveniently conducted in any other prize court, make an order remitting the proceedings, or the proceedings so far as they relate to the cargo or to any part of the cargo, to such other prize court.

(2) Where any proceedings have been remitted to another prize court that other court shall have the same jurisdiction to deal with the matter as if the subject-matter of those proceedings had originally been seized within its jurisdiction or been brought within its jurisdiction after capture, and any order or other steps made or taken in those proceedings before the order of remission shall be deemed to have been made or taken by or in that court.

2. A prize court may, as respects any cause or matter within its jurisdiction, and on the application of the proper officer of the Crown, declare that any order or decree made by it, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, is enforceable within the jurisdiction of another prize court, and shall, on the like application, have power to enforce any decree or order which another prize court has declared to be enforceable within the jurisdiction of such first-mentioned court.

Power to
make orders
enforceable
by other
prize courts.

3.—(1) Where a prize court under this Act orders the remission of any proceedings, or declares that any order or decree is enforceable by another prize court, the first-mentioned court may order the subject-matter of the proceedings, or of the order or decree, to be removed, in such manner and subject to such conditions as the court thinks fit, into the jurisdiction of the other court, and, where any such order of removal is made, either court may direct that any expenses incurred in the removal shall be borne by the cargo or any part of the cargo or the ship in such manner as the court thinks proper.

Supplemental powers of
prize courts.

(2) For the purpose of the voyage of a ship from the jurisdiction of one court to that of another under such an order of removal, the ship, if not a British ship, shall be treated as if it were a British ship registered in the United Kingdom.

(3) The power of His Majesty in Council to make rules for regulating the procedure and practice of prize courts shall extend to making rules for carrying this Act into effect.

(4) The powers conferred by this Act are without prejudice to any other powers which the High Court in England may possess for the like purposes independently of this Act, and to the obligation imposed on prize courts by section nine of the Naval Prize Act, 1864.^(a)

27 & 28 Vict.
c. 25.

4.—(1) The power conferred by section ten of the Naval Prize Act, 1864, to grant salaries in lieu of fees to judges of prize courts shall be extended so as also to confer a power of granting a remuneration by way of a lump sum, and, as so extended, shall, notwithstanding anything in any other enactment, apply also to

Salaries and
remuneration of
judges and
officers of
prize courts.

(a) The section referred to, is as follows :—

"9. Every Vice-Admiralty prize court shall enforce within its jurisdiction all orders and decrees of the Judicial Committee in prize appeals, and of the High Court of Admiralty in prize causes."

officers of prize courts or performing duties in connection with matters of prize :

Provided that the powers under that section or this section shall not be exercised as respects any prize court in India except on the application of the Governor General of India in Council, or as respects any prize court in the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, or Newfoundland, except on the application of the Governor General or of the Governor in Council, as the case may be.

(2) This section shall be deemed to have had effect since the commencement of the present war.

Short title
and con-
struction.

5. This Act may be cited as the Prize Courts Act, 1915, and shall be construed as one with the Naval Prize Act, 1864; and the Naval Prize Acts, 1864 to 1914,^(a) and the Prize Courts (Egypt, Zanzibar, and Cyprus) Act, 1914,^(b) and this Act may be cited together as the Naval Prize Acts, 1864 to 1915.

CHAPTER 58.

An Act to amend the Army Act.

[2nd July 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

Provisions as
to separation
allowances.

1.—(1) Section one hundred and forty-one of the Army Act (which prohibits the assignment of pay and other allowances) shall extend to allowances to wives and dependants of officers and soldiers; and, accordingly, in that section, immediately before the word “widow,” there shall be inserted the word “wife,” and for the word “relative” there shall be substituted the word “dependant.”

(2) Subsection (9) of section one hundred and fifty-six of the Army Act (which restricts the pledging of identity certificates and life certificates by persons entitled to military pensions, pay and bounty) shall extend to separation or other allowances and relief, and accordingly, in that subsection, after the word “bounty,” wherever it occurs, there shall be inserted the words “allowance or relief.”^(c)

Amendment
of s. 108A
(3) (d) of
Army Act.

2. In paragraph (d) of subsection (3) of section 108A of the Army Act (which relates to billeting in cases of emergency), for the words “and paragraph (2) of Part II. of the Second Schedule

(a) These Acts comprise the Naval Prize Act, 1864 (27 & 28 Vict. c. 25), the Prize Courts Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 39), and the Prize Courts (Procedure) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 13) ; see s. 2 of the last-named Act, which is printed at p. 8 of the Manual.

(b) This Act (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 79) is printed at p. 37 of the Manual.

(c) Section 1 by placing separation allowances in the same position as pensions, prevents money being raised on the security of such allowances. See also Admiralty Regulations, printed at pp. 383-385 below under the heading “NAVY” prescribing adaptations in s. 156 as applied to persons serving in the Naval Forces.

“to the Army Act” there shall be substituted “so much of paragraph (2) of Part I. of the Second Schedule to this Act as limits the period during which meals are required to be furnished, and paragraph (2) of Part II. of that schedule.”(a)

3. In paragraph (2) of section one hundred and twenty-one of the Army Act (which relates to fraudulent claims for carriages, animals, &c.), after the words “have his horse billeted” there shall be inserted the words “or personates or represents himself to be a person authorised to act in the purchase or hire, for the purposes of His Majesty’s military service, of any carriage, animal, vessel, aircraft, food, forage, or stores.”(b)

Amendment of s. 121 (2) of Army Act.

4. Subsection (2) of section one hundred and forty-five of the Army Act (which relates to the liability of a soldier to maintain his wife and children) shall be repealed from the words “the Army Council or officer shall order” to the end of the subsection; and in lieu thereof there shall be substituted the following provision:—

Amendment of s. 145 (2) of Army Act.

“the Army Council or officer shall order to be deducted from the daily pay of the soldier, and to be appropriated in liquidation of the sum adjudged to be paid by such order or decree, or towards the maintenance of the wife or children of the soldier, as the case may be, in such manner as the Army Council or officer think or thinks fit, a portion of such daily pay not exceeding—

where the soldier is a warrant officer (Class I.) not holding an honorary commission—in respect of a wife or children, one shilling and sixpence, and in respect of a bastard child, one shilling;

where the soldier is a warrant officer (Class II.) not holding an honorary commission, or a non-commissioned officer who is not below the rank of sergeant—in respect of a wife or children, one shilling, and in respect of a bastard child, sevenpence;

in the case of any other soldier—in respect of a wife or children, sixpence, and in respect of a bastard child, fourpence.(c)

(a) The object of Section 2 is to make it clear that the limitation of the period during which the person on whom a soldier is billeted in the course of a route is under an obligation to supply him with meals, does not apply in cases where soldiers are permanently billeted during such periods of emergency as the present. As to the revised rates for billeting under s. 108A, see Army Order of August 27th, 1915, printed at pp. 76-79 above.

(b) Section 121 of the Army Act penalised a person for falsely representing himself to be a requisitioning officer, but did not apply to a person where he, though not representing himself to be an officer, did represent himself to be a person authorised by the War Office to purchase horses, &c., on their behalf. Section 3 remedies this defect in the law.

(c) A number of non-commissioned officers have been raised *en bloc* to the rank of warrant officers, class II., without any increase in pay. As their pay is not increased, the amount of deductions from pay to which they are liable for the support of their wives and children ought not to be increased. Section 4 places these warrant officers in the same position with respect to deductions as non-commissioned officers not below the rank of sergeant, instead of in the position of warrant officers.

Explanation
of s. 154 of
Army Act.

5. For removing any doubt it is hereby declared that section one hundred and fifty-four of the Army Act (which relates to the apprehension of deserters) applies to absentees without leave, and accordingly in that section, after the word "deserters," there shall be inserted the words "and absentees without leave," and after the word "deserter," wherever it occurs, there shall be inserted the words "or absentee without leave."

Amendment
of s. 156 (1)
of Army
Act.

6. In subsection (1) of section one hundred and fifty-six of the Army Act (which relates to the acquisition from soldiers of military equipment, stores, and other things), for the words "a soldier" and "any soldier," wherever they occur in that subsection, there shall be substituted the words "an officer or soldier."(a)

Amendment
of s. 190 (27)
of Army
Act.

7. In paragraph (27) of section one hundred and ninety of the Army Act, for the words "The expression 'governor' as respects 'the presidency of Bengal means the Governor-General of India 'in Council and as respects the presidencies of Madras and 'Bombay means the Governor in Council of the presidency' there shall be substituted the words "The expression 'governor' as respects any presidency in India means the Governor in 'Council of the presidency.'"(b)

Amendment
consequen-
tial on 4 & 5
Geo. 5. c. 26.

8. The amendments mentioned in the Schedule to this Act, being amendments consequential on the Army (Supply of Food, Forage, and Stores) Act, 1914,(c) shall be made in the Army Act.

Short title.

9. This Act may be cited as the Army (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915.

SCHEDULE.

Section 8.

AMENDMENTS CONSEQUENTIAL ON THE ARMY (SUPPLY OF FOOD, FORAGE, AND STORES) ACT, 1914.

Provision of Army Act to be amended.	Amendment to be made.
Section 31 (1) (7) & (8)	For the words "vessels or aircraft" wherever they occur there shall be substituted the words "vessels, aircraft, food, forage, or stores." For the words "vessel or aircraft" wherever they occur there shall be substituted the words "vessel, aircraft, food, forage, or stores."

(a) Section 156 (1) of the Army Act penalises a person who buys, &c. military equipment, stores, &c. from a "soldier," but did not apply where the person from whom the articles were bought is an "officer." This section makes it so apply. See also Admiralty Regulations printed at pp. 383-385 below prescribing adaptations in s. 156 as applied to persons serving in the Naval Forces.

(b) This section is consequential on the constitution of Bengal as a separate presidency under a Governor in Council.

(c) That Act is printed at p. 11 of the Manual.

Provision of Army Act to be amended.	Amendment to be made.
Section 115 (3)	<p>For the words "carriages, animals, vessels, and aircraft" there shall be substituted the words "carriages, animals, vessels, aircraft, food, forage, and stores."^(a)</p> <p>For the words "and shall apply to vessels and aircraft as if the expression carriages included vessels and aircraft" there shall be substituted the words "and shall apply to vessels, aircraft, food, forage, and stores in like manner in all respects as they apply to carriages."^(a)</p>
Section 115 (4)	<p>For the words "carriages, animals, vessels, and aircraft" there shall be substituted the word "articles."</p> <p>For the words "carriage, animal, vessel, or aircraft" wherever they occur there shall be substituted the word "article."</p> <p>For the words "through which it travelled" there shall be substituted the words "through which it travelled or was carried."^(a)</p>
Section 115 (6)	<p>For the words "vessels and aircraft" where they first occur there shall be substituted the words "vessels, aircraft, food, forage, and stores."</p> <p>For the words "to demand carriages, animals, vessels, and aircraft" there shall be substituted the words "to make such demand."^(a)</p>
Section 115 (7)	<p>For the words "vessels and aircraft" there shall be substituted the words "vessels, aircraft, food, forage, and stores."^(a)</p>
Section 115 (8)	<p>For the words "carriages, animals, vessels, or aircraft" there shall be substituted the word "articles."</p> <p>For the words "a carriage, animal, vessel, or aircraft" there shall be substituted the words "any such article."</p> <p>For the words "the said carriage, animal, vessel, or aircraft" there shall be substituted the words "the article requisitioned."^(a)</p>
Section 115 (9)	<p>For the words "vessels and aircraft" there shall be substituted the words "vessels, aircraft, food, forage, and stores."^(a)</p>
Section 116 (1)	<p>For the words "vessels or aircraft" there shall be substituted the words "vessels, aircraft, food, forage, or stores."</p>
Section 116 (2) and (3)	<p>For the words "carriage, animal, vessel, or aircraft" wherever they occur there shall be substituted the words "such article."</p>
Section 117	<p>For the words "a carriage, animal, vessel, or aircraft," "any carriage, animal, vessel, or aircraft," and "carriages, animals, vessels, or aircraft," there shall respectively be substituted the words "any article."</p>
Section 119 (1) (b)	<p>For the words "owner or driver" there shall be substituted the words "owner of any article or the person in charge."</p>
Section 121 (2)	<p>For the words "vessel or aircraft" there shall be substituted the words "vessel, aircraft, food, forage, or stores."</p>

^(a) Section 115 of the Army Act is reprinted as amended by this and all previous Acts in Appendix A to this Supplement.

CHAPTER 59.

An Act to postpone the operation of the Milk and Dairies Act, 1914, and the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914.^(a)
[2nd July, 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Postpone-
ment of
Milk and
Dairies Acts.
4 & 5 Geo. 5.
c. 49.
4 & 5 Geo. 5.
c. 46.
Short title.

1. *The Milk and Dairies Act, 1914, and* ^(b) the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, shall, notwithstanding anything in those Acts, not come into operation until such date, not being later than the expiration of one year after the termination of the present war, as *the Local Government Board and* ^(b) the Local Government Board for Scotland may *respectively* ^(b) by order appoint.

2. This Act may be cited as the Milk and Dairies Acts Postponement Act, 1915.

CHAPTER 60.

An Act for the compilation of a National Register.

[15th July, 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Register of
persons
between the
ages of
fifteen and
sixty-five.

Registration
authorities
and districts.

1. A register shall be formed of all persons, male and female, between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five (not being members of any of His Majesty's naval forces or of His Majesty's regular or territorial forces), subject to the exceptions mentioned in this Act.

2. The Registrar-General, acting under the directions of the Local Government Board, shall be the central registration authority, and the Common Council of the City of London, and the councils of metropolitan and municipal boroughs, and of urban and rural districts, and the Council of the Scilly Islands^(c) shall

^(a) The operation of these two Acts had been already postponed until October 1st, 1915, by Order of the Local Government Board, dated December 17th, 1914 (printed Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914, No. 1777, and at p. 812 of Volume I. of the Annual Volume for that year), and by Order of the Local Government Board for Scotland, dated November 13th, 1914—which Orders are superseded by the present Act.

^(b) The words printed in italics are repealed by s. 21 (3) of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 66), which consolidates enactments as to milk and dairies so far as regards England. S. 21 (1) of that Act provides that it shall come into operation on such date not being later than the expiration of one year after the termination of the present war, as the Local Government Board may by order appoint.

^(c) The Council for the Scilly Islands was established by 53 & 54 Vict. c. clxxvi.

be the local registration authorities for their respective areas, and each such area shall be a separate registration district; but any such council may delegate to a committee of the council all or any of their powers as such local registration authority as aforesaid.

3. It shall be the duty of the local registration authority, in accordance with instructions issued by the Local Government Board, to compile and maintain the register so far as it relates to their area, to tabulate the contents thereof, and to make them available for such purposes as may be prescribed, and to furnish to the central registration authority and to other Government Departments such returns therefrom as may be required.

Duty to compile register.

4.—(1) For the purpose of enabling such a register to be compiled it shall be the duty of every such person as aforesaid, within the prescribed time, to fill up and sign a form showing the following particulars:—

Duty to fill up and return forms.

- (a) name; place of residence; age; whether single, married, or widowed; number of dependants (if any), distinguishing wife, children, and other dependants; profession or occupation (if any); name and business address of employer (if any), and nature of employer's business; and (in the case of a person born abroad) nationality, if not British; and
- (b) whether the work on which he is employed is work for or under any Government Department;
- (c) whether he is skilled in and able and willing to perform any work other than the work (if any) at which he is at the time employed, and, if so, the nature thereof.

(2) The central registration authority shall cause forms to be prepared and issued to the local registration authorities, and every local registration authority shall, in accordance with instructions from the Local Government Board, cause the forms to be distributed so as to secure that, as far as possible, a sufficient number of forms shall be left at every dwelling-house within their registration district, and shall also give public notice as to the places within the registration district where forms can be obtained.

(3) The local registration authority shall also make arrangements for the collection, in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed times, of forms when filled up and signed.

5. The local registration authority shall cause the forms, when filled up and signed, to be examined, and such of them as appear to be incomplete or incorrect to be completed or corrected, and may take such steps as appear to them necessary to enable such completion or correction to be effected, and where it appears to the local registration authority that no form has been returned, or that the form returned cannot be completed or corrected without the personal attendance of the person concerned, they may require his attendance at such place and at such time as they may appoint, and it shall be the duty of every person whose attendance is so required to attend, and to answer such questions as may be addressed to

Completion and correction of forms.

Right to
certificates of
registration.

Notification
of changes of
address, &c.

him for the purpose of enabling the form to be filled up, completed, or corrected.

6. After the return by a person of a form filled up and signed, and, where necessary, completed and corrected, in accordance with this Act, there shall be supplied to him a certificate of registration, which shall be signed and preserved by him.

7.—(1) If any person registered under this Act changes his place of residence he shall, unless such change is merely temporary, within twenty-eight days thereafter send or deliver to the local registration authority of the district in which the new place of residence is situate, by post or otherwise, his certificate of registration, with the new place of residence noted thereon, and there shall be supplied to him a fresh certificate of registration, and, if his new place of residence is in a different district from that in which the previous place of residence was situate, the local registration authority receiving the certificate shall communicate the change to the local registration authority of the last-mentioned district, and the change shall be noted in the register.

(2) Within twenty-eight days after the arrival in the United Kingdom of any person between such ages as aforesaid, he shall, if not previously registered, send or deliver to a local registration authority, by post or otherwise, notice of his arrival, together with the particulars concerning himself required by this Act to be registered, and shall, if so required, attend at such place and time as the authority may appoint, and shall answer such questions as may be addressed to him for the purpose of enabling the necessary particulars to be registered, and thereupon shall be supplied with a certificate of registration.

Matters to be
prescribed by
instructions.

8. The Local Government Board may issue such instructions as appear to them to be necessary for carrying this Act into effect, and may by such instructions prescribe—

- (a) the manner in which the register is to be compiled, and the nature of the forms to be issued; and
- (b) the duties of registration authorities, and persons employed by them under this Act; and
- (c) anything authorised by this Act to be prescribed.^(a)

Expenses.

9.—(1) The expenses of the Local Government Board and Registrar-General in carrying this Act into operation, to such an amount as the Treasury may sanction, shall be defrayed out of money provided by Parliament.

(2) There shall be paid, out of money provided by Parliament, to the local registration authorities, towards their expenses under this Act, allowances on such scale as the Treasury may approve, and the expenses of local registration authorities under this Act, so far as not covered by such allowances, shall be paid, in the case of a municipal borough council out of the borough fund or borough rate, and in the case of any other local registration authority out of the fund or rate out of which the general expenses of the authority are payable.

(a) See the National Registration (Instructions) Order, 1915, printed at pp. 358-374 under the heading "NATIONAL REGISTRATION."

10. For the purposes of facilitating the compilation and maintenance of the register, it shall be the duty of any employer of labour (including heads of Government departments) to supply to any registration authority such information and render such assistance as may be prescribed in respect of such persons in his employment as are required to be registered under this Act.

Duty of employers to furnish information.

11. No person shall be registered in more than one area, and, if any person is liable to be registered in two or more areas, he shall have liberty to choose in which area he shall be registered.

Registration in one area only.

12. The duty of registering under this Act shall not, except to such extent as may be prescribed, apply to any prisoner in a prison, certified lunatic or defective, or inmate of any poor law institution, hospital, or other prescribed institution, nor to a prisoner of war or a person who is interned.

Exceptions.

13.—(1) If any person employed under this Act makes wilful default in the performance of any of his duties under this Act, he shall for each offence be liable, on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts,^(a) to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Penalties for offences.

(2) If any person employed in collecting, correcting, or completing forms, or otherwise acting in the compilation or maintenance of the register, or the tabulation of the contents thereof, or any person using the register, communicates without lawful authority any information acquired in the course of his employment, or from such use, he shall, on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts,^(a) be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(3) If any person over eighteen years of age required to register himself under this Act—

- (a) refuses, or without lawful excuse neglects, to fill up or cause to be filled up a form to the best of his knowledge and belief, or to sign it as by this Act required; or
 - (b) refuses, or without lawful excuse neglects, to attend at any place or time at which his attendance is required under this Act; or
 - (c) wilfully makes or signs, or causes to be made or signed, any false return of any matter specified in the form; or
 - (d) refuses to answer, or wilfully gives a false answer to, any question necessary for obtaining the information required to be obtained under this Act; or
 - (e) refuses, or without lawful excuse neglects, to perform any other duty imposed on him by or under this Act;
- he shall for each offence be liable, on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts,^(a) to a fine not exceeding five pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding one pound for each day during which the offence continues.

(a) As to the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, see footnote (a) at p. 24 above.

(4) If any person falsely represents himself to be a person to whom a certificate of registration has been issued under this Act, he shall, on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts,^(a) be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

Application
to Scotland.

14. In the application of this Act to Scotland—

- (1) "Secretary for Scotland" shall be substituted for "Local Government Board" and "Board"; "Registrar-General for Scotland" for "Registrar-General"^(b);
- (2) The council of a county, and the town council of a royal, parliamentary, or police burgh, shall be the local registration authorities for their respective areas, and each such area shall be a separate registration district; provided that the boundaries of a royal or parliamentary burgh for police purposes shall be the boundaries thereof for the purposes of this Act; and provided further that a local registration authority shall be entitled to call upon the other local authorities within its area for their assistance and co-operation to such extent and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed. Any two or more local registration authorities may combine for the purposes of this Act, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed;
- (3) The expenses of local registration authorities under this Act, so far as not covered by allowances from the Treasury, shall be paid, in the case of a county council out of the general purposes rate, and in the case of a town council out of the burgh general improvement assessment or any other assessment leviable by the town council in equal proportions on owners and occupiers; provided that the ratepayers of a police burgh shall not be assessed by the county council for any such expenses.

Application
to Ireland.

15. This Act shall apply to Ireland to such extent and subject to such modifications as are hereinafter mentioned:—

- (1) The Lord Lieutenant may, by Order, apply section one of this Act, with the necessary modifications, to Ireland or to any area or areas in Ireland specified in the Order^(c);
- (2) The register for Ireland, or, as the case may be, for any such area or areas as aforesaid, shall be formed under the directions of the Lord Lieutenant by the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Ireland (in this section referred to as the Registrar-General for Ireland), whose duty it shall be to compile and maintain the register from information at his disposal

(a) As to the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, see footnote (a) at p. 24 above.

(b) See the National Registration (Instructions) (Scotland) Order, 1915, printed under the heading "NATIONAL REGISTRATION" at pp. 374-378 below.

(c) See Orders of the Lord Lieutenant printed under the heading "NATIONAL REGISTRATION, IRELAND," at p. 379 below applying section 1 of this Act to certain areas in Ireland.

or furnished by any other officer or department of the Government pursuant to such directions, or by the council of any county or of any county borough which may be desirous of assisting in the formation of the register :

- (3) The register shall contain, as respects the persons registered, the particulars set forth in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of subsection (1) of section four of this Act, so far as the same have ascertained from the information at the disposal of or furnished to the Registrar-General for Ireland as aforesaid, and the Registrar-General for Ireland shall tabulate the contents and make them available for such purposes as may be ordered by the Lord Lieutenant :
- (4) As respects areas in Ireland to which section one of this Act is not applied, lists of persons desiring to be registered may, if the Lord Lieutenant thinks proper, be compiled by the Registrar-General for Ireland under the directions of the Lord Lieutenant, and the Lord Lieutenant for that purpose may cause forms to be issued to any such persons on their application :
- (5) The expenses of the Lord Lieutenant and of the Registrar-General for Ireland in carrying this Act into operation shall, to such an extent as the Treasury may sanction, be defrayed out of money provided by Parliament :
- (6) There shall be paid, out of moneys provided by Parliament, towards expenses incurred, with the sanction of the Local Government Board for Ireland, by county councils and county borough councils in assisting in the formation of the register, allowances on such scale as the Treasury may approve, and such expenses, so far as not covered by the allowances, shall be defrayed in the case of a county council out of the poor rate as a county at large charge, and in the case of a county borough council out of the rate or fund applicable to the purposes of the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, 1878 to 1907 :
- (7) Save as provided in this section, the foregoing provisions of this Act shall not apply to Ireland.

16.—(1) This Act may be cited as the National Registration Act, 1915.

Short title
and
duration.

(2) This Act shall continue in force during the continuance of the present war and no longer, without prejudice, however, to the taking or prosecution of proceedings for any offence committed before the expiration of this Act,

CHAPTER 62.

An Act to grant certain duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, including Excise, to alter other duties, and to amend the Law relating to Customs and Inland Revenue, including Excise, and the National Debt, and to make further provision in connection with Finance. [29th July 1915.]

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, towards raising the necessary supplies to defray Your Majesty's public expenses, and making an addition to the public revenue, have freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant unto Your Majesty the several duties hereinafter mentioned; and do therefore most humbly beseech Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

PART I.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Duty on tea.
5 Geo. 5. c. 7.

1. The duty of Customs payable on tea until the first day of July, nineteen hundred and fifteen, under the Finance Act, 1914 (Session 2),^(a) shall continue to be charged, levied, and paid until the first day of July nineteen hundred and sixteen, on the importation thereof into Great Britain or Ireland (that is to say):—

Tea, the pound eightpence.

Duties on
immature
spirits.

2. In addition to the duties of Customs payable on spirits imported into Great Britain or Ireland there shall, as from the eighteenth day of May nineteen hundred and fifteen, be charged, levied and paid the duties specified in Part I. of the Schedule to this Act; and in addition to the Excise duty payable on spirits there shall, as from the same date, be charged, levied and paid the duties specified in Part II. of the Schedule to this Act:

Provided that—

(a) The additional duties under this section shall not be charged on mixtures, compounds, or preparations which on importation are charged with duty in respect of the spirit contained in them or used in their preparation or manufacture if the mixture, compound, or preparation is one which is recognised by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise as being used for medical purposes; and

(b) If any person proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise that any spirits to

(a) See s. 1 of that Act, printed at p. 7 of Supplement No. 2.

which the restrictions contained in the Immature Spirits (Restriction) Act, 1915,^(a) do not apply, have been delivered to him and used solely in the manufacture or preparation of any article recognised by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise as an article used for medical purposes or have been used for scientific purposes, that person shall be entitled to obtain from the Commissioners repayment of the amount of duty (if any) paid under this section in respect of the spirit used; and

- (c) The additional duties under this section shall, in the case of blended spirits, be subject to the modifications specified in Part III. of the schedule to this Act.

3. Where the holder of any of the manufacturers', wholesale dealers', or retailers' licences specified in the First Schedule to the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, satisfies the Commissioners of Customs and Excise that the business for the purpose of which or in connection with which the licence has been granted has been permanently discontinued, he shall be entitled to surrender the licence and to obtain from the Commissioners repayment, or so far as the duty has not been paid remission, of such part of the duty for the year as bears to the full amount of that duty the same proportion as the period of the licence unexpired at the date of the surrender bears to a whole year:

Repayment of proportional part of duty on a liquor licence in cases where business is discontinued.
10 Edw. 7.
c. 8.

Provided that a person shall not be entitled to obtain any repayment or remission of duty under this section where the business has been discontinued owing to the disqualification either of the premises or the licence holder by reason of the conviction of the licence holder for some offence.

4.—(1) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise that any beer which has been removed from the entered premises of a brewer for consumption has accidentally become spoilt or otherwise unfit for use and, in the case of beer delivered to another person, has been returned to the brewer as so spoilt or unfit for use, the Commissioners shall, subject to such regulations as they may prescribe, remit or repay the duty charged or paid in respect of the beer.

Allowance in respect of duty on spoilt beer.

(2) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the regulations made by the Commissioners under this section, he shall in respect of each offence be liable to an excise penalty of fifty pounds.

(3) If any person for the purpose of obtaining any remission or repayment of duty under this section knowingly makes any false statement or false representation he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months.

5. Where the duty payable under the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, in respect of the licence for any such premises as are mentioned in section forty-five of that Act would, but for the provisions of this section, be the full duty and not the reduced duty payable under that section, and the person applying for the licence shows to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs

Amendment of s. 45 of Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.

(a) Printed at p. 8 above.

and Excise that the receipts from the sale of intoxicating liquor in the preceding year were made to exceed, in the case of a restaurant two-fifths, and in the case of any other premises one-third of the total receipts in that year from the business of all descriptions carried on by the licence holder in the premises by reason either that—

(1) the receipts from the sale of intoxicating liquor were increased on account of the addition to the duty on beer imposed by the Finance Act, 1914 (Session 2); (a) or

(2) The receipts other than the receipts from the sale of intoxicating liquor were diminished through circumstances connected with the present war;

or for both of those reasons, then, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the reduced duty is payable in respect of the licence, the said section forty-five shall have effect as if three-fifths were substituted for two-fifths and one-half were substituted for one-third.

This section shall have effect as respects any licence taken out on or after the twenty-ninth day of May, nineteen hundred and fifteen.

Restriction
of hours
(extension
of duty on
of relief).

6. Section nine of the Finance Act, 1914 (Session 2), (b) (which provides for a reduction of licence duty where hours of sale are curtailed) shall, in addition to the cases therein specified, apply to cases in which the holder of any retailer's on-licence proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise that, during the continuance of and in connection with the present war, the sale or consumption of intoxicating liquor on his premises has been suspended during any normal hours of sale either—

(a) voluntarily at the request of any naval, military, or civil authority; or

(b) under any order made under section sixty-three of the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910, section twelve of the Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1913, section twenty-one of the Licensing (Ireland) Act, 1833, or section thirty of the Refreshment Houses (Ireland) Act, 1860.

10 Edw. 7. &
1 Geo. 5. c. 24.
3 & 4 Geo. 5.
c. 33.
3 & 4 Will. 4.
c. 68.
23 & 24 Vict.
c. 107.

Exemption
of motor
ambulances
in respect
of duty on
motor spirit.

7. Any person using motor spirit for the purpose of supplying motive power to any motor ambulance when used as such shall be entitled to an allowance or repayment of the duty paid in respect of the motor spirit in the same manner as a person using motor spirit for purposes other than the supply of motive power for motor cars.

Power to
warehouse
certain spirits
of wine on
drawback for
home con-
sumption or
for delivery
duty free for
use in arts,
&c.
43 & 44 Vict.
c. 24.

8.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in section ninety-five of the Spirits Act, 1880, a rectifier may, subject to the provisions of that section—

(a) warehouse for home consumption spirits of wine of a strength of seventy-four degrees over proof or upwards rectified by him from spirits on which duty has been paid; or

(a) That Act (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 7) is printed at pp. 7-13 of Supplement No. 2.
(b) That section is printed at p. 10 of Supplement No. 2.

- (b) warehouse for delivery to a person entitled to receive spirits duty free under section eight of the Finance Act, 1902, spirits of wine of a strength of fifty degrees over proof or upwards so rectified. 2 Edw. 7
c. 7.

(2) The Commissioners of Customs and Excise may make regulations with respect to the conditions under which spirits of wine of a strength of seventy-four degrees over proof or upwards may be warehoused by a distiller or a rectifier, and may by any such regulations modify as respects any such spirits any of the provisions of the Spirits Act, 1880, or any other enactment relating to the warehousing of spirits.

(3) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any regulations made under this section he shall be liable to an excise penalty of one hundred pounds.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in section twenty-one of the Revenue Act, 1889, the allowance payable under section three of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1885, in respect of spirits of the nature of spirits of wine shall, in the case of any such spirits as are mentioned in subsection (1) of this section, be payable only on the exportation of the spirits or on the spirits being used in the warehouse, and not on the deposit of the spirits in the warehouse. 52 & 53 Vict.
c. 42.
48 & 49 Vict.
c. 51

9.—(1) Where any unmanufactured tobacco grown in the United Kingdom is exported, or where any tobacco grown in the United Kingdom which has been deposited in any warehouse approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise under section two of the Manufactured Tobacco Act, 1863, is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners to have been therein manufactured into cavendish or negrohead, there shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be paid in respect of every pound of that tobacco an allowance of twopence. Allowance
on British-
grown
tobacco
exported or
manufac-
tured in
bond.
26 & 27 Vict.
c. 7.

(2) The allowance shall be paid in the case of tobacco exported to the exporter, and in the case of tobacco manufactured in a warehouse to the manufacturer.

(3) No allowance shall be paid under this section—

(a) In respect of any tobacco which, in the opinion of the said Commissioners, is not in a marketable condition or has not been fully cured; or

(b) Except upon production to the person by whom the allowance is to be paid of a certificate from the proper officer of Customs and Excise that the tobacco has been exported or manufactured into cavendish or negrohead as aforesaid.

(4) No allowance shall be paid under this section after the expiration of two years from the exportation or deposit of the tobacco, as the case may be.

PART II.

10.—(1) Income tax for the year beginning on the sixth day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen, shall be charged at the rate of two shillings and sixpence, and super-tax shall be charged, levied, and paid for that year at double the rates mentioned in section three of the Finance Act, 1914. Income tax
for 1915-16.

4 & 5 Geo. 5.
c. 10.

(2) All such enactments relating to income tax, including super-tax, as were in force with respect to the duties of income tax granted for the year beginning on the sixth day of April, nineteen hundred and fourteen, shall have full force and effect with respect to any duties of income tax hereby granted:

Provided that—

- (a) Sections four and six of the Finance Act, 1914, which confer relief with respect to earned income and small incomes respectively, shall have effect as though the rates mentioned in those sections were doubled; and
- 5 Geo. 5. c. 7. (b) Subsection (1) of section twelve of the Finance Act, 1914 (Session 2),^(a) shall not have effect with respect to any duties of income tax hereby granted.

(3) The annual value of any property which has been adopted for the purpose either of income tax under Schedules A and B in the Income Tax Act, 1853, or of inhabited house duty, for the year ending on the fifth day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen, shall be taken as the annual value of such property for the same purpose for the next subsequent year; provided that this subsection—

- 16 & 17 Vict. c. 34. (a) so far as respects the duty on inhabited houses in Scotland, shall be construed with the substitution of the twenty-fourth day of May for the fifth day of April; and
- 32 & 33 Vict. c. 67. (b) shall not apply to the metropolis as defined by the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869.

Separate assessment of life assurance business.

11. Where an assurance company carries on life assurance business in conjunction with assurance business of any other class, the life assurance business of the company shall, for the purposes of the Income Tax Acts, be treated as a separate business from any other class of business carried on by the company.

Provision as to calculation of loss where company carries on life assurance business.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 35.
53 Vict. c. 8.

12. In ascertaining for the purposes of section one hundred and one of the Income Tax Act, 1842, or of section twenty-three of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1890, whether an assurance company has sustained a loss in respect of its life assurance business, any income of the company derived from the investment of its life assurance fund shall be treated as part of the profits of the company acquired in that business.

Accountability of company for income tax deducted from annuities.
51 Vict. c. 8.

13. The amount of annuities which an assurance company carrying on the business of granting annuities is entitled, for the purposes of subsection (3) of section twenty-four of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1888, to treat as having been paid out of profits or gains brought into charge to income tax shall not exceed the amount of the taxed income of its annuity fund.

Relief from income tax to certain companies in respect of expenses of management.

14.—(1) Where an assurance company carrying on life assurance business or any company whose business consists mainly in the making of investments, and the principal part of whose income is derived therefrom, claims and proves to the satisfaction of the Special Commissioners that for any income tax year

(a) That section is printed at p. 11 of Supplement No. 2.

it has been charged to income tax by deduction or otherwise, and has not been so charged in respect of its profits in accordance with the rules under the first case in section one hundred of the Income Tax Act, 1842, the company shall be entitled to repayment of so much of the tax paid by it as is equal to the amount of the tax on any sums disbursed as expenses of management (including commissions) for that year :

Provided that—

- (a) relief shall not be given under this section so as to make the income tax paid by the company less than the tax which would have been paid if the profits of the company had been charged in accordance with the said rules; and
- (b) the amount of any fines, fees, or profits arising from reversions in the case of an assurance company, and in the case of any other company the amount of any income or profits derived from sources not charged to income tax, shall be deducted from the amount treated as expenses of management for the year; and
- (c) in calculating profits arising from reversions, the company may set off against those profits any loss arising from reversions for any previous year during which this section was in operation.

(2) Notice of any claim to the Special Commissioners under this section together with the particulars thereof shall be given in writing to the surveyor of taxes for the district within twelve months after the expiration of the income tax year in respect of which the claim is made, and where the surveyor objects to such claim the Special Commissioners shall hear and determine the same in like manner as in the case of an appeal to them against an assessment under Schedule D, and section fifty-nine of the Taxes Management Act, 1880 (which relates to the statement of a case on a point of law), and any rules made for the purposes of that section shall apply in the case of any such appeal.

43 & 44 Vict.
c. 19.

(3) A company shall not be entitled to any relief under this section in respect of any expenses as to which relief may be claimed or allowed under section thirty-five of the Finance Act, 1894, or section sixty-nine of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, as extended by section eight of the Finance Act, 1914, by which enactments relief is conferred in respect of the cost of maintenance, repairs, insurance, or management of land or houses.

57 & 58 Vict.
c. 30.

15.—(1) Where an assurance company not having its head office in the United Kingdom carries on life assurance business through any branch or agency in the United Kingdom, any income of the Company from the investments of its life assurance fund (excluding the annuity fund, if any), wherever received, shall, to the extent provided in this section, be deemed to be profits comprised in Schedule D. of the Income Tax Act, 1853, and shall be charged under the rules of the third case in section one hundred of the Income Tax Act, 1842.

Charge of
income tax
on invest-
ments of
foreign
assurance
companies
doing busi-
ness in the
United
Kingdom.

(2) Such portion only of the income from the investments of the life assurance fund shall be charged under this section as bears the same proportion to the total income from those investments as the amount of premiums received in that year from policy holders resident in the United Kingdom and from policy holders resident abroad whose proposals were made to the company at or through its office or agency in the United Kingdom bears to the total amount of the premiums received by the Company:

Provided that in the case of an assurance company having its head office in any British possession the Commissioners of Inland Revenue may, by regulation, substitute some basis other than that prescribed by this section for the purpose of ascertaining the portion of the income from investments to be charged under this section as being income derived from business carried on in the United Kingdom.

(3) The relief conferred by this Act in respect of expenses of management shall, in the case of a company charged to income tax under this section, be calculated by reference to a like proportion of the total expenses of management of the company for the year estimated in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(4) Every assessment under this section shall be made by the Special Commissioners as though the company under the provisions of the Income Tax Acts had required the proceedings relating to the assessment to be had and taken before those Commissioners.

(5) Where a company has already been charged to income tax, by deduction or otherwise, in respect of its life assurance business, to an amount equal to or exceeding the charge under this section, no further charge shall be made under this section, and where a company has already been so charged, but to a less amount, the charge under this section shall be proportionately reduced.

Amendment
of s. 5 of
the Finance
Act, 1914.

16. Section five of the Finance Act, 1914 (which provides for the taxation of income in respect of foreign property), shall not apply to income arising from the sources specified in that section of an assurance company so far as that income arises from the investments of the foreign life assurance fund of the company, but a corresponding reduction shall be made in the relief granted under this Act in respect of expenses of management.

Limitation:
of income
tax relief in
respect of
insurance
premiums.

17.—(1) A person shall not be entitled under section fifty-four of the Income Tax Act, 1853 (as amended by any subsequent enactment), to deduct from profits or gains—

(a) In respect of any premium or other payment payable on a policy for securing a capital sum on death (whether in conjunction with any other benefit or not), more than seven per cent. of the actual capital sum assured: and

(b) In respect of any premiums or payments to which that section applies payable for securing any other benefits, more than one hundred pounds in all; and the relief by way of repayment of tax under that section, or by way of deduction for the purposes of supertax under

paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section sixty-six of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, shall be correspondingly limited.

(2) In calculating the deduction under this section in respect of any premium or other payment payable on a policy for securing a capital sum on death no account shall be taken of any sum payable on the happening of any other contingency or of the value of any premiums agreed to be returned or of any benefit by way of bonus, or otherwise, which is to be or may be received either before or after death, either by the person paying the premium, or by any other person, and which is not the sum actually assured.

18. Where an assessment to income tax has become final and conclusive for the purposes of the income tax for any year, the assessment shall also be final and conclusive in estimating total income from all sources for the purposes of super-tax for the following year, or of any exemption, relief, or abatement under the Income Tax Acts, and no allowance or adjustment of liability on the ground of diminution of income or loss shall be taken into account in estimating the total income from all sources for such purposes unless that allowance or adjustment has been previously made in respect of income tax on an application under the special provisions of the Income Tax Acts relating thereto.

Provision
as to estimation
of total
income.

19. Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Special Commissioners—

(a) that any individual, in connection with the present war, is or has been during any year serving as a member of any of the military or naval forces of the Crown, or in any work abroad of the British Red Cross Society, or the St. John Ambulance Association, or any other body with similar objects; and

(b) that the total income of that individual from all sources for that year is or was less than his total income from all sources for the previous year;

Relief from
super-tax in
the case of
military or
naval service,
&c

the total income of that individual from all sources for the purposes of super-tax for that year shall be taken to be his total income from all sources for that year, estimated in the same manner as, under section sixty-six of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, his total income for the previous year is required to be estimated, and where the tax has been paid repayment shall be made accordingly.

20. Section thirteen of the Finance Act, 1914 (Session 2), (a) (which gives relief in respect of diminution of income due to war) shall apply to income tax (including super-tax) for the current income tax year, but with the substitution, as respects postponed super-tax, of the first day of January nineteen hundred and seventeen for the first day of January nineteen hundred and sixteen as the date on which the postponed super-tax is to become payable, and any payment of super-tax for the year beginning the sixth day of April nineteen hundred and fourteen which has been postponed under that section may be further postponed until the first day of January nineteen hundred and

Continuation
of
relief under
5 Geo. 5. c. 7.
s. 13.

seventeen, if the individual from whom the payment is due proves, to the satisfaction of the Special Commissioners, that his actual income from all sources for the current income tax year is or will be less than two-thirds of the income on which he was liable to be charged to super-tax for the year beginning on the sixth day of April nineteen hundred and fourteen.

Extension of relief from income tax in favour of savings banks.

21.—(1) The exemption from income tax chargeable under Schedules C. and D., conferred by section thirty-six of the Finance Act, 1894, on penny savings banks and other banks for savings, shall extend to all income of the savings bank which is applied in the payment or credit of interest to any depositor. and that section shall have effect accordingly:

Provided that, where the interest paid or credited to any depositor in the year for which exemption is claimed exceeds the sum of five pounds, the bank and any branch thereof shall make a return to the surveyor of taxes for the district in which the bank or branch is situate of the name and place of residence of every depositor to whom any such sum has been paid or credited and of the amount thereof, and unless such returns are duly made the bank shall not be entitled to any relief under this section. Any such return shall be made on or before the first day of May in the year following that in respect of which exemption is claimed.

(2) The provisions of this Act conferring relief from income tax in respect of expenses of management shall apply to savings banks and other banks for savings as they apply to companies whose businesses consist mainly of investments.

Repayment in certain cases of tax on interest paid to banks.

22. Where interest payable in the United Kingdom on an advance from a bank carrying on a bonâ fide banking business in the United Kingdom is paid to the bank, without deduction of income tax, out of profits and gains brought into charge to income tax, the person by whom the interest is paid shall be entitled, on proof of the facts to the satisfaction of the special Commissioners, to repayment of an amount equal to income tax on the amount of the interest.

Remuneration of persons entrusted with payment of dividends.

23. The amount which, in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-six of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1885 (which relates to the payment of income tax on foreign and colonial dividends), a person entrusted with the payment of dividends is entitled to receive as remuneration shall, instead of being the allowance specified in that section, be an allowance calculated by reference to the amount of the dividends paid from which income tax has been deducted, and to be fixed by the Treasury at a rate not being less than thirteen shillings and sixpence for every thousand pounds of that amount.

PART III.

NATIONAL DEBT AND LOANS.

Suspension of new sinking fund.

50 & 51 Vict. c. 16.

24. In the financial year ending the thirty-first day of March nineteen hundred and sixteen, that portion of the permanent annual charge for the national debt which is not required for the annual charges directed by the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1887, or any other Act, to be paid out of that charge shall not be paid.

25.—(1) Sections three and five of the Sinking Fund Act, 1875 (which relate to the application of the old and new sinking funds), shall apply and shall be deemed to have applied, to any securities issued under the War Loan Act, 1914,^(a) or any Act extending or amending that Act^(b) or any other enactment authorising money to be borrowed for the purposes of the present war in like manner as they apply to annuities charged on the Consolidated Fund.

Application of
38 & 39 Vict.
c. 45. s. 3.
4 & 5 Geo. 5.
c. 60.

(2) Any securities issued under the War Loan Act, 1914, or any Act extending or amending that Act, or any other enactment authorising money to be borrowed for the purposes of the present war, shall be and shall be deemed always to have been included amongst the securities transfer of which may be accepted by the National Debt Commissioners as consideration for annuities granted by them under the Government Annuities Acts, 1829 to 1882, and amongst the securities in which any money received by the Commissioners as consideration for such annuities may be invested; and the provisions of those Acts relating to such consideration as aforesaid shall apply and shall be deemed always to have applied to such securities in like manner in all respects as they apply to Two and a half Consolidated Stock.

26. Subsection (2) of section fourteen of the Finance Act, 1914 (Session 2),^(c) (which relates to subscriptions to loans by members of the House of Commons) shall apply, and shall be deemed to have applied, to subscriptions or contributions to any Treasury bills issued during the continuance of the present war or a period of twelve months thereafter.

Extension of
s. 14 of the
Finance
Act, 1914
(Session 2).

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

27. The amount of any currency notes issued under the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1914,^(d) to any person shall be a floating charge on the assets of that person in priority to all other floating charges, but not in priority to charges which are not floating charges; and, accordingly, section two of that Act shall have effect and be deemed always to have had effect as if the word "floating" were inserted immediately before the word "charges."

Amendment
as to priority
of charge for
currency
notes.
4 & 5 Geo. 5.
c. 14.

PART V.

GENERAL.

28.—(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—
The expression "assurance company" means any persons or bodies of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate, to which the Assurance Companies Act, 1909, applies;

Definitions,
construction,
and short
title.
9 Edw. 7.
c. 49.

(a) That Act (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 60) is printed at p. 60 of the Manual.

(b) See the War Loan Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 55), printed at p. 27 above.

(c) That section is printed at p. 13 of Supplement No. 2.

(d) That Act is printed at p. 9 of the Manual.

The expression "life assurance business" includes the business of granting annuities;

The expression "annuity fund" means, where an annuity fund is not kept separately from the life assurance fund of an assurance company, such part of the life assurance fund as represents the liability of the company under its annuity contracts as stated in its periodical returns to the Board of Trade under the Assurance Companies Act, 1909;

The expression "foreign life assurance fund" means any fund representing the amount of the liability of an assurance company in respect of its life assurance business with policy-holders and annuitants residing out of the United Kingdom whose proposals were made to, or whose annuity contracts were granted by, the company at or through a branch or agency outside the United Kingdom, and, where such a fund is not kept separately from the life assurance fund of the company, means such part of the life assurance fund as represents the liability of the company under such policies and annuity contracts; such liability being estimated in the same manner as it is estimated for the purposes of the periodical returns of the company to the Board of Trade under the Assurance Companies Act, 1909;

The expression "Special Commissioners" means the commissioners for the special purposes of the Income Tax Acts;

The expression "Income Tax Acts" means the Income Tax Acts, 1842 to 1853, and any other enactments relating to income tax, and, if the context so requires, includes Part II. of this Act.

39 & 40 Vict
c. 36.

(2) Part I. of this Act, so far as it relates to duties of Customs, shall be construed together with the Customs (Consolidation) Act, 1876, and any enactments amending that Act, and so far as it relates to duties of Excise shall be construed together with the Acts which relate to the duties of Excise and the management of those duties.

Part II. of this Act shall be construed together with the Income Tax Acts.

(3) This Act may be cited as the Finance Act, 1915.

SCHEDULE.

Section 2.

ADDITIONAL DUTIES IN RESPECT OF IMMATURE SPIRITS.

PART I.
CUSTOMS.

	Where the Spirits have been warehoused for a period of Two Years and less than Three Years.	Where the Spirits have not been warehoused, or have been warehoused for a period of less than Two Years.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
For every gallon computed at proof of spirits of any description except perfumed spirits.	1 0	1 6
For every gallon of perfumed spirits ...	1 7	2 5
For every gallon of liqueurs, cordials, mixtures, and other preparations entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	1 4	2 0

PART II.
EXCISE.

	Where the Spirits have been warehoused for a period of Two Years and less than Three Years.	Where the Spirits have not been warehoused, or have been warehoused for a period of less than Two Years.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
For every gallon of spirits computed at proof.	1 0	1 6

And so on in proportion for any less quantity.

PART III.

Where spirit which is permitted to be delivered for home consumption on payment of additional duty has, before the seventeenth day of June nineteen hundred and fifteen, been blended with spirit which is permitted to be so delivered without payment of such duty, no additional duty shall be charged on any part of the blended spirit.

Where spirit which is permitted to be delivered for home consumption on the payment of additional duty at the higher of the two rates specified in Parts I. and II. of this Schedule has before that date been blended with spirit which is permitted to be so delivered on payment of additional duty at the lower of those two rates, the additional duty shall be charged on the whole of the blended spirit at the lower of those two rates.

CHAPTER 64.

An Act to extend the Notification of Births Act, 1907, to Areas in which it has not been adopted, and to make further provision in connection therewith for the Care of Mothers and Young Children. [29th July 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Extension of
Notification
of Births
Act, 1907.
7 Edw. 7.
c. 40.

1.—(1) The Notification of Births Act, 1907 (in this Act referred to as the principal Act), shall, on and after the first day of September, nineteen hundred and fifteen, extend to and take effect in every area in which it is not already in force, and in the case of an area for which it could be adopted either by the council of an urban or rural district, or by the county council, shall take effect as if it had been adopted by the council of the district.

(2) Where by virtue of this Act the principal Act comes into force in any county district in which it is not already in force, the medical officer of health shall send duplicates of any notices of birth received by him under that Act to the county medical officer of health as soon as may be after they are received.

(3) Where by virtue of this Act the principal Act comes into force in any area in which it is not already in force, it shall be the duty of the local authority to bring the provisions of the principal Act to the attention of all medical practitioners and midwives practising in the area.

Arrange-
ments for
attending
to mothers
and young
children.
54 & 55 Vict.
c. 76.

2.—(1) Any local authority within the meaning of the principal Act (whether a sanitary authority or not) may, for the purpose of the care of expectant mothers, nursing mothers, and young children, exercise any powers which a sanitary authority has under the Public Health Acts, 1875 to 1907, or the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, as the case requires.

(2) Any expenses incurred in the exercise of these powers shall be defrayed in the same manner as expenses of the local authority are defrayed under the principal Act.

Any such powers may be exercised in such manner as the authority direct by a committee or committees which shall include women and may comprise, if it is thought fit, persons who are not members of the authority. Any such committee may be empowered by the authority by which it is appointed to incur expenses up to a limit for the time being fixed by the authority, and, if so empowered, shall report any expenditure by them to the authority in such manner and at such times as the authority may direct. A committee appointed for the purposes of this section shall hold office for such period not exceeding three years as the authority by which it is appointed may determine.

3.—(1) In the application of this Act to Scotland—Application
to Scotland
and Ireland

(a) subsection (2) of section one shall not apply: Provided that the Local Government Board for Scotland may, if they think fit, by order, authorise any two or more local authorities to act together for the purposes of the principal Act and this Act, and may prescribe the mode of such joint action and of defraying the costs thereof;

(b) the following subsection shall be substituted for subsection (1) of section two:—

(1) Any local authority within the meaning of the principal Act may make such arrangements as they think fit, and as may be sanctioned by the Local Government Board for Scotland, for attending to the health of expectant mothers and nursing mothers, and of children under five years of age within the meaning of section seven of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1908;

8 Edw. 7.
c. 63.**(2)** In the application of this Act to Ireland—

(a) subsection (2) of section one shall not apply;

(b) the following subsection shall be substituted for subsection (1) of section two:—

(1) Any local authority within the meaning of the principal Act may make such arrangements as they think fit, and as may be sanctioned by the Local Government Board for Ireland, for attending to the health of expectant mothers and nursing mothers, and of children under five years of age;

(c) the provisions for the extension of the principal Act shall not apply as respects any rural district; and

(d) the expression “medical officer of health” means, for the purposes both of this Act and the principal Act, as respects any district for which there is a medical superintendent officer of health that officer, and elsewhere the medical officer of health of the dispensary district.

4.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Notification of Births (Extension) Act, 1915, and the principal Act and this Act may be cited together as the Notification of Births Acts, 1907 and 1915.

Short title
and repeal.

(2) The enactments mentioned in the Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed (except as respects rural districts in Ireland) to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule.

Section 4.

SCHEDULE.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
7 Edw. 7. c. 40.	The Notification of Births Act, 1907.	In section one, the words "in which this Act is adopted by that authority in accordance with the provisions of this Act," in subsection (1) the words "in an area in which this Act is adopted," and in subsection (4) the words "whose sub-district or any part thereof is situate within any area in which this Act is adopted." Subsections (1) (2) and (3) of section two, and in subsection (4) the words "who may adopt the Act either for their whole county or for any county district therein." Section three. The Schedule.

CHAPTER 65.

An Act to make provision for securing the Maintenance of a sufficient Stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, and for purposes connected therewith. [29th July 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Power to make orders for the maintenance of stock.

1.—(1) The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries may, for the purpose of maintaining a sufficient stock of animals to which this Act applies, by order applicable to England and Wales or any part thereof^(a)—

- (a) prohibit or restrict the slaughter of animals except male lambs;
- (b) prohibit or restrict the sale or exposure for sale of meat of immature animals which has not been imported;
- (c) authorise any local authority specified in the order to execute and enforce within their district all or any of the provisions of the order, and provide for the manner in which the expenses incurred by the authority are to be defrayed;
- (d) authorise any officer of the Board or of a local authority to enter any slaughter-house or other premises on which animals are slaughtered for human food and examine any animals or carcasses therein;
- (e) prohibit or restrict the movement of animals out of any area in which the slaughter of such animals is prohibited or restricted;
- (f) authorise or require the marking of animals for the purposes of an order under this Act;
- (g) revoke, extend, or vary any order so made.

(2) The animals to which this Act applies are cattle, sheep, and swine.

(a) See the Maintenance of Live Stock Order of 1915 printed at pp. 313-6 below.

2. If any person acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any of the provisions of an order made under this Act, or with a view to evade the operation of any such order marks or alters or obliterates a mark on any animal, or obstructs or impedes any officer in the execution of his powers or duties under any such order, he shall, on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts,^(a) be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or if the offence is an offence committed with respect to more than four animals to a fine not exceeding five pounds for each animal.

Offences.

3.—(1) This Act shall apply to Scotland with the substitution of references to Scotland and to the Board of Agriculture for Scotland for references to England and Wales and to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.^(b)

Application to Scotland and Ireland.

(2) This Act shall apply to Ireland with the substitution of references to Ireland and to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland for the references to England and Wales and to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.^(c)

4.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Maintenance of Live Stock Act, 1915.

Short title, repeal, and duration. 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 75.

(2) The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1914,^(d) is hereby repealed, but nothing in this repeal shall affect any order made under that Act,^(e) and any such order shall continue in force as if made under this Act.

(3) This Act shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of twelve months thereafter and no longer, but the expiration of this Act and of any order then in force shall not prejudice or affect the institution or prosecution of any proceedings for any offence committed before such expiration.

CHAPTER 69.

An Act to confirm Action taken by any Cotton Association for dealing with Emergencies due to the present War.

[29th July 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. Any action taken by any cotton association before the passing of this Act for altering the date of delivery under any contracts made expressly or impliedly subject to the rules of the association by any persons (whether members of the association or not) for the future delivery of cotton is hereby confirmed; and the date of delivery under any such contracts shall be, and shall be deemed to have been, altered in accordance with any notice for the alteration thereof issued by the association and subject to the conditions contained in the notice.

Confirmation of postponement of contracts by cotton associations.

2. This Act may be cited as the Cotton Association (Emergency Action) Act, 1915.

Short title.

(a) As to the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, see footnote (a) to p. 24 above.

(b) See the Maintenance of Live Stock (Scotland) Order of 1915 printed at pp. 316-8 below.

(c) See the Maintenance of Live Stock (Ireland) Order of 1915 printed at p. 318 below.

(d) That Act is printed at p. 31 of the Manual.

(e) See the Orders printed at pp. 309-312 below.

CHAPTER 70.

An Act to amend and extend the provisions of the Execution of Trusts (War Facilities) Act, 1914.(a) [29th July 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Powers of
tenant for
life under
Settled Land
Acts.
5 & 6 Geo. 5.
c. 13.

1. A tenant for life or a person having the powers of a tenant for life within the meaning of the Settled Land Acts, 1882 to 1890, shall be deemed to be a trustee within the meaning of the Execution of Trusts (War Facilities) Act, 1914.(a) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act) and accordingly may in pursuance of the principal Act by power of attorney delegate the exercise of all or any of his statutory powers under the Settled Land Acts, 1882 to 1890, and also all or any of the powers (if any) conferred upon him by the settlement in extension of such statutory powers: Provided that such delegation shall only be made to the trustees of the settlement for the purposes of the said Acts or to one or more of them.

Executors
and adminis-
trators.

2. For removing doubts it is hereby declared that an executor or administrator of a deceased person is, in relation to the administration of the estate of the deceased, a trustee within the meaning of the principal Act, and that he may appoint as his attorney his co-executor or co-administrator (if any), or any other person who would be capable of being appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction to be administrator with the will annexed or administrator of such deceased person, if no executor or administrator existed:

Provided that for the purpose of this provision, a person shall not be deemed to be incapable of being appointed administrator by reason only that some other person would have, according to the law or practice of the court, a prior claim to be so appointed.

Revocation
of powers of
attorney.

3.—(1) In favour of any person dealing with the donee of a power of attorney made under the principal Act or this Act, any act done or instrument executed by the attorney shall, notwithstanding that the power has become revoked by the act of the donor of the power or by his death or otherwise, be as valid and effectual as if the donor of the power were alive and of sound mind and had himself done such act or executed such instrument, unless such person had actual notice of the revocation of the power or of the death or unsoundness of mind of the donor of the power before such act was done or deed executed.

(2) In favour of a person dealing with the attorney any such statutory declaration made by the attorney as is mentioned in subsection (4) of section one of the principal Act shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein declared.

(a) That Act is printed at p. 27 of Supplement No. 2.

4. Where an infant who has been engaged on war service within the meaning of subsection (2) of section one of the principal Act, or who, having been abroad but not actually engaged on war service, has been for any reason connected with the present war unable to return from abroad to the United Kingdom, has died, all acts and instruments purporting to be done or executed on his behalf under the provisions of section sixty of the Settled Land Act, 1882, after the date of his death shall, in favour of any person who had not at the time the act was done or the instrument executed actual notice of the death, be as valid and effectual as if such infant were still living.

Powers of trustees in case of death of infant engaged on war service.

5. A trustee or infant to whom the principal Act or this Act applies shall, for the purposes of those Acts, be presumed to remain alive until definite news of his death has been received or such death has been presumed by a court of competent jurisdiction, and the fact that he is reported "missing" or "missing and believed to be killed" shall not be construed as giving to persons having knowledge of such report actual notice of his death, although in fact it has occurred.

Persons reported missing presumed to be alive.

6. This Act may be cited as the Execution of Trusts (War Facilities) Amendment Act, 1915, and shall be construed as one with the principal Act; and this Act and the principal Act may be cited together as the Execution of Trusts (War Facilities) Acts, 1914 and 1915.

Short title and construction.

CHAPTER 71.

An Act to extend the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915.^(a)
[29th July, 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915,^(a) shall be read as if the following subsection were substituted for subsection (1) of section five of that Act:—

"(1) Where in pursuance of any order made by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise under section one hundred and thirty-nine of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876,^(b) a person, in the course of making entry before shipment, makes a declaration as to the person or country for whom any goods are ultimately destined, then, unless security has been given by bond, the exporter shall, if and when required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, produce evidence to their satisfaction that those goods have not reached a person who is an enemy or treated as

Provision as to declarations as to ultimate destination of exported goods.
5 & 6 Geo. 5.
c. 31.

(a) That Act is printed at pp. 234-6 of Supplement No. 3.

(b) See Order dated April 26, 1915 (printed under the heading "PRE-ENTRY OF GOODS" at pp. 497-9 of Supplement No. 3) made under s. 139 of 39 & 40 Vict. c. 36.

an enemy, or a country which is an enemy country or treated as an enemy country, under any law for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy; and if he fails to do so he shall be liable to a penalty of treble the value of the goods, or one hundred pounds, at the election of the Commissioners, unless he proves that the goods reached the person or country without his consent or connivance, and that he took all reasonable steps to secure that the ultimate destination of the goods should be the person or country mentioned in the declaration."

Extension of
Customs
(War
Powers) Act,
1915, s. 6.

2. The power under section six of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915,^(a) to seize imported goods suspected to be of enemy origin shall be extended so as to apply to any goods which the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have reason to suspect are being imported in contravention of the law relating to trading with the enemy.

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited as the Customs (War Powers) (No. 2) Act, 1915.

CHAPTER 72.

An Act to give temporary power to Government Departments to extend the time limited for the performance of duties or the exercise of powers under special Acts. [29th July 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Extension of
time limited
under special
Acts.

1.—(1) Where the time within which a duty is to be performed or a power may be exercised under any special Act is limited, an application may be made to the appropriate Government Department for an order under this Act extending that time; but only in cases where the time is due to expire within twelve months of the date of the application.

(2) An application may be so made by or on behalf of the person by whom the duty is to be performed or by whom the power may be exercised, or by or on behalf of any other person appearing to the Department to be interested in the extension of time for the performance of the duty or the exercise of the power.

(3) If on any such application the Department are satisfied that, in the circumstances of the case, the time in respect of which the application is made should be extended, they may make an order so extending the time, and the special or other Act by which the time is limited shall, as respects the time extended by the Order, have effect as if the time as so extended were substituted for the time specified in the Act:

(a) That section is printed at p. 236 of Supplement No. 3.

Provided that, without prejudice to the making of a y further order, no time shall be extended under any such order for more than a year.

An order shall have full effect notwithstanding that the time to which it relates has expired, if the application upon which the order is made was made before the time expired.

(4) Before dealing with any application, the Department may require the applicant to publish any notices which the Department direct him to publish, and, in any case where it appears to the Department necessary, to give notice to such persons as the Department direct, and may give any person appearing to the Department to be interested in the question of the extension of time an opportunity of representing his views to the Department in such manner as the Department think fit.

(5) An order made by a Government Department under this Act shall be published in the London, Edinburgh, or Dublin Gazette, as the case requires, and shall not, after it is made, be questioned on the ground that it was not made by the appropriate Department; and if any question arises as to the Department to which an application under this Act should be referred, that question shall be determined by the Treasury, and their decision on the matter shall be conclusive.

2.—(1) In this Act the expression “special Act” means a local or private Act, and includes any public Act of a local or private nature, and any certificate or order having the force of an Act or confirmed by Act.

Interpretation, short title, and duration.

(2) This Act may be cited as the Special Acts (Extension of Time) Act, 1915.

(3) This Act shall have effect only where the application under the Act is made during the continuance of the present war or a period of six months thereafter.

CHAPTER 73.

An Act to amend the Naval Discipline Act.(a) [29th July 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) In paragraph (a) of subsection (3) of section fifty-six of the Naval Discipline Act, which relates to authorities having power to try offences, for the words “when the tender is absent from the ship, by the officer in command of the tender” there shall be substituted the words “in the case of a single tender

Amendment of s. 56 of the Naval Discipline Act.

(a) The Naval Discipline Act (29 & 30 Vict. c. 109) was amended by the Naval Discipline Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 39), the Naval Discipline Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 41), and the Naval Discipline Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5 c. 30), and has in accordance with s. 7 (2) of the 1884 Act, s. 2 (2) of the 1909 Act, and s. 16 (2) of the 1915 Act been printed with the amendments made down to the passing of the 1915 Act and such print has been put on sale. The sections referred to provide for references in other Acts to the Naval Discipline Act being construed as references to the Act as so amended. S. 5 of this Act makes similar provision.

"absent from the ship, by the officer in command of such tender,
 "and in the case of two or more tenders absent from the ship
 "in company or acting together, by the officer in immediate
 "command of such tenders."

(2) In paragraph (d) of the same subsection after the words
 "naval barracks" there shall be inserted "be exercised by."

Trial of
 officers for
 disciplinary
 offences in
 time of war.

2. The following section shall be inserted after section fifty-seven of the Naval Discipline Act:—

"57A.—(1) Where any officer borne on the books of any of His Majesty's ships in commission is in time of war alleged to have been guilty of a disciplinary offence, that is to say, a breach of section seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-seven, or forty-three of this Act, the officer having power to order a court martial may, if he considers that the offence is of such a character as not to necessitate trial by court martial, in lieu of ordering a court martial, order a disciplinary court constituted as herein-after mentioned.

(2) A disciplinary court shall be composed of not less than three nor more than five officers, of whom one shall be a commander or of higher rank.

(3) A disciplinary court shall have power to impose any punishment inferior to detention in the scale herein-before contained. but no greater punishment.

(4) The Admiralty may from time to time frame general orders for regulating the assembling, constitution and procedure and practice of disciplinary courts under this section, and may by those regulations apply, with the necessary modifications, to disciplinary courts the provisions of sections sixty-two to sixty-four and sections sixty-six to sixty-nine of this Act relating to courts martial, and the regulations shall provide for evidence being taken on oath and empower the court to administer oaths for that purpose."

Amendment
 of s. 90 of
 Naval Dis-
 cipline Act.

3. Section ninety of the Naval Discipline Act shall extend to vessels in His Majesty's service in time of war other than hired vessels, and accordingly for the words "With respect to hired vessels in His Majesty's service in time of war" there shall be substituted the words "With respect to vessels in His Majesty's service in time of war, whether belonging to His Majesty or not, which are not wholly manned by naval ratings, but," and the word "hired" shall be omitted wherever it occurs in that section.

Liability of
 seamen, &c.
 for main-
 tenance of
 wives and
 children.

4. The following section shall be inserted after section ninety-eight of the Naval Discipline Act:—

"98A.—(1) A person subject to this Act shall be liable to contribute to the maintenance of his wife and of his children, and also to the maintenance of any bastard child of which he may be proved to be the father, to the same extent as if he were not so subject; but execution in respect of any such liability or of any order or decree in respect of such maintenance shall not issue against his person, pay, arms, ammunition, equipments, instruments, or clothing; nor shall he be liable to be punished for the offence of deserting or neglecting to maintain his wife or family, or any member thereof, or of leaving her or them chargeable to any union, parish, or place.

(2) When any order or decree is made under any Act or at common law for payment by a man who is or subsequently becomes subject to this Act either of the cost of the maintenance of his wife or child, or of any bastard child of whom he is the putative father, or of the cost of any relief given to his wife or child by way of loan, a copy of such order or decree shall be sent to the Admiralty or any officer deputed by them for the purpose, and in the case—

(a) of such order or decree being so sent; or

(b) of it appearing to the satisfaction of the Admiralty or any officer deputed by them for the purpose that a person subject to this Act has deserted or left in destitute circumstances, without reasonable cause, his wife or any of his legitimate children under fourteen years of age,

the Admiralty or officer shall order to be deducted from the daily pay of the person so subject to this Act, and to be appropriated in liquidation of the sum adjudged to be paid by such order or decree, or towards the maintenance of the wife or children of the person, as the case may be, in such manner as the Admiralty or officer may think fit, a portion of such daily pay not exceeding—

where the person is a petty officer or a non-commissioned officer who is not below the rank of sergeant—in respect of a wife or children, one shilling, and in respect of a bastard child, sixpence;

in the case of any other person subject to this Act—in respect of a wife or children, sixpence, and in respect of a bastard child, fourpence:

Provided that no such deductions from pay in liquidation of the sum adjudged to be paid by such order or decree as aforesaid shall be ordered unless the Admiralty, or officer deputed by them, are satisfied that the person against whom the order or decree was made has had a reasonable opportunity of appearing to defend the case before the court by which the order or decree was made, and a certificate, purporting to be a certificate of the commanding officer of the ship on which he was or is serving, or on the books of which he was or is borne, that the person has been prevented by the requirements of the service from attending at a hearing of any such case shall be evidence of the fact unless the contrary is proved.

(3) Where a proceeding under any Act or at common law is instituted against a person subject to this Act for the purpose of enforcing against him any such liability as above in this section mentioned, the process may be served on the commanding officer of the ship on which he is serving, or on the books of which such person is borne, or where, by reason of the ship being at sea or otherwise, it is impracticable to serve the process on such commanding officer, the process may be served by being left with the Admiralty for transmission to such commanding officer, but such service shall not be valid unless there is left therewith in the hands of such commanding officer or Admiralty a sum of money (to be adjudged as costs incurred in obtaining the

order or decree, if made against the person on whom the process is issued) sufficient to enable him to attend the hearing of the case and to return to his ship or quarters, and such sum may be expended by the commanding officer for that purpose, and no process whatever under any Act or common law in any proceeding in this section mentioned shall be valid against a person subject to this Act if served after such person is under orders for service on a foreign station.

The production of a certificate of the receipt of the process purporting to be signed by such commanding officer as aforesaid shall be evidence that the process has been duly served unless the contrary is proved.

Where, by an order or decree sent to the Admiralty or officer in accordance with subsection (2) of this section, the person against whom the order or decree is made is adjudged to pay as costs incurred in obtaining the order or decree any sum so left with the process as aforesaid, the Admiralty may cause a sum equal to the sum so left to be paid in liquidation of the sum so adjudged to be paid as costs, and the amount so paid by the Admiralty shall be a public debt from the person against whom the order or decree was made, and, without prejudice to any other method of recovery, may be recovered by deductions from his daily pay, in addition to those mentioned in subsection (2) of this section.

(4) This section shall not apply to persons subject to this Act where such persons are officers."

Printing and
construction
of Naval
Discipline
Act

5.—(1) Every enactment and word which is directed by this Act to be substituted for or added to any portion of the Naval Discipline Act shall form part of that Act in the place assigned to it by this Act, and the Naval Discipline Act and all Acts which refer thereto shall, after the commencement of this Act, be construed as if that enactment or word had been originally enacted in the Naval Discipline Act in the place so assigned, and, where it is substituted for another enactment or word, had been so enacted in lieu of that enactment or word, and as if the Naval Discipline Act had been enacted with the omission of any enactment or word which is directed by this Act to be omitted from that Act, and the expression "this Act" in the Naval Discipline Act shall be construed accordingly.

(2) A copy of the Naval Discipline Act with every such enactment and word inserted in the place so assigned, and with the omission of any portion of that Act directed by this Act to be omitted from that Act, shall be prepared and certified by the Clerk of the Parliaments and deposited with the rolls of Parliament, and His Majesty's printers shall print in accordance with the copy so certified all copies of the Naval Discipline Act which are printed after the commencement of this Act.(a)

Short title
and com-
mencement.

6. This Act may be cited as the Naval Discipline (No. 2) Act, 1915.

(a) The previous Acts amending the Naval Discipline Act made like provision : see footnote (a) to p. 61 above.

CHAPTER 75.

An Act to provide for the limitation of the Price of Coal.
[29th July 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) Coal at the pit's mouth shall not be sold or offered for sale directly or indirectly by the owner of the coal or on his behalf at a price exceeding by more than the standard amount per ton the price of coal of the same description, sold in similar quantities, and under similar conditions affecting the sale, at the pit's mouth at the same coal mine on the corresponding date (or as near thereto as, having regard to the course of business, may be practicable) in the twelve months ended the thirtieth day of June nineteen hundred and fourteen (in this Act referred to as the corresponding price).

Limitation
of price of
coal at the
pit's mouth.

(2) The standard amount shall be four shillings: Provided that the Board of Trade may, by order, if they are satisfied, as respects any class of coal mines specified in the order or the coal mines in any district so specified, that owing to special circumstances affecting those mines the standard amount of four shillings should be increased, substitute for that amount such higher sum as they may think just in the circumstances; and as respects those mines this Act shall have effect as if the higher sum so substituted were the standard amount.(a)

(3) If any person sells or offers for sale any coal in contravention of this section he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or, at the discretion of the court, to a fine not exceeding treble the amount by which the sum paid or payable for any coal sold by him in contravention of this section exceeds the maximum sum which would have been paid or payable for the coal if there had been no contravention of this section: Provided that a person shall not be liable to a fine under this provision if he shows that he had reasonable grounds to believe that he was not committing an offence.

(4) This section shall apply (both as respects the price at which coal is sold or offered for sale and as respects the corresponding price) to a case where the owner of coal at the pit's mouth has sold or offered to sell that coal at a price which includes the cost of railway or other incidental services besides the actual value of the coal at the pit's month, as if he had sold or offered to sell it at the pit's mouth at that price reduced by an amount representing the cost of those services.

(5) It is hereby declared that nothing in this section shall affect the rights or obligations of any person under any contract or agreement for the sale of coal except, in cases where the sale is in contravention of this section, as respects so much of the price

(a) By Order of September 17th, 1915 (subsequent to period covered by this Supplement, and printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1915, No. 908), the Board of Trade prescribed 5s. as the standard amount in respect of the Forest of Dean Coalfield.

Limitation
of charge for
waggon hire.

as exceeds the maximum price which could have been charged for the coal if there had been no contravention of this section.

2.—(1) Where coal is conveyed from the pit's mouth over any railway in trucks not belonging to a railway company, the seller of such coal shall not be entitled to charge for the use of the trucks any sum exceeding by more than 50 per cent. the sum which the railway company conveying the coal was actually charging for the provision of trucks at the commencement of this Act.

(2) If any person charges or attempts to charge for the use of any trucks in contravention of this section, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Decision of
question by
the Board of
Trade.

3.—(1) If in any proceedings any question is raised as to the corresponding price of any coal, or as to the cost of railway or other incidental services, or as to the sums charged for the use or provision of trucks, the court shall refer the question for determination by the Board of Trade, and the decision of the Board shall be final and conclusive for all purposes.

(2) If for any reason there are not adequate data at any coal mine from which to ascertain, in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Act, the corresponding price at that mine, the Board of Trade may fix that price having regard to data afforded from sales of coal at other mines.

(3) The Board of Trade may require the owner of any coal mine to furnish such information as appears to them necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect this Act; and if any person refuses to furnish any such information when so required, or furnishes information which is false in any material particular, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

37 & 38 Vict.
c. 40.

(4) The Board of Trade Arbitrations, &c. Act, 1874, shall apply as if this Act were a special Act within the meaning of the first-mentioned Act.

Application,
short title,
and duration.

4.—(1) This Act shall not apply to any sale of coal for export, or to any sale of coal for the manufacture of patent fuel for export, or to any sale of coal to be used on any ship.

(2) This Act shall not apply to the sale of coal supplied in pursuance of a contract made before the commencement of this Act:

Provided that where any contract has been made on or after the first day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and before the commencement of this Act, for the sale of coal by the owner thereof at the pit's mouth, coal delivered under that contract after the expiration of the period fixed under this provision, and shown to be excepted coal within the meaning of this provision, shall, if the other party to the contract within two months after the commencement of this Act gives notice in writing to that effect to the owner of the coal at the pit's mouth, be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be sold at the time of the delivery thereof.

If, in consequence of this provision, the price to be paid by any person to whom coal is delivered is reduced by any amount, the price to be paid by any person to whom the coal is delivered in pursuance of any subsidiary contract shall be reduced by an

equivalent amount; and any purchaser under any such subsidiary contract shall have the same right to give notice to the owner of the coal at the pit's mouth as the person who has made the original contract with that owner, and any person who has sold the coal shall, if required, communicate to the purchaser the name of the person from whom the coal has been bought.

For the purpose of this provision "excepted coal" means coal supplied for domestic or household purposes to any person and coal supplied for any purpose to any local authority, or to any undertakers supplying gas, water, or electricity in any locality in pursuance of authority given by an Act of Parliament, or by an Order confirmed by, or having the effect of, an Act.

The period fixed under this provision shall be a period of three months after the commencement of this Act, but the owner of the coal at the pit's mouth may apply to the Board of Trade for an extension of that period and the Board of Trade may, if they are satisfied that there are special reasons in the case in question for such an extension, extend the period for such time as they think just under the circumstances, and the period as so extended shall in such a case be the period fixed under this provision.

(3) This Act shall not apply to coal raised in Ireland.

(4) This Act may be cited as the Price of Coal (Limitation) Act, 1915.

(5) This Act shall have effect during the continuance of the present war and a period of six months thereafter.

CHAPTER 76.

An Act to postpone Elections of local authorities and other bodies and the preparation of the Parliamentary and Local Government Registers, and for purposes incidental thereto.
[29th July, 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) The next statutory elections of county and borough councillors, district councillors, guardians, and parish councillors shall be postponed for a year, and the term of office of the existing councillors and guardians shall accordingly be extended by one year.

Postpone-
ment of local
elections.

This provision shall apply only where the next statutory election would take place before the first day of July nineteen hundred and sixteen.

(2) Any casual vacancy, requiring to be filled by election, among the members of any county council, any borough council, any district council, any board of guardians, or any parish council shall, until a new register comes into force, instead of being filled by an election, be filled by means of the choice by

the council or board of a person to fill the vacancy, and a councillor or guardian so chosen shall hold office in the same manner in all respects as if he had been elected to fill the vacancy.

(3) The provisions of this section may be applied, if necessary, to the election, appointment, or co-optation of the chairman, vice-chairman, elective auditors, or members of any kind of local or other body or committee thereof, by order of the Local Government Board as respects local bodies, and by order of the appropriate Government Department as respects any other bodies, and may be so applied with the necessary modifications and either generally as regards all bodies of any particular kind, or specially as regards any particular body or bodies.^(a) In the year nineteen hundred and sixteen the day of election of a chairman of a county council in England and Wales other than the London County Council shall be the day of the first ordinary quarterly meeting of that council after the eighth day of March in that year, and nothing in any Act of Parliament shall require the council to hold a meeting for the election of the chairman or of the aldermen apart from other county business.

(4) Any provisions of any Act or Order or regulations relating to any such councillors or guardians, or to any such chairman, vice-chairman, or member of a local or other body, shall be construed as if they were modified in such a manner as to give effect to the provisions of this section, and the Local Government Board as respects councillors, guardians, or local bodies, and the appropriate Government Department as respects any other bodies, if any question arises, may by Order specify the actual modification which is to be made in pursuance of this section.

(5) If any question arises as to the appropriate Government Department by which an Order should be made under this section, that question shall be determined by the Treasury, and their decision on the matter shall be conclusive for all purposes.

(6) For the purposes of this section the expression "councillor" includes "alderman," the expression "borough" includes "metropolitan borough," the expression "statutory election" means an election to fill the place of councillors and guardians retiring on the expiration of their term of office, and the expression "existing councillors and guardians" means councillors and guardians who are in office at the time when the next retirement of councillors or guardians after the passing of this Act would, but for this Act, have taken place.

2. In the City of London this Act shall apply as regards elections to the Common Council, but in the case of a vacancy, casual or otherwise, occurring in the office of alderman or ward officer that vacancy shall be filled by election on the register existing at the time of the passing of this Act.

This Act shall not apply to elections in Common Hall.

3.—(1) The parliamentary and local government register of electors, or any register based on the same, in force at the time of the passing of this Act, shall remain in force until Parliament

(a) The Town Commissioners (Ireland) Postponement of Elections Order, 1915 (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1915, No. 849, but being of date subsequent to August 31st not printed in this Supplement) applies the Act to the election of Town Commissioners.

Saving for
the City of
London.

Postpone-
ment of
registration.

provides for special registers being made or otherwise directs, but in no case after the thirty-first day of December nineteen hundred and sixteen; and the provisions of the Acts relating to the registration of electors, so far as regards the preparation of the new registers in the present year, shall not as from the end of the thirty-first day of July be carried into effect; and any appointments of revising barristers already made, and contracts already entered into for the purpose of the preparation of the registers in the present year are, so far as respects that purpose, hereby annulled:

Provided that nothing in this Act shall prevent any payment being made to the overseers or any other officer or person in respect of work done under or in connection with the Acts relating to the registration of electors before the first day of August for the purpose of the preparation of the registers in the present year.

(2) If any question arises as to any such payment or the apportionment thereof, or as to the effect of this section on any contract, that question shall be referred to the Local Government Board, and their decision thereon shall be conclusive for all purposes:

Provided that the duty of certifying for payment of expenses certifiable by a revising barrister in relation to the preparation of the register in the present year, and the apportionment of such expenses, shall be performed by the Local Government Board or by some person appointed by them.

4.—(1) In the application of this Act to Scotland, “the Secretary for Scotland” shall be substituted for “the Local Government Board,” “town council” and “town councillors” shall be substituted for “borough council” and “borough councillors,” respectively, and “municipal register” shall be substituted for “local government register of electors.”

Application
to Scotland
and Ireland.

Nothing in section one of this Act shall operate to continue any councillor in the office of bailie beyond the date at which he would in ordinary course have retired as a councillor.

(2) In the application of this Act to Ireland, “the Local Government Board for Ireland” shall be substituted for “the Local Government Board.”

Courts shall be held in Ireland by county court judges or in the county of Dublin or the county of the city of Dublin by revising barristers for the revision under the Juries (Ireland) Acts, 1871 to 1894, of jurors’ lists in the present year, at such times (not later than the fifteenth day of November) and places as may be fixed by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland,^(a) notwithstanding that no courts are to be held in the present year for the revision of the register of parliamentary voters.

5. This Act may be cited as the Elections and Registration Act, 1915. Short title.

(a) By Order dated August 11th, 1915 (published in “Dublin Gazette,” August 20th, 1915; erratum “Dublin Gazette,” August 27th), the Lord Chancellor of Ireland fixed the times and places for holding these Courts, and by Order dated August 30th (published in “Dublin Gazette,” August, 31st, 1915) this Order was varied as to the County of Down.

CHAPTER 78.

An Act to extend the powers of the Scottish Universities to make Ordinances for purposes connected with the present War.

[29th July 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Provisions
forempower-
ing Scottish
Universities
to make
emergency
Ordinances.

1.—(1) It shall be lawful for the University Courts of the four Scottish Universities to submit to His Majesty in Council a joint representation showing that it is expedient that specified provisions of Ordinances applicable to one or more of the Universities, or to the Joint Board of Examiners, should be modified or suspended in their application to graduates, students, or intending students, who are, or have been, engaged in naval, military, or other public service connected with the present war.

(2) It shall be lawful for His Majesty in Council to refer such joint representation to the Scottish Universities Committee of the Privy Council, who shall report to His Majesty thereon.

(3) It shall be lawful for His Majesty in Council to approve such joint representation or any part thereof, and by Order to confer, under such conditions and for such time as may in the said Order be prescribed, upon each University Court, and upon the Joint Board of Examiners, the power, after consultation with the Senatus Academicus concerned, to modify or suspend the application to such graduates, students, or intending students, of the specified provisions, or any of them.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Scottish Universities (Emergency Powers) Act, 1915.

CHAPTER 79.

An Act to amend the Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914.

[29th July 1915.]

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Payment of
dividends,
&c. payable
to enemy.
5 & 6 Geo. 5.
c. 12.

1.—(1) Section two of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914^(a) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), which relates to the payment to the custodian of dividends, interest, and profits payable to or for the benefit of enemies, shall

(a) Section 2 is printed at p. 20 of Supplement No. 2.

extend to sums which, had a state of war not existed, would have been payable and paid in the United Kingdom to enemies—

(a) in respect of interest on securities issued by or on behalf of the Government or the Government of any of His Majesty's Dominions or any foreign Government, or by or on behalf of any corporation or any municipal or other authority whether within or without the United Kingdom; and

(b) by way of payment off of any securities which have become repayable on maturity or by being drawn for payment or otherwise, being such securities as aforesaid or securities issued by any company;

and in the case of such sums as aforesaid (other than sums in respect of the payment off of securities issued by a company) the duty of making payments to the custodian and of requiring payments to be made to him and of furnishing him with particulars shall rest with the person, firm or company through whom the payments in the United Kingdom are made, and the said section shall apply accordingly, and as if for references therein to the date of the passing of the principal Act^(a) there were substituted references to the date of the passing of this Act.

(2) Where the custodian is satisfied from returns made to him under section three of the principal Act^(a) that any such securities as aforesaid (including securities issued by a company) are held by any person on behalf of an enemy, the custodian may give notice thereof to the person, firm or company by or through whom any dividends, interest or bonus in respect of the securities of any sums by way of payment off of the securities are payable, and upon the receipt of such notice any dividends, interest or bonus payable in respect of, and any sums by way of payment off of, the securities to which the notice relates shall be paid to the custodian in like manner as if the securities were held by an enemy.

(3) For the purposes of this section "securities" includes stock, shares, annuities, bonds, debentures or debenture stock or other obligations.

2.—(1) Subsection (1) of section three of the principal Act,^(a) which requires returns to be made to the custodian of property held or managed for or on behalf of enemies, shall apply to balances and deposits standing to the credit of enemies at any bank, and to debts to the amount of fifty pounds or upwards, which are due, or which, had a state of war not existed, would have been due, to enemies, as if such bank or debtor were a person who held property on behalf of an enemy, and as if for references to the passing of the principal Act there were substituted references to the passing of this Act.

Notification
of bank
balances,
deposits, or
debts due to
enemies.

(2) The duty of making returns under the said subsection as so amended shall extend to companies as if the expression "person" included company, and if any company fails to comply

^(a) That Act (5 Geo. 5, c. 12) is printed at pp. 19-27 of Supplement No. 2.

with the provisions of that subsection as so amended every director, manager, secretary, or officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such a fine and imprisonment, and in addition to a further fine not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the default continues.

(3) The custodian shall keep a register of all property returns whereof have been made to him under section three of the principal Act^(a) as amended by this section, and such register may be inspected by any person who appears to the custodian to be interested as a creditor or otherwise.

Invalidity of assignment of debts by enemies or transfers of shares in company, &c.

3. Sections six, seven, and eight of the principal Act^(a) shall apply as if the expression "enemy," where used in those sections, included any person or body of persons who is an enemy or treated as an enemy under any proclamations relating to trading with the enemy for the time being in force^(b):

Provided that the said sections six and eight shall apply as respects persons who were not enemies, nor treated as enemies, under the proclamations in force on the nineteenth day of November nineteen hundred and fourteen,^(c) with the substitution of references to the nineteenth day of July nineteen hundred and fifteen for references to the said nineteenth day of November, and of references to the date of the passing of this Act for references to the date of the passing of the principal Act^(a) and except in cases where a licence has been duly granted exempting any particular transaction from the provisions of any of the said sections.

Limitation on powers of certain companies to commence proceedings. 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 87.

4. No action shall be brought or other proceedings commenced by a company the books and documents of which are liable to inspection under subsection (2) of section two of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914,^(a) unless notice in writing has previously been given by the company to the custodian of their intention.

Short title and construction.

5. This Act may be cited as the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1915, and shall be construed as one with the principal Act^(a); and the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914;^(d) the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914.^(a) and this Act shall be cited together as the Trading with the Enemy Acts, 1914 and 1915.

(a) That Act (5 Geo 5. c. 12) is printed at pp. 19-27 of Supplement No. 2.

(b) The Proclamations now (August 31st, 1915) in force are the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation (No. 2) (Manual, pp. 378-380) and Proclamations amending the same, dated respectively, October 8th, 1914 (Manual, p. 530), October 26th, 1914 (Supplement No. 2, p. 185), and January 7th, 1915 (Supplement No. 3, p. 545); the Trading with the Enemy (Occupied Territory) Proclamation, 1915 (Supplement No. 3, p. 547), and the Trading with the Enemy (China, Siam, Persia, and Morocco) Proclamation, 1915 (p. 401 of this Supplement No. 4).

(c) The Proclamations in force at that date were the first three mentioned in footnote (b).

(d) That Act (4 & 5 Geo 5. c. 87) is printed at pp. 42-45 of the Manual.

[Attention is directed to the Prefatory Note at p. iii. of the Manual, which describes the scope and arrangement of that work.]

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Supplement to Part III. of the Manual, to Part III. of Supplement No. 2, and to Part III. of Supplement No. 3.

EMERGENCY PROCLAMATIONS, ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS.

[These Proclamations, Orders, &c., are here printed grouped, so far as the matter allows, under the same subject headings as are employed in the Manual and in Supplements Nos. 2 and 3.

The Chronological Table (pp. xv-xxii) above gives a list of all the Proclamations, Orders, &c., made to the 31st August, 1915, and printed in this Supplement, arranged in order of date, and therefore amplifies and continues to the latter date the similar Tables for August, 1914, to April 30th, 1915, printed at pp. v-xi of the Manual at pp. v-x of Supplement No. 2, and at pp. v-xiv of Supplement No. 3.]

ALIENS RESTRICTION.

THE ALIENS RESTRICTION (SEAMEN) ORDER, 1915.(a)

1915. No. 717.

[The Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914, as amended by Orders in Council and by Orders of the Secretary of State to April 30th, 1915, is reproduced in Consolidated Form in Appendix C, at pp. 629-652 of Supplement No. 3. The present Order is the only subsequent amendment.]

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of July, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914(b) (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Order), His Majesty has been pleased to impose restrictions upon aliens, and to make various provisions for carrying those restrictions into effect:

And whereas it is expedient to amend the Principal Order in manner hereinafter appearing:

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of July 28th, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of July 27th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of July 29th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of July 27th; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of July 30th, 1915.

(b) Printed at pp. 68-85 of the Manual. See note at head of this Order.

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

Provisions
with respect
to landing of
alien seamen.

1.—(1) An alien, being the master or a member of the crew of a vessel arriving at any port to which this article is applied by order of the Secretary of State, (a) shall not land at that port unless unless he has in his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the government of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality or identity, to which passport or document there must be attached a photograph of the alien to whom it relates.

(2) Where an alien is under the provisions of this article prohibited from landing at any port, an aliens officer at that port may nevertheless grant him temporary permission to land for such purposes and subject to such conditions as the Secretary of State may from time to time prescribe, either generally or as respects any particular port or vessel.

(3) This article shall have effect as if it were contained in Part I. of the Principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly.

Registration
of alien sea-
men.

2.—(1) Where a vessel remains for twenty-four hours or more at any port to which this article is applied by order of the Secretary of State, (a) an alien, being the master or a member of the crew of the vessel, shall for the purposes of article nineteen of the Principal Order be deemed to be residing in the area in which the port is situate, and shall accordingly comply with the requirements of that article as to registration; and where the alien is a member of the crew, the master of the vessel shall, as soon as may be, give notice of his presence on board the vessel to the registration officer.

(2) This article shall have effect as if it were included in Part II. of the Principal Order and that Order shall have effect accordingly.

Order to be
additional to
other re-
strictions on
aliens.

Short title.

3. The provisions of this Order shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other provisions imposing duties or restrictions on aliens or conferring powers on aliens officers.

4. This Order may be cited as the Aliens Restriction (Seamen) Order, 1915.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) See Order of the Secretary of State, printed at p. 75 below, applying this Article.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED AUGUST 28, 1915,
UNDER THE ALIENS RESTRICTION (SEAMEN) ORDER, 1915.(a)

Whereas the Aliens Restriction (Seamen) Order, 1915,(b) provides that Article 1 (Provisions with respect to landing of alien seamen) and Article 2 (Registration of alien seamen) thereof shall respectively apply to such ports as the Secretary of State may order:

Now I hereby order that Articles 1 and 2 shall apply to the ports of

Aberdeen, Amble, Belfast, Blyth, Boston, Bristol (including Avonmouth and Portishead), Brixham, Cardiff (including Barry Dock and Penarth), Cork (including Queenstown), Dartmouth, Dublin, Dundee, Fleetwood, Greenock, Hull, Inverness, Ipswich, King's Lynn, Liverpool, Llanelly, Londonderry, Lowestoft, Middlesbrough, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newport (Mon.), North Shields, Plymouth, Poole, Portsmouth, Port Talbot, Seaham, Southampton, South Shields, Stockton, Sunderland, Swansea, West Hartlepool (including Hartlepool), Weymouth, Wick and Yarmouth.

And that Article 1 shall apply to the ports of

Falmouth, Glasgow, Goole and Manchester.

This Order shall have effect as from September 15th, 1915.

John Simon,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
28th August, 1915.

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of August 31st, 1915; and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of September 3rd, 1915.

(b) Printed at p. 73 above.

ARMY, ARMY RESERVE, AND TERRITORIAL FORCE.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Billeting Rates</i>, p. 76. 2. <i>British Gold at the Front</i>, p. 79. 3. <i>Civil Employment of Soldiers</i>, p. 80. 4. <i>Continuance in Service</i>, p. 80. 5. <i>Disability Pensions</i>, p. 81. 6. <i>Enlistment</i>, p. 82. 7. <i>Expenditure of War Department</i>, p. 83. 8. <i>Income Tax of Officers</i>, p. 87. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. <i>Insurance of Soldiers</i>, p. 87. 10. <i>Prisoners of War</i>, p. 90. 11. <i>Rank of Officers</i>, p. 91. 12. <i>Separation and other Allowances for Wives and Families and Dependants</i>, p. 92. 13. <i>Transfer to another Corps</i>, p. 98. 14. <i>War Loan</i>, p. 98. 15. <i>Widows' and Children's Pensions</i>, p. 100. |
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1. Billeting Rates.

ARMY ORDER XVII. OF AUGUST 27TH, 1915, AS TO RATES FOR
BILLETING.

14
Gen. No.
5783

1. The rates for billeting under Section 108A of the Army Act have been revised, with effect from 1st September, 1915, inclusive. The rates for billeting are now as shown in the following table, which will be substituted for that shown in Army Order 164 of 1915(a):—

Accommodation, &c., to be provided.	Daily rates payable	
	To the keeper of a victualling house.	To an occupier other than the keeper of a victualling house.
OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.		
Class I. rates.		
(a) Officers.		
Lodging and attendance for each officer ... (See note A.)	2s.	3s.
(b) Soldiers.		
Lodging with attendance and full subsistence, as defined in the Second Schedule to the Army Act. Full daily rate for each soldier	2s. 3d.	2s. 6d. for one soldier; 2s. 3d. for each additional soldier.

NOTE A.—An officer shall pay for his food.

(a) Printed at pp. 255, 256 of Supplement No. 3.

Accommodation, &c., to be provided.	Daily rates payable	
	To the keeper of a victualing house.	To an occupier other than the keeper of a victualling house.
The component items of these total daily rates are as follows, and payment will be made accordingly, when the full daily rate is not applicable :—		
Lodging and attendance	6d.	{ 9d. for one soldier ; 6d. for each additional soldier.
(See Note B.)		
Breakfast as specified in Part I. of the Second Schedule of the Army Act	5d.	5d.
Dinner as so specified	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Supper as so specified... ..	3d.	3d.
Class II. rates.		
Soldiers only.		
Lodging (with bed and attendance) for each soldier, per night, when no meals are furnished and no cooking facilities are required	{ 6d.	{ 6d. for one soldier ; 4d. for each additional soldier.
(See note B.)		
Class III. rates.		
Officers and Soldiers.		
(a) Unfurnished accommodation in occupied premises, for each officer or soldier		2d.
(b) Unfurnished accommodation in otherwise unoccupied premises, for each officer or soldier		1d.
(See note C.)		
HORSES.		
Class I. rates.		
(i.e. Stabling and Forage)—		
Stable room and 10 lbs. of oats, 12 lbs. of hay, and 8 lbs. of straw, per day for each horse	{ 2s.	{ 3s. for the first 14 days; 2s. after 14 consecutive days.
Class II. rates.		
Proper stabling, but without forage ...	6d.	6d.
Class III. rates.		
Accommodation in buildings where proper stabling is not provided, per night ...		3d.
(See note D.)		

NOTE B.—When no meals at all are provided by the householder the Class II. rates will apply. The Class I. rates for accommodation will, however, be issuable in cases in which rations are issued in kind to the soldier to be cooked on the premises, the necessary facilities being given by the householder.

NOTE C.—Class III. rates will not include bed, attendance, or any other domestic facilities, except that (a) will include light and water if available.

NOTE D.—The manure remains the property of the War Department, which is entitled to any benefit arising from its disposal.

Rates for Army Billeting.

2. Special attention is directed to the following points in the application of these rates:—

- (1) *Class I. rates (officers and soldiers).*—Any special terms which may have been made in particular cases will cease from 1st September, and no attempt will in future be made to induce householders to provide board and lodging for soldiers on any other terms than the statutory rates now prescribed.
- (2) *Class III. rates (officers and soldiers).*—The rate under (a) of Class III. is intended to apply to cases where an empty room in premises otherwise occupied is provided for accommodating troops. In cases where entire occupation of premises is required, possession will normally be obtained by hiring or (under due authority) by the exercise of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and, in such cases, billeting notices will in no circumstances be served. The only exception to this rule is when it is certainly known that unoccupied buildings will only be required for a very brief period; it is for such cases that rate (b) of Class III. is provided, and these should very rarely arise.

3. *The transition on 1st September.*—The revised rates will, as stated, take effect from 1st September inclusive, and it will therefore be necessary for commanding officers to take the following action *immediately on receipt of this order*:—

(1) In all cases where the rates or conditions of payment will be changed they will inform the householders or other occupiers concerned.

(2) In addition, it will be necessary to have billeting notices served in some classes of cases, and in these cases they will at once give full particulars to the police to enable this to be done. This is of the greatest importance.

The action required in detail in the various classes of cases is as follows:—

- (a) In cases in which troops have been duly billeted with subsistence at the (higher) statutory rates hitherto in force, or in which troops are being subsisted by householders under special arrangements, suitable previous notice will be given to householders by commanding officers at the earliest possible moment, to the effect that the rates in this Order will be paid from the date stated. In cases where billeting notices have not already been served by the Police, this will now be necessary.
- (b) In cases in which troops are being accommodated by householders in furnished billets without subsistence, Class I. rates of 9d. and 6d. will apply where cooking facilities are being provided. In cases in which such facilities are not being provided, the Class II. rates of 6d. and 4d. will apply. Due warning should be given as above.

In cases where billeting notices have not already been served by the Police, this will now be necessary.

(c) In cases in which the new rate for unfurnished accommodation will apply, due warning should be given as above. In all cases coming under Class III. (a) it will be necessary for *fresh* billeting notices to be served by the police.

(d) In cases in which horses are being billeted on private householders, with proper stabling, but without forage, due notice will be given of the reduced rate. In cases where billeting notices have not already been served by the Police, this will now be necessary.

4. In connection with these changes officers commanding are reminded that the duty of providing billets falls upon the police, who will as hitherto use their judgment as to the numbers for whom individual householders will be in a position to provide accommodation, furnished or unfurnished, and who will fill up the billeting notices accordingly after any necessary consultation with the military authorities. While the police will no doubt be ready to meet any reasonable suggestions as to the distribution of billets in the billeting area, it is with the police and not with the military authorities that the responsibility rests for the selection of the persons upon whom billeting notices are to be served, and this responsibility must not be interfered with.

5. A revised Army Book 123 M (form for payment) and Army Form B 55 (billeting notice) have been approved and will be issued to all concerned. (It has been separately arranged that if the revised Army Form B 55 is not received by the police in time for serving in those cases in which a billeting notice is necessary, the present form will be used and the householder will be warned, at the time of serving, that the rates and conditions have been changed.)

6. The necessary amendments to the Rules for Billeting (published with Army Order 518 of 1914) will be issued in due course.

2. British Gold at the Front.

ARMY ORDER XIII. OF JULY 23RD, 1915, AS TO BRITISH GOLD AT THE FRONT.

It having been brought to notice that gold is not infrequently taken to France by officers and others proceeding on active service, it is notified for general information that such a practice is both unnecessary and highly undesirable. Ample official facilities exist for the provision of funds to troops on landing. If it is considered necessary to take some money, it should be very little, and preferably notes. Money so taken should be exchanged through an officer of the Army Pay Department, not through a money-changer or tradesman. Immediately units reach their concentration camps in France they will be visited by an officer

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Finance
320

of the Army Pay Department for the purpose of exchanging English money for French currency. Individual officers should apply to the cashier at the port of disembarkation.

General Officers Commanding and Officers Commanding units will take special steps to ensure that this Order is brought to the notice of all ranks under their commands.

3. Civil Employment of Soldiers.

ROYAL WARRANT, DATED MAY 11, 1915, AS TO EMPLOYMENT OF SOLDIERS IN CIVIL OCCUPATIONS.^(a)

George R.I.

Contracts
1268

Whereas We deem it expedient to define the conditions under which soldiers of Our Regular Army, Special Reserve and Territorial Force shall serve when temporarily employed, under the authority of Our Army Council, in the manufacture of Munitions of War and in certain other civil occupations connected with the conduct of the present war;

Our Will and Pleasure is that a soldier so employed shall remain in possession of all his rights and privileges as a soldier in respect of himself, his family and dependants, except that he shall not receive any Army pay and allowances in respect of himself unless his earnings from his civil employment are less than such Army pay and allowances, in which case the balance shall be made good to him in the form of a special allowance paid from Army funds;

This Warrant shall have effect as from the 1st January, 1915.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 11th day of May, 1915, in the 6th year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
Kitchener.

4. Continuance in Service.

PARAGRAPH 8 OF ARMY ORDER XIII. OF JUNE 22ND, 1915, AS TO CONTINUANCE IN THE SERVICE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 87 (3) OF THE ARMY ACT.

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Gen. No.
5048

8. The Army Council as a competent military authority under Section 87 of the Army Act hereby give their approval to the continuance in the Service of soldiers signing the declaration on Army Form W 3125. No other approval will therefore be required.

^(a) This Royal Warrant was issued with Army Order IX. of May 14th, 1915.

5. Disability Pensions.

ROYAL WARRANT, DATED MAY 21, 1915, AS TO DISABILITY PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS.^(a)

George R.I.

Whereas We deem it expedient, for the purposes of the present war, to make further provision for the pensions of disabled soldiers.

7
Gen. No.
7799

Our Will and Pleasure is that:—

1. A European soldier discharged in consequence of the present war as unfit for further service on account of wounds or injuries, or sunstroke, received in action or in the performance of military duty, or on account of blindness caused by military service, or of disease due directly and wholly to war service, may, if totally incapable of earning a livelihood, be granted pension at the following weekly rates:—

Warrant Officer (Class I.)	...	...	...	40s.
" " (Class II.) or Non-commissioned officer (Class I.)	...	...	...	33s.
Non-commissioned officer (Class II.)	...	...	...	31s.
" " " (Class III.)	...	...	...	29s.
" " " (Class IV.)	...	...	...	27s.
Privates, &c. (Class V.)	...	...	...	25s.

2. If a soldier so discharged is partially capable of earning a livelihood he may be granted a pension such as will, with the wages he may be deemed capable of earning, amount to the above rates, according to his rank.

3. A soldier pensioned under Article 1 of this Our Warrant may be granted during the period of total incapacity a further allowance of 2s. 6d. a week for each of his children born before the date of his discharge and under 16 years of age.

If he is pensioned under Article 2 an allowance not exceeding 2s. 6d. a week for each such child may be added to the pension.

These allowances may be continued (subject to the continuance of the pension) beyond the age of 16 on the recommendation of the local education authority in the cases of apprentices receiving not more than nominal wages, or of children being educated at secondary schools, technical schools or universities.

4. If more favourable to the soldier than the pension and allowances for which he may be eligible under this Our Warrant, he may be granted instead a pension under the terms of Our Warrant of the 1st December, 1914, for the Pay, Appointment, Promotion and Non-Effective Pay, of Our Army; and the provisions of that Warrant, relative to disability pensions, shall, except as modified by this Our Warrant, remain in force.

^(a) This Royal Warrant was issued with Army Order XVI. of May 25th, 1915.

6. The rates of pension provided in this Our Warrant, together with the allowances for children, may be granted as from the 1st March, 1915, or date of discharge if later, in all cases of soldiers disabled throughout the present war from its commencement.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 21st day of May, 1915, in the 6th year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
Kitchener.

Army Council's Instructions.

1. The children referred to in paragraph 3 are the soldier's legitimate children and any born to him and his wife before wedlock.

2. The Officer in charge of Records when transmitting the discharge documents of an invalided soldier to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, will enclose a statement giving the full names and dates of birth of the children. Their birth certificates should be attached, but, if a certificate cannot be readily obtained, a note to that effect should be made against the child's name on the statement. The date to which separation allowance has been issued should also be inserted.

3. In any case in which a child is not being maintained by the soldier, a note should be made on the statement showing how the child is being provided for. If maintained at the expense of the Government in a military school or in any other manner, no issue of the allowance will be made.

6. Enlistment.

ARMY ORDER XXI. OF MAY 31ST, 1915, AS TO ENLISTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY AND THE TERRITORIAL FORCE.

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Gen. No.
4330

With reference to Army Order 470 of 1914, the Army Council have decided that men enlisting for the duration of the war who have not served before may be accepted between the ages of 19 and 40 years.

The minimum standard of height for these recruits for Infantry of the Line will be lowered to 5 feet 2 inches.

With reference to Army Order 186 of 1915, the above conditions as regards age and standard of height will also apply to enlistments into the Territorial Force.

7. Expenditure of War Department.

TREASURY MINUTE DATED DECEMBER 8, 1914, AS TO WAR DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE.

1. The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have under consideration the question how far it is possible to continue the operation of the usual control by the Treasury over Army expenditure during the existence of a state of war, and the modifications which it has become necessary to introduce into the existing practice to meet the conditions thereby created.

2. In normal times the control of the Treasury over Army expenditure under its general powers or under the provisions of the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act, 1866,(a) is exercised through the ordinary machinery of official correspondence. Such a procedure necessarily involves delay when further information or explanation is required by Their Lordships beyond that furnished in the original application by the Army Council. On the other hand, in times of war it is frequently essential in the national interests that decisions involving large expenditure should be taken and acted upon with rapidity. The delay incidental to official correspondence might, in such cases, have very serious and even disastrous consequences.

3. These difficulties have been diminished, although not entirely obviated, in the case of Naval expenditure by referring urgent questions arising out of the war to an Emergency Committee, to the Treasury representatives upon which My Lords have entrusted the power of sanctioning on Their behalf all urgent proposals which may appear to them to be proper to be adopted and which do not raise questions of policy of such importance as to require a formal reference to the Board. Their Lordships understand, however, that the departmental machinery of the War Office does not lend itself conveniently to this procedure, while in any case, the very much larger scale on which Army expenditure is taking place would necessitate frequent and prolonged sittings of the Committee (which must necessarily consist of responsible officers of high rank), to the serious prejudice of other business requiring their attention.

4. There appears, therefore, to be no alternative to entrusting the Army Council with very wide powers of incurring expenditure upon urgent services without previous reference to the Treasury.

5. Section 27 of the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act, 1866,(a) provides that "whenever the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall be required by the Treasury to ascertain whether the expenditure included or to be included in an appropriation account, or any portion of such expenditure is supported by the authority of the Treasury, the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall examine such expenditure with that object, and shall report to the Treasury any expenditure which may appear upon such examination to have been incurred without such authority; and if the Treasury should not thereupon see fit to

(a) 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39.

sanction such unauthorised expenditure, it shall be regarded as being not properly chargeable to a parliamentary grant, and shall be reported to the House of Commons in the manner hereinafter provided."

6. Apart from the requirements of special Acts, the necessity for Treasury sanction for any particular class of expenditure depends so far as the statute law is concerned on the directions given by Their Lordships under the above-quoted provision and it is open to the Treasury to exclude altogether any classes of expenditure from the category requiring Treasury sanction by not requiring the Comptroller and Auditor-General to satisfy himself that Treasury sanction has been given.

7. It has, however, been the general practice of the Treasury in the past to require Treasury sanction for all expenditure out of voted moneys, and exceptions have only been made in regard to particular categories of expenditure of a special character, with regard to which free discretion has been given to departments subject to the limits of amount specified in the estimates or special limits laid down by the Treasury. In cases not falling within these categories in which departments are bound for reasons of urgency to take action without previous Treasury sanction, covering sanction is given after the event whenever, upon the information furnished, the Treasury is satisfied as to the necessity for the action taken.

8. It is clear, however, that if the expedient of covering sanction has to be applied to any large percentage of the total expenditure on any service the discretion to give or withhold such sanction is in practice destroyed (since the effect of withholding is to exclude the charge from the Appropriation Account, and if such exclusion took place in regard to large amounts the whole machinery of public finance would be disorganised), and that the power of effective control by the Treasury over the service as a whole consequently disappears.

9. In these circumstances the expedient of meeting the difficulty by a general resort to the practice of covering sanction appears to my Lords to be undesirable, regard being had to the fact that such sanction would be reduced to a mere formality and would have the appearance of providing a safeguard which in practice would be non-existent.

10. My Lords have, accordingly, decided to waive for the time being the requirement of Treasury sanction to Army expenditure to the extent and in the manner set forth below.

11. As from the date of this minute until the 31st March next or until the conclusion of hostilities, should that first occur, (a) Treasury sanction will not be required for any expenditure from Army Votes which is certified by or under the authority of the Secretary of State for War as vitally necessary to the public interest and to have been incurred under such conditions of urgency that it could not be submitted to the Treasury for

(a) By Treasury Minute of March 29th, 1915, printed at p. 86 below, it was directed that these arrangements should hold good during the continuance of hostilities in the financial year 1915-6.

sanction before it was incurred, provided always that such exemption shall not extend to:—

- (a) Any expenditure for which Treasury sanction is necessary under specific statutory provision.
- (b) Any increases in military or civil establishments not being increases for the period of the war only.
- (c) Any increases in the personal remuneration or allowances paid to officers or men of the Army or persons employed by the Army Council under engagements lasting beyond, or likely to be continued beyond, the period of the war.
- (d) Any departures from general Civil Service rules or variations of general Civil Service rates of remuneration.
- (e) Non-effective payments and *ex gratia* payments of any kind (*e.g.*, pensions, gratuities, payments in excess of contract prices, &c.).
- (f) Expenditure for purchase of land.
- (g) Expenditure in respect of buildings or other works of a permanent or semi-permanent nature (*i.e.*, other than buildings or works of a purely temporary and emergency character designed for use during the war only).

12. Certificates given by or on behalf of the Secretary of State under this Minute shall be transmitted to the Comptroller and Auditor-General with the accounts in which the expenditure is included.

13. Any expenditure in respect of which such a certificate is given shall be reported by the Army Council with full explanations for the information of the Treasury as soon as may be.

14. No such certificate shall be issuable in respect of any expenditure for which Treasury sanction has already been asked and refused, or (without the consent of the Treasury) in respect of any expenditure for which Treasury sanction has been asked but not obtained at the time of issue.

15. It will, of course, be open to the Comptroller and Auditor-General to comment on the use of the special powers given to the Secretary of State for War by this Minute and to call the attention of the Treasury to any cases in which they may appear to be exceeded, and to report generally to Parliament upon the working of the arrangement.

16. In order to secure that the position of the Treasury should not be prejudiced in regard to the provision necessary to meet national expenditure, periodical forecasts of the total Army expenditure to the end of the financial year should be furnished at intervals of not less than one month, and before the certificate of the Secretary of State is given for any expenditure necessitating an excess on the last approved forecast reference should be made to the Treasury.

17. The operation of this Minute is limited in the first instance to the current financial year, at the end of which the question will be reconsidered in the light of the experience gained.

TREASURY MINUTE DATED MARCH 29, 1915, AS TO WAR DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE.

My Lords read again their Minute of 8th December last, relating to Treasury control of Army Expenditure.^(a)

By paragraph 11 of that Minute, the arrangements therein set forth were put in force until the 31st March, 1915, or until the conclusion of hostilities should that first occur.

My Lords are now pleased to direct that the same arrangements shall hold good during the continuance of hostilities in the financial year 1915-16.

TREASURY MINUTE DATED JANUARY 29, 1915, AS TO ADMIRALTY AND WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS FOR MUNITIONS OF WAR.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer states to the Board that he has had under consideration questions relating to Admiralty and War Office contracts for munitions of war, such as guns, small arms and ammunition.

Spending departments are themselves responsible for the contracts placed by them, and Treasury sanction is not ordinarily required for the terms of the contracts, which the Board of Admiralty and the Army Council have if necessary to defend. This general principle (which does not of course affect the requirement of Treasury sanction where contracts are of such magnitude as to affect the finance of the year), would also not in ordinary times cover the cases of contracts containing special financial provisions of an unusual character, such as specific capital advances to contractors for plant, &c. In such cases in peace time it would be expected that the spending department should communicate their proposals to the Treasury and obtain their sanction before placing orders with contractors. This class of case, however, rarely, if ever, arises in times of peace, and spending departments normally contract for military supplies on their own authority on terms which may be assumed to provide in the price payable the contractor's remuneration, including the return upon any special capital outlay which the contractor finds necessary in order to execute the order. In present circumstances, however, in view of the vast expansion and pressing urgency of the Government's demand for munitions of war, and in the existing abnormal market conditions, it is found necessary in many cases to place the Government orders on terms which, in addition to the cost of the supplies, provide specifically for assistance to the contractor in respect of the additional capital outlay involved. Such contracts would require Treasury sanction in times of peace, but in the present emergency it is not practicable or desirable to insist upon this requirement. In dealing with contractors for these vitally necessary supplies, rapidity in the conclusion of agreements is of paramount necessity. This would not be possible

(a) This Minute is printed at pp. 83-85 above.

if reference had continually to be made to a third party before a binding contract could be effected. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has therefore, throughout the War, directed that such contracts should be concluded by the Admiralty and the War Department without reference to the Treasury. The first interest of the taxpayer is that the supplies should be secured. With this object it may be to the public advantage to conclude contracts in the negotiation of which the prime necessity of securing expeditious and satisfactory delivery has been regarded as of more urgent importance than the actual terms of the bargain.

However, notwithstanding the inherent difficulties of the situation, he relies on the Board of Admiralty and the Army Council in the exercise of the great financial responsibility which thus rests in a special measure with them at the present time, to take every possible step to secure by negotiation, and, if necessary, by availing themselves of any special emergency powers conferred on them by Parliament, the most economical contract terms consistent with the requirements of the public service.

My Lords concur.

8. Income Tax of Officers.

ARMY ORDER XVI. OF AUGUST 27, 1915, AS TO ASSESSMENT FOR INCOME TAX.

To meet the convenience of the great majority of army officers the Board of Inland Revenue has decided to dispense with income tax relief claims in the case of the army (when not already made) during the period of the war. Incomes from army funds will be assessed on the basis of the assessment for 1914-15, with due regard to change in the rates of tax on amount of pay. Should any officer desire to claim relief on the basis of his present year's income, he will be at liberty to do so, and should secure a form of claim from his agent or paymaster.

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Gen. No.
3533

9. Insurance of Soldiers.(a)

ARMY ORDER XIV. OF AUGUST 26, 1915, AS TO NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

1. From 5th July, 1915 (the commencement of the current insurance half-year), stamps and cards will cease to be used for insurance contributions of soldiers, but all stamping outstanding for any period before that date will be completed.

93
1266

(a) See War Office Memoranda of October 31 and December 12, 1914 (printed at pp. 258-269 of Supplement No. 3) on the application of the National Insurance Acts to soldiers.

2. The procedure for recording the contributions after July, 1915, will be as follows:—

I.—Soldiers other than those serving with the Expeditionary Forces.

(a) The soldier's contribution ($1\frac{1}{2}d.$ for each week) will be recovered from him by a stoppage through the pay and mess book, Army Form N 1504.

(b) The deductions will be made by account periods, and one entry will be made in the appropriate column for each insured man, representing the contributions for each week on the Monday of which he is in the payment of the company.

(c) The total of the stoppages for contributions will be shown on the credit side of the summary (Form 2) under the head “(2) Health Insurance Contributions,” and, as the money is not actually paid by the company officer, a contra entry will be made on the Dr. side under “(3). Other items due to the public.” “National Health Insurance Commission.” The pay and mess book (Army Form N 1504) will be suitably amended when reprinted.

(d) It will not be necessary for company, &c., commanders to make any entry in Form 1 or the summary of the pay and mess book in respect of the portion of the Health Insurance contribution payable by the Army Council.

(e) In cases where a pay and mess book is not used, the stoppages for contributions will be dealt with similarly through the pay list.

(f) The paymaster will charge the total amount of the soldier's contributions, together with an equivalent sum representing the Army Council contribution, against the pay vote, and credit the “National Health Insurance Commission” in his monthly account. The paymaster will support the credit by a certificate that the amount credited to the National Health Insurance Commission represents the total contributions payable for all insured men dealt with under this section.

II.—Soldiers serving with the Expeditionary Forces.

(a) The insurance of soldiers serving with the Expeditionary Forces will continue to be dealt with by the paymaster, who will charge the amount of the contributions against each soldier's pay account.

(b) When a soldier proceeds to the Expeditionary Force, a note of the date to which recovery has been made through the pay and mess book will be made in his pay account, in order that the charge to the end of the half year may be correctly assessed. When he returns from the Expeditionary Force recovery for the broken period will be made in his pay account from the beginning of the half year up to the date from which deductions begin to be made in the pay and mess book (or pay list if there is no pay and mess book) of the unit to which he is attached for pay. In the case of a soldier becoming non-effective, recovery will be made in the month in which the soldier's pay account is

closed. In all other cases recovery will be made half-yearly at 30th June and 31st December.

(c) The totals of the amounts recovered from the soldiers, together with the Army Council's contribution, will be dealt with as in paragraph (2) (I) (f). The paymaster will also certify that the amount charged against the pay vote in respect of the soldiers' contributions has been recorded in the appropriate column of the men's accounts.

III.—General.

3. The above instructions will not apply to cases in which cards for the current insurance period have already been stamped, *e.g.*, for soldiers transferred or discharged. In such cases the adjustment for the period for which stamps have been affixed will be made as heretofore and the stamped cards (except in case of discharge) forwarded by the company, &c., officer to the regimental paymaster to enable him to check the value of the stamps with the corresponding charges in the pay and mess books. The cards will then be forwarded to the National Health Insurance Commission by the paymaster. In cases where the stamped cards have been handed to men on discharge, a note to that effect will be made opposite the men's names in the pay and mess book.

4. All unused insurance stamps of high values (3s. 3d. and 6s. 6d.) in possession of company, &c., officers will be returned to the cashier, who will give credit for the full value. Stamps for lower values may be exchanged for cash at any post office, but the value of the stamps exchanged at any one time must not exceed 1l.

5. All unstamped cards will be disposed of as directed in paragraph 602, Allowance Regulations. In the exceptional case where it is found, after the blank cards have been disposed of, that contributions due for any period before 5th July, 1915, have not been paid, the company, &c., commander should apply for a card specially to the Insurance Commissioners.

IV.—Recruits.

6. Officers commanding companies, &c., will take steps to insure that each recruit on first joining is furnished with a special postcard (Army Form O 1847), on which he should report his enlistment to the society of which he is a member, or if he is not a member of a society to the Insurance Commissioners, London, S.W.

Applications for supplies of Army Form O 1847 should be addressed to the Secretary, War Office. (C. 2, A.)

7. Any recruit specially enlisted for the period of the war in the New Armies, or any recruit in the Territorial Force, who was not insured before enlistment will be given an opportunity for exercising his option to remain uninsured (*see* Army Order 378 of 1914). If he elects to remain uninsured he should write across the front of the postcard (Army Form O 1847), "Not insured. Do not wish to be insured," add his signature and return the card to the company, &c., commander, who will send it to the Insurance Commissioners, London, S.W.

*Army Officers who are Prisoners of War.**V.—Discharge, desertion or death.*

8. *Discharge.*—In order to ensure that the soldier on discharge is in a position to claim the benefits to which he is entitled under the Insurance Act, it is necessary that he shall have documentary proof that contributions have been paid during his period of service. The stamped card formerly handed to him on discharge provided this evidence. As this will not be available in future a separate card has been designed (Army Form O 1845) showing briefly the period of his service and that insurance has been paid up to the date of discharge. These cards will be prepared by the paymaster dealing with the soldier's pay accounts in every case in which a man has been insured during service, and sent with the Army Form O 1809 to the officer carrying out the discharge, to be passed to the soldier with the discharge certificate (Army Form B 2079). A card will not be issued in the case of a man who was not insured before enlistment and has elected to remain uninsured during service.

9. *Death or desertion.*—Similar cards (Army Form O 1844) will be prepared by the paymaster directly the death or desertion of a soldier is notified, and forwarded to the Insurance Commissioners, London, S.W.

VI.—Exemptions.

10. Any exemption claimed under paragraph 7 of this Army Order or under regulations previously in force will be noted against the soldier's name in the pay and mess book (or pay list if there is no pay and mess book) of the company, &c., with which he is serving, if not forming part of an Expeditionary Force.

11. If the soldier is transferred the exemption will be noted on Army Form O 1809 or O 1809A, for the information of his new company, &c., commander.

12. In all cases the exemption will be conspicuously recorded in the soldier's ledger account (Army Form N 1507 or Army Form W 3085).

10. Prisoners of War.

ARMY ORDER II. OF MAY 5TH, 1915, AS TO OFFICERS WHO ARE PRISONERS OF WAR, OR WHO ARE INTERNED OR REPORTED MISSING.—CONDITIONS OF ISSUE OF GUARDS', ENGINEER, ARMAMENT, CORPS, FLYING, COMMAND, ADDITIONAL (INCLUDING THAT FOR ADJUTANTS) AND EXTRA PAY.

With reference to Army Order 425 of 1914, it is notified for general information that engineer, armament and corps pay will continue to be credited to officers who are prisoners of war, or who are interned or reported missing, during the whole period for which regimental pay is issuable, irrespective of whether this period exceeds the 61 or 91 days for which the continuance of such pay is normally admissible for officers when not employed on the duties of their corps. Guards' pay will be similarly issued during the whole period for which regimental pay is issuable.

Flying pay will continue to be credited for the period for which regimental pay is issuable to officers of the Royal Flying Corps who were drawing flying pay continuously at the 8s. rate on the date on which they became prisoners of war, or were interned or reported missing. In the case of those officers who were not drawing flying pay continuously or were drawing it at a lower rate than 8s. no issue will be made while they are prisoners, or are interned or reported missing.

Command pay and the additional pay of adjutants and all extra and additional pay granted for the performance of specific duties will cease to be issuable to officers from the date on which they become prisoners of war, or are interned or reported missing.

11. Rank of Officers.

ROYAL WARRANT, DATED MAY 11, 1915, AS TO RANK OF OFFICERS.(a)

George R.I.

Whereas We deem it expedient to provide for the manner in which officers holding temporary rank shall take rank with other officers in Our Regular Army, Our Special Reserve and Our Territorial Force;

100
<u>Infantry</u>
1791

Our Will and Pleasure is that, during the present period of embodiment, officers holding temporary rank below that of colonel shall be regarded as holding temporary commissions in such rank and shall take precedence according to the date of such temporary rank, in accordance with the provisions of Our Warrant of the 19th day of December, 1914.

This Our Warrant shall take effect from the 5th August, 1914.

The Warrant of His late Majesty, dated 1st April, 1910, as amended by subsequent Warrants, contained in the King's Regulations and Orders for the Army, shall be amended accordingly.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 11th day of May, 1915, in the 6th year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

Kitchener.

ROYAL WARRANT, DATED JULY 2, 1915, AS TO TEMPORARY RANK OF OFFICERS COUNTING FOR WIDOW'S PENSIONS, &c.(b)

George R.I.

Whereas We deem it expedient that temporary rank conferred upon an officer shall count during the present war for widow's pensions and certain other non-effective emoluments in the same manner as if it were permanent rank;

22
<u>Widows</u>
639

(a) This Royal Warrant was issued as Army Order V. of May 12th, 1915.

(b) This Royal Warrant was issued as Army Order III. of July 12th, 1915.

*Separation and other Allowances for Wives and Families
and Dependants.*

Our Will and Pleasure is that if, during the present war, an officer dies, or is wounded or injured, while holding temporary rank, any resulting grant of pension and gratuity to his widow and children or other dependants, of wound pension and gratuity, and of half-pay or retired pay awarded in consequence of medical unfitness caused by the wound or injury, may be made at the rate appropriate to the temporary instead of the permanent rank.

It is Our further Will and Pleasure that these provisions shall be extended to the case of officers granted temporary promotion retrospectively with dates anterior to that of this Our Warrant.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 2nd day of July,
1915, in the 6th year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
Kitchener.

**ARMY ORDER XIII. OF AUGUST 25TH, 1915, AS TO OFFICERS
FROM RESERVE BATTALIONS OF NEW ARMIES AS REIN-
FORCEMENTS.**

112
Gen. No.
3070

Officers detailed from Reserve battalions of the New Armies as reinforcements for Regular or Territorial battalions, or for units of Overseas Contingents, will be gazetted to Regular units of their regiments, as holding temporary commissions, and their names will be shown in the Monthly Army List in these units, according to the precedence conferred by their temporary commissions.

They will, if recommended, be eligible for promotion *pari passu* with officers of Regular battalions.

**12. Separation and other Allowances for Wives and
Families and Dependants.**

**ARMY ORDER XIV. OF MAY 23RD, 1915, AS TO FAMILY ALLOWANCE
FOR SOLDIERS LIVING AT THEIR OWN HOMES IN THE UNITED
KINGDOM.**

46
497

1. It has been decided to introduce an allowance to be known as "family allowance," to be issued, under the circumstances and conditions described below, to married soldiers living with their families in the United Kingdom. The allowance will be issuable as from 3rd May, 1915, and will have effect for the period of the war only. When issuable, it takes the place of all other allowances (lodging, fuel and light, ration and separation allowance).

2. So long as the existing rates of the other allowances remain unaltered, the weekly rate of the family allowance will be as follows:—

(a) *When the soldier lives and messes at his own home.*

The soldier will draw the following consolidated family allowance in respect of himself and family:—

	Class 15.	Class 16.	Class 17 and 18.	Class 19.	Class 20.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Soldier with wife only ...	28 7 winter. 26 3 summer. 29 2	25 8 winter. 23 11 summer. 28 2	21 7 winter. 21 0 summer. 22 8	20 5 winter. 19 10 summer. 21 2	20 5 winter. 19 10 summer. 21 0
Soldier with wife and 1 child ...	32 8	31 8	26 2	24 8	24 6
Soldier with wife and 2 children	34 8	33 8	28 2	26 8	26 6
Soldier with wife and 3 children	36 8	35 8	30 2	28 8	28 6
Soldier with wife and 4 children					

For each additional child, 2s.

(b) *When the soldier, although living at his own home, necessarily messes away from his own home on duty.*

The soldier will himself be rationed in kind, or will draw the usual ration allowance (now 1s. 9d. a day), and in respect of his family he will draw family allowance at the rates shown for separation allowance (*without* allotment) in Table (a), published with Army Order 100 of 1915.

(c) *When the soldier and his family are in public quarters.*

A family allowance will be issued in respect of any children of the soldier at the uniform rates of 5s. for the first child, 3s. 6d. for the second child, and 2s. for each additional child.

3. Family allowance will be subject to the conditions for the issue of separation allowance so far as these are applicable, *e.g.*, the allowance for children when they exceed the age of 16 will be admissible under the conditions prescribed in Army Order 100 of 1915. Similarly, the family allowance will be increased by the amount of the usual London allowance, when that is otherwise issuable.

4. Family allowance will be paid to the soldier himself, and will be payable on each weekly pay day in arrear.

5. It will be charged in the paymasters' accounts to Vote 7, A. 2. Charges on Army Form O 1762A will be dealt with as laid down in paragraph 5 of Army Order 437 of 1914.

6. The issue of family allowance will continue at the rates in paragraph 2 (b) above, when the soldier is admitted to hospital, and should be remitted to the wife by regimental arrangement with the usual allotment of pay appropriate to the soldier's rank. Such remittances will be charged against the soldier in the pay and mess book as a "casual payment."

advising the Commanding Officer when any child attains the age of sixteen.

11. Supplementary rolls will be rendered for any men who become entitled to family allowance after the original rolls have been compiled.

12. In the case of soldiers who die while serving, family allowance, at the usual rates of separation allowance *with* allotment, will be continued for 26 weeks to the wife under the conditions for the continuance of separation allowance in Army Order 12 of 1915.(a) In such cases the officer commanding will notify the paymaster of the last issues made, and the paymaster will then issue the allowance by means of a postal draft book in the usual way. In the case of soldiers of the Territorial Force the paymaster will request the secretary of the Territorial Force County Association to make the issue.

13. Further instructions will be issued as to the deductions to be made in respect of family allowance from the civil pay of civil servants and Government employees serving in the Army.

14. Family allowance will not be issuable to soldiers for periods of civil employment under special Army Order IX. of 14th May, 1915.(b)

15. This Order will not affect the issue of the consolidated allowance of 2s. in the case of widowers with children, or men with dependants drawing separation allowance under paragraph 2 (a) of Army Order 440 of 1914.

ARMY ORDER XXII. OF MAY 31ST, 1915, AS TO TIME LIMIT FOR APPLICATIONS FOR SEPARATION ALLOWANCE FOR SOLDIERS' DEPENDANTS.

1. For the future, to secure consideration of applications for separation allowance for their dependants, soldiers must make application to their commanding officer (on Army Form O 1838) within one calendar month from the date of their enlistment.

2. In cases in which a soldier dies before the above period has elapsed and no application has been made by him, claims can only be considered when it is shown that the soldier was prevented by circumstances beyond his own control from making the application, and if the dependant applies within a month after the date of the soldier's enlistment.

3. In the case of soldiers serving on or before the date of this Order, claims will be considered if an application has been received not later than 30th June, 1915—

(a) by the commanding officer from the soldier (on Army Form O 1838) if the soldier is serving at home.

(a) Printed at pp. 284-289 of Supplement No. 3.

(b) Printed at p. 80 above.

(b) by the paymaster (or secretary, Territorial Force Association) from the dependant (on Army Form O 1839A) if the soldier is serving abroad. (In these cases decision on the claim will be deferred until reference has been made to the soldier.)

4. In cases in which the soldier has died before the date of this Order application must be made not later than 30th June, 1915.

5. Commanding officers will take steps to ensure that the contents of this Order are carefully explained to all non-commissioned officers and men under their command, and that newly-enlisted men are informed, as soon as possible after joining, of the procedure necessary in order to obtain separation allowance for their dependants.

ARMY ORDER XI. OF AUGUST 25TH, 1915, AS TO SEPARATION ALLOWANCES AND ALLOTMENTS.

I.—Payment of allotment offered by the soldier, pending investigation of dependant's claim.

46
742

1. In order to mitigate hardship which may be involved by reason of the time necessarily occupied in the investigation of dependant's claims by the Old Age Pension authorities, it has been decided to issue, while the investigation is proceeding, the allotment offered by the soldier on Army Form O 1838.

2. On receipt of Army Form O 1838, the paymaster^(a) will at once issue a postal draft book for the amount of the allotment, explaining to the dependant that the payment is one of allotment only, and that Government allowance cannot be issued until Army Form O 1839 has been completed and the claim has been investigated. (A form for this notification will be issued in due course.)

3. When the investigation of the claim has been completed and a weekly rate of allowance assessed, the paymaster will—

(a) Notify the County Secretary of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, on Army Form W 3166, that he is about to issue arrears of Government allowance in order that a statement of sums (if any) advanced may be furnished.

(b) On receipt of a reply to the notification referred to at (a), issue an Army Money Order for the amount of any arrears that may be due.

(c) Recall the postal draft book which was issued for payment of allotment, and on its receipt issue a new postal draft book for the total weekly allowance (including excess allotment, if any) admissible, taking care to secure that there is no break in the continuity of payment. (As regards stoppages from weekly payment of sums advanced by relief committees, *see* Part II. of this Army Order).

(a) Paymaster in this Army Order means the Regimental Paymaster, or Secretary, Territorial Force County Association, who pays separation allowance to the families of the unit.

4. If the dependant's claim is not established the paymaster will at once notify the County Secretary of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association on Army Form W 3167.

II.—*Advances by local relief committees (Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, &c.) on account of separation allowances and allotments of pay.*

5. The Committee of the National Relief Fund have intimated that if for any reason the sums advanced to wives and other dependants cannot be recovered from accrued arrears, it is their wish that recovery should be effected by small stoppages from the weekly payments.

Advances to wives.

6. In the case of advances to wives, Army Form W 3020 will continue to be forwarded to the paymaster on the day that the advance is made.

7. If the whole amount advanced cannot be recovered from arrears, recovery of any balance will be effected at the rate of 15 per cent. of the normal weekly allowance for Class 20, and 25 per cent. for higher ranks.

Advances to dependants other than wives.

8. In the case of advances to dependants other than wives, Army Form W 3020 will be retained by the local relief committee until Army Form W 3166 is received from the paymaster (see paragraph 3 (a) of Part I. of this Army Order).

9. If the whole amount advanced cannot be recovered from arrears, recovery of any balance will be effected at the rate of 15 per cent. of the normal weekly allowance.

10. No payment of arrears will, after receipt of this Army Order, be made to a dependant until Army Form W 3166 has been sent to and returned by the local relief committee.

General.

11. Where stoppages are made from weekly payments, the paymaster will refund the amount to the local relief committee concerned when the whole sum has been recovered.

12. If, through a casualty to the soldier or to the wife or other dependant, separation allowance ceases to be issuable before recovery of the full sum advanced has been completed, the paymaster will refund to the local relief committee the amount actually recovered and explain why the balance cannot be recovered.

13. The paymaster will record in the separation allowance pay list the amount advanced and the amount recovered and refunded.

14. A first supply of Army Forms W 3166 and W 3167 will shortly be sent to paymasters. Further supplies should be indented for as required.

13. Transfer to another Corps.

ROYAL WARRANT DATED MAY 21, 1915, AS TO SOLDIERS TRANSFERRED FROM ONE CORPS TO ANOTHER—PAY AND ALLOWANCES.^(a)

George R.I.

30
Gen. No.
5142

Whereas We deem it expedient to provide for the pay and allowances of soldiers of Our Regular Army and Special Reserve who may be transferred to another corps from the corps for which they enlisted, or in which they are now serving;

Our Will and Pleasure is that a soldier so transferred shall, notwithstanding his transfer, retain while serving in the rank in which he was transferred, the rates of pay and allowances of which he was in receipt in that rank in his former corps, unless the emoluments of his rank in the corps to which he is transferred are more advantageous, in which case he shall be eligible for those emoluments.

On promotion to a higher rank or appointment he shall be eligible for the emoluments appropriate to that rank or appointment in his new corps, if more advantageous than those of which he was in receipt immediately prior to his transfer.

It is Our further Will and Pleasure that the above conditions shall apply also to officers and soldiers of Our Territorial Force who have voluntarily entered into an undertaking to serve in the Territorial Force during the period of the present embodiment in any corps or any unit of a corps to which they may be transferred or drafted with a view to service overseas.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 21st day of May, 1915, in the 6th year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
Kitchener.

14. War Loan.

ARMY ORDER II. OF JULY 6TH, 1915, AS TO WAR LOAN, 1925-1945.—EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

36
Gen. No.
1320

1. In the event of any soldiers serving with any of the Expeditionary Forces wishing to avail themselves of the advantages attaching to investment of their savings in the War Loan, it will be necessary that applications to the General Post Office for stock should be made through squadron or company, &c., officers. A Post Office leaflet on the subject is being distributed to the troops.

^(a) This Royal Warrant was issued with Army Order XV. of May 25th, 1915.

2. Soldiers applying for War Loan stock in this way will receive as favourable terms in all respects as subscribers of large amounts through the Bank of England, and will be entitled to the same privileges as subscribers through the Bank of England as regards future loans and conversion of existing Government stocks.

3. *Facilities for investment of 5l. or more.*—If the soldier's pay is in credit to the extent of 5l. or more, he can invest in War Loan 5l. or any multiple of 5l., a discount of 8d. in each 5l. being allowed. That is to say, he can obtain 5l. of stock for 4l. 19s. 4d. A full half-year's dividend at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum will be payable on 1st December, 1915, and on 1st June and 1st December in each succeeding year. His Majesty's Government reserve the right to close the lists for investment by this method at any time.

4. *Facilities for the investment of smaller amounts.*—In precisely the same way the soldier may invest by instalments of 5s., 10s. and 20s. When the total reaches 5l. a "Stock Certificate" in the War Loan will be issued. Until that time the amount invested will stand recorded at the General Post Office.

Interest on the amount invested will be payable at the rate of 1d. per £ ($\frac{1}{4}$ d. for 5s.) for each complete month from the date of investment up to 1st December, 1915, together with a bonus of 1s. for each 5l. completed. On the 1st June and 1st December in each subsequent year a half-yearly dividend at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum will be payable, as in the case of stock purchased under paragraph 3.

The conditions of the payment of interest for purchases after 30th November, 1915, will be announced later.

5. *Procedure of investment.*—The procedure will be as follows:—

- (a) The soldier will apply through his squadron or company, &c., officer on A.F. W. 3143, stating the amount which he wishes to invest.
- (b) The officer will satisfy himself that the balance due to the soldier is sufficient to cover the amount to be invested, and will record the amount in sterling in the soldiers A.B. 64, as "War Loan."
- (c) He will prepare a list of the amounts applied for on A.F. W. 3144, and transmit it direct to the Regimental Paymaster at home.
- (d) He will forward the soldiers' original applications duly certified, to the Comptroller and Accountant-General, General Post Office, London.
- (e) The regimental Paymaster on receiving the lists on A.F. W. 3144 will (i) charge the amounts against the pay accounts of the soldiers concerned; (ii) credit Postmaster-General "War Loan" Account; (iii) on receipt of the claim for the amounts from the General Post Office, he will check the details and adjust any discrepancies with the Post Office.
- (f) In the event of the death of a soldier who has subscribed to the War Loan the paymaster will notify the Savings

Bank Department, General Post Office, London, when the disposal of the sum subscribed will be dealt with by the General Post Office. It will not be included in A.F. O. 1815.

6. The war stock certificates for the amount invested will be retained, for safety, in the custody of the General Post Office while the soldier continues to serve with the Expeditionary Force, and on his return home they will be sent to him on application being made, with the dividend, if any, then due, or, in the case of purchase by instalment, any interest and bonus due.

7. The General Post Office will send an acknowledgement of the amount invested to each applicant in cases where the amount is 5*l.* or more.

Men at Home.

8. Soldiers sick in hospital at home may similarly apply on A.F. W. 3145 to invest. The applications which should be in duplicate will be forwarded to the Regimental Paymaster by the Medical Officer. The Paymaster will charge the soldier's account and credit the Postmaster-General "War Loan" Account as directed in paragraph 5. The charge to pay and the credit to the Postmaster-General will be supported by one copy of the application; the other copy duly certified will be forwarded to the Comptroller and Accountant-General, General Post Office.

9. All other soldiers serving at home should apply direct to the local Post Office.

Men in Colonies.

10. The question of arrangements for purchases of War Loan by soldiers in the Colonies is under consideration and further instructions will be issued.

15. Widows' and Children's Pensions.(a)

ROYAL WARRANT, DATED MAY 21, 1915, AS TO PENSIONS FOR
WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS.(b)

George R.I.

7
Rels.
4312

Whereas We deem it expedient to make further provision for the pensions of widows and children of British warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men whose deaths result from the present war;

Our Will and Pleasure is that—

1. The widows and children of such warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men may be granted pensions at the following rates, in lieu of the special rates laid down in Article 788 of

(a) As to Temporary Rank of Officers counting for Widows' Pensions, see Royal Warrant of July 2nd, 1915, printed at p. 91 above.

(b) This Royal Warrant was issued with Army Order XVII. of May 25th, 1915.

Our Warrant of the 1st December, 1914, for the Pay, Appointment, Promotion, and Non-effective Pay of Our Army, and of the rates laid down in Article 1248:—

	Under age 35.	Age 35. but under 45.	Age 45 or over.
	Yearly. £36	Yearly. £42	Yearly. £48
Warrant officer, Class I.	Weekly. s. d.	Weekly. s. d.	Weekly. s. d.
Warrant officer, Class II., or N.C.O., Class I. ...	12 0	14 6	17 0
N.C.O., Class II.	11 6	14 0	16 6
„ Class III.	11 0	13 6	16 0
„ Class IV.	10 6	13 0	15 6
Private, &c., Class V.	10 0	12 6	15 0

Pensions to children (including those born before wedlock) may be granted as follows:—

5s. a week for the first child, 3s. 6d. a week for the second child, and 2s. a week for each child beyond two.

2. In the event of the children being motherless, or if the mother has forfeited her pension through misconduct and the children are removed from her control, a pension of 5s. a week may be granted to each child.

3. The widow of a non-commissioned officer or man may be granted on re-marriage a gratuity equal to two years' pension, payable either in one sum or in instalments at the discretion of Our Army Council.

4. The payment of pensions to children may in all cases be continued to the age of 16, and may be continued above that age on the recommendation of the Local Education authority in the cases of apprentices receiving not more than nominal wages or of children being educated at secondary schools, technical schools or universities.

5. The rates of pension provided in this Our Warrant shall come into force as from the 1st March, 1915.

6. Existing regulations relative to pensions for the widows and children of warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, shall, so far as they are not affected by this Our Warrant, remain in force.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 21st day of May, 1915, in the 6th year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

Kitchener.

*Exercise of Electoral Franchise by Canadian Soldiers on
Active Service.*

BLOCKADE.

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF BLOCKADE OF THE COAST OF ASIA
MINOR, INCLUDING ENTRANCE TO DARDANELLES.(a)

Foreign Office, June 1, 1915.

His Majesty's Government have decided to declare a blockade of the coast of Asia Minor, commencing at noon on June 2nd. The area of the blockade will extend from Latitude $37^{\circ} 35' N.$ to Latitude $40^{\circ} 5' N.$, and will include the entrance to the Dardanelles. Seventy-two hours' grace from the moment of the commencement of the blockade will be given for the departure of neutral vessels from the blockaded area.

CANADA.

PROCLAMATION, DATED MAY 5, 1915, DECLARING THAT SECTIONS 2 AND 3 OF AN ACT PASSED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ENABLE CANADIAN SOLDIERS ON ACTIVE MILITARY SERVICE DURING THE PRESENT WAR TO EXERCISE THEIR ELECTORAL FRANCHISE," ARE TO BE IN FORCE.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation declaring that Sections 2 and 3 of an Act passed by the Parliament of Canada entitled "An Act to enable Canadian Soldiers on Active Military Service during the present War to exercise their Electoral Franchise," are to be in force.(b)

George R.I.

Whereas an Act has been passed by the Parliament of Canada entitled "An Act to enable Canadian Soldiers on active military service during the present war to exercise their electoral franchise":

And whereas by sections 2 and 3 of the said Act provision is made for the supply and distribution of ballot-papers to persons serving in the military forces of Canada in the present war and for the marking thereof by such persons and the return thereof by officers serving in the said forces to the returning officer of the electoral district in Canada wherein an election is to be held, and for counting and recording such ballot-papers and otherwise dealing with them in the same manner as other ballot-papers used at such elections, and generally for the duties to be performed by officers of the military forces of Canada in connection with such distribution marking and return of ballot-papers as aforesaid:

(a) This Notification was published in the "London Gazette" of June 4th, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of June 8th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of June 8th, 1915.

(b) This Proclamation was published in the "London Gazette" of May 14th, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of May 18th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of May 18th, 1915.

And whereas by section 4 of the said Act it is provided that sections 2 and 3 of the Act shall not come into force until a Proclamation by His Majesty the King in Council declaring them to be in force shall be published in the Canada Gazette: (a)

And whereas it is expedient to make such Proclamation as aforesaid:

Now, therefore, We are pleased, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to proclaim, and do hereby proclaim, that sections 2 and 3 of the above-recited Act are in force.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

ORDER OF COUNCIL ALLOWING BYE-LAW OF THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS REMITTING SUBSCRIPTION OF CERTAIN MEMBERS ENGAGED IN WAR SERVICE. (b)

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 8th day of June, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales did, in accordance with the provisions of the 23rd Articles of the Charter of Incorporation of the said Institute, by Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of the said Institute, held on the 5th day of May, 1915, and confirmed at a subsequent Special General Meeting of the said Institute, held on the 31st day of May, 1915, make a new Bye-law, numbered 46A, the said Bye-law to come into operation and take effect so soon as it should be allowed by the Lords of the Council:

And whereas by the 26th Articles of the said Charter of Incorporation it is provided that Bye-laws made by the said Institute shall not have effect until they have been submitted to and allowed by the Lords of the Council:

And whereas the said new Bye-law so made by the said Institute as aforesaid has been submitted to the Lords of the Council:

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said new Bye-law (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) into consideration, are pleased to allow the same.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) This Proclamation was published in the (Extra) Canada Gazette of May 8th, 1915.

(b) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of June 18th, 1915.

BYE-LAW referred to in the foregoing Order of Council.

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Bye-law 46A.

"46A.—An annual subscription shall not be payable by any Member not in practice who has served or is serving in His Majesty's Forces during the war in any year before the last day of July in that year, and who shall give proof of such service to the satisfaction of the Council; provided, that where any Member who is entitled to exemption under this Bye-law has paid the Annual Subscription for the year in respect of which he is hereby entitled to such exemption, he shall be entitled to have such money refunded on application made in writing to the Secretary on or before the last day of September in that year."

CONTRABAND OF WAR.^(a)

PROCLAMATION, DATED MAY 27, 1915, MAKING CERTAIN FURTHER ADDITIONS TO AND AMENDMENTS IN THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.^(b)

1915. No. 507.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation making certain further Additions to and Amendments in the List of Articles to be treated as Contraband of War.

George R.I.

Whereas on the twenty-third day of December, 1914, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation^(c) specifying the articles which

(a) (i) RUSSIAN DECREES RELATING TO CONTRABAND OF WAR.—The following Notification was published in the "London Gazette" of May 11th, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of May 14th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of May 14th, 1915:—

Foreign Office.

May 8, 1915.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Ambassador at Petrograd the following memorandum, prepared by the Commercial Attaché to His Majesty's Embassy:—

The official "Bulletin of Laws" of Petrograd of December 14th/27th, publishes an Imperial Decree, dated December 8th/21st, 1914, revising

(b) This Proclamation was published in the "London Gazette" of May 27th, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of May 25th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of May 28th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of May 28th, 1915.

(c) Printed at pp. 302-304 of Supplement No. 3.

it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until We did give further public notice; and

Whereas on the eleventh day of March, 1915,(a) We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date make certain additions to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war; and

Whereas it is expedient to make certain further additions to and amendments in the said list:

Now, therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the war,

(a) Printed at p. 305 of Supplement No. 3.

Footnote (a) to p. 104—continued.

sections 1 to 5 of the Decree of September 1st/14th, 1914, concerning the application of the regulations of naval warfare, as drawn up at the London Naval Conference of 1908-1909.* These sections 1 to 5, now revised as below, are the whole of the Decree of September 1st/14th, 1914, with the exception of the enclosure to the same, which consists of the Naval War Regulations drawn up by the said Conference. By the above-mentioned Decree of December 8th/21st, 1914, sections 1 to 5 of the Decree of September 1st/14th are replaced by the following:—

Section 1.

Absolute and Conditional Contraband.

(Here follow, with 26 and 15 headings respectively, two lists of articles to be treated as absolute and conditional contraband respectively. These lists are identical in all respects with those given in Schedules 1 and 2 of the King's Proclamation of October 29th, 1914.)†

Section 2.

A neutral vessel, whose papers indicate a neutral destination, but which, in spite of the destination apparent from its papers, proceeds to an enemy port, shall be subject to seizure and confiscation, if met with before the close of its next voyage.

Section 3.

The destination, referred to in section 33 of the Naval Warfare Regulations drawn up by the London Conference, shall be supposed proved, in addition to the cases enumerated in section 34 of the said regulations, also when the goods are directed to an agent of an enemy country or for him.

Section 4.

In deviation from section 35 of the regulations drawn up by the London Conference, articles of conditional contraband shall be subject to seizure on a vessel proceeding to a neutral port, if the goods are being sent "to order," or if the ship's papers do not indicate the receiver of the goods, or if they indicate a receiver in enemy territory or in territory occupied by the enemy.

In the cases referred to in this present section the obligation of proving that the destination of the goods was allowed, lies on the owner of the goods.

* See the heading "DECLARATION OF LONDON" at p. 120 below.

† Printed at pp. 52-54 of Supplement No. 2.

or until We do give further public notice, the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamations aforementioned:—

Toluol, and mixtures of toluol, whether derived from coal-tar, petroleum, or any other source;

Footnote (a) to p. 104—continued.

Section 5.

If the Russian Government is convinced that an enemy Government is obtaining provisions for its armed forces from any neutral country whatever or through it, the Minister of Marine, in agreement with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is authorised to take the necessary steps that section 35 shall not be applied to vessels proceeding to ports of this country.

Dispositions in this connection must be published in the "Bulletin of Laws," and will remain in force till repealed. While this remains in force a vessel carrying conditional contraband to ports of the said country shall not be free from seizure.

The following notification was published in the "London Gazette" of June 25th, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of June 29th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of June 29th, 1915.

*Foreign Office,
June 22, 1915.*

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Ambassador at Petrograd the following Memorandum, prepared by the Commercial Attaché to His Majesty's Embassy, in continuation of the Memorandum which appeared in the London Gazette of Tuesday, May 11th last*:—

The official "Bulletin of Laws" of May 19th/June 1st publishes an Imperial Decree of May 10th/23rd, revising the contraband list annexed to the Imperial Decree of December 8th/21st, 1914. In the Russian absolute contraband list, as now revised, Nos. 1 to 29 are exactly identical with Nos. 1 to 29 of the absolute contraband list given in the King's Proclamation of December 23rd, 1914,† with the exception that No. 28 in the Russian list is so worded: "Mineral oils, benzine and other liquid fuel for internal combustion engines, except lubricating oils"; while the same number of the English list is worded as follows: "Mineral oils and motor spirit, except lubricating oils."

Nos. 30 to 37 of the New Russian list are exactly identical with the additional list of absolute contraband in the King's Proclamation of March 11th, 1915.‡

With the slight exceptions mentioned below, the Russian conditional contraband list, as now revised, is exactly identical with the list in Schedule II. of the King's Proclamation of December 23rd, 1914,† and with the supplementary list of conditional contraband in the King's Proclamation of March 11th, 1915,‡ including the explanation as to the meaning of "foodstuffs" and "feeding-stuffs for animals." The exceptions are:—

No. 8 of the Russian list is thus worded: "Fuel, other than mineral oils, benzine, and other liquid fuel for internal combustion engines"; whereas No. 8 of the English list in the King's Proclamation of December 23rd, 1914,† is worded: "Fuel, other than mineral oils. Lubricants."

No. 12 (Hides of all kinds, &c.) in the conditional contraband list in the King's Proclamation of December 23rd, 1914,† is not given in the Russian conditional contraband list at all, as now revised, possibly because these articles (hides, skins and leather) are in the King's Proclamation of March 11th, 1915,‡ placed in the absolute contraband list, and are so placed in the Russian list, now revised.

* Printed as footnote to pp. 104, 105 above.

† Printed at pp. 302-304 of Supplement No. 8.

‡ Printed at pp. 305, 306 of Supplement No. 8.

Lathes and other machines or machine-tools capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war;
Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on

Footnote (a) to p. 104—continued.

(ii.) **ITALIAN DECREE RELATING TO CONTRABAND OF WAR.**—The following Notification was published in the "London Gazette" of July 6th, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of July 9th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of July 9th, 1915:—

*Foreign Office,
July 5, 1915.*

His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Ambassador in Rome the following translation of a Royal Decree, dated June 3rd last, and published in the Italian Official Gazette of June 17th*:

ARTICLE I.

The following objects and materials are considered as absolute contraband*:

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.
2. Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.
3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
4. Ingredients of explosives, viz., nitric acid, sulphuric acid, glycerine, acetone, calcium acetate, and all other metallic acetates, sulphur, potassium nitrate, the fractions of the distillation products of coal-tar between benzol and cresol inclusive, aniline, methylaniline, ammonium perchlorate, ammonium nitrate, cyanamide, potassium chlorate, calcium nitrate and mercury.
5. Resinous products, camphor and turpentine (oil and spirit).
6. Gun-mountings, limber boxes, limbers, baggage waggons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.
7. Range-finders and their distinctive component parts.
8. All kinds of clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
9. Saddle, draught and pack animals suitable for use in war.
10. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
11. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.
12. Armour plates.
13. Ferro alloys, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, ferro-chrome.
14. The following metals: Tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hæmatite, pig-iron, manganese.
15. The following ores: Wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, hæmatite iron ore, zinc ore, lead ore, bauxite.
16. Aluminium, alumina and salts of aluminium.
17. Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.
18. Copper, unwrought and part wrought, and copper wire.
19. Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.
20. Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
21. Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
22. Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
23. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.

* In this Italian absolute contraband list Nos. 1 to 29 correspond to Nos. 1 to 29 of the absolute contraband list given in the King's Proclamation of December 23rd, 1914 (printed at pp. 302-304 of Supplement No. 3) whilst Nos. 30 to 37 correspond to the additional list of absolute contraband in the King's Proclamation of March 11th, 1915 (printed at pp. 305, 306 of Supplement No. 3).

Additional Articles to be treated as Contraband of War.

a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans.

And We do hereby further declare that item 4 of Schedule I. of Our Royal Proclamation of the twenty-third day of December

Footnote (a) to p. 104—continued.

24. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.
25. Pneumatic tyres and covers, for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles and materials specially adapted for use in the manufacture or repairs of tyres.
26. Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber.
27. Iron pyrites.
28. Mineral oils and motor spirit (mineral oils, raw and distilled, petrol, benzine, naphtha and spirits in general which may be used for motors).
29. Apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or war material for use on land or sea.
30. Wool, raw, combed or carded, wool fibre, combed or carded, wool waste.
31. Tin, chloride of tin and tin ore.
32. Castor oil.
33. Paraffin wax.
34. Copper iodide.
35. Lubricants.
36. Skins of every sort, raw or tanned, cow, ox, buffalo, calf, horse, pig, sheep, goat or deer; leather adapted for saddlery, harness, boots or military accoutrements.
37. Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound; ammonia liquor, urea, aniline, and their compounds.

ARTICLE II.

The following articles and materials are considered articles of conditional contraband* :—

1. Foodstuffs.
2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.
3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.
4. Gold and silver coin or bullion; paper money.
5. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.
6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.
7. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock; and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.
8. Fuel, other than mineral oils.
9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.
10. Horse-shoes and shoeing materials.
11. Harness and saddlery.
12. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.
13. Materials of all sorts used in tanning, including tannin and other extracts suitable for the industry.

ARTICLE III.

The present decree will take effect from to-day.

* The Italian conditional contraband lists corresponds with Schedule II. of the King's Proclamation of December 23rd, 1914, with the additions made by the King's Proclamation of March 11th, 1915. Both Proclamations are printed at pp. 302-306 of Supplement No. 3.

aforementioned shall be amended as from this date by the omission of the words "and all other metallic acetates" after the words "calcium acetate."

And We do hereby further declare that in Our Royal Proclamation of the eleventh day of March^(a) aforementioned the word "other than linseed oil" shall be deleted and that the following article will as from this date be treated as conditional contraband:—

Linseed oil.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

PROCLAMATION, DATED AUGUST 20, 1915, SPECIFYING VARIOUS FORMS OF COTTON TO BE TREATED AS ABSOLUTELY CONTRABAND.^(b)

1915. No. 801.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation adding to the List of Articles to be treated as Contraband of War.

George, R.I.

Whereas on the 23rd day of December 1914,^(c) We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until We did give further notice; and

Whereas on the 11th day of March^(d) and on the 27th day of May, 1915,^(e) We did, by Our Royal Proclamations of those dates, make certain additions to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war; and

Whereas it is expedient to make certain further additions to the said lists:

Now, therefore, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice, the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamations aforementioned:—

Raw cotton, cotton linters, cotton waste, and cotton yarns.

(a) Printed at p. 305 of Supplement No. 3.

(b) This Proclamation was published in the London Gazette of August 21st, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of August 20th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of August 24th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of August 24th, 1915.

(c) Printed at pp. 302-304 of Supplement No. 3.

(d) Printed at p. 305 of Supplement No. 3.

(e) Printed at pp. 104-109 above.

County Court Rules (England) as to Applications for Certificates under s. 115 (4) of Army Act, and Naval Billeting, &c., Act, 1914.

And We do hereby further declare that this Our Royal Proclamation shall take effect from the date of its publication in the London Gazette.(a)

Given at Our Court at the Royal Pavilion, Aldershot Camp, this Twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

COUNTY COURT, ENGLAND. Procedure.

COUNTY COURT RULE, DATED MAY 19, 1915, AS TO APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES UNDER SECTION 115 (4) OF THE ARMY ACT, AND THE NAVAL BILLETING, &C., ACT, 1914.

1915. No. 489.

ORDER L.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER ACTS CONFERRING JURISDICTION ON THE COURTS.

Order L., Rule 14,(b) and Order L., Rule 59(c) (dated the 22nd day of March, 1915) are hereby annulled, and the following Rule shall stand as Order L., Rule 14.

The Army Act, 1881, 44 & 45 Vict. c. 58. s. 115(d), and the Acts amending the same. The Naval Billeting, &c., Act, 1914.(e)

Application
for certifi-
cate under
44 & 45 Vict.
c. 58. s. 115.
4 & 5 Geo.
5. c. 70.
5 Geo. 5.
c. 26. s. 2.
Form 453.

(1.) An application to a judge for a certificate under sub-section 4 of section 115 of the Army Act, 1881, and the Acts amending and extending the same(d) (herein referred to as the Act), fixing the amount of payment for any carriage, animal, vessel, or aircraft, may be made to any judge mentioned in the said sub-section in accordance with the provisions of this rule.

(a) This Proclamation was published in the "London Gazette" of August 21st, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of August 20th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of August 24th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of August 24th, 1915.

(b) Order L., r. 14, is printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Revised (1904), Vol. III., "County Court, E.," at p. 281.

(c) Order L., r. 59, is printed at p. 307 of Supplement No. 3.

(d) S. 115 of the Army Act has been repeatedly amended, and as so amended to August 31st, 1915, is reprinted as Appendix A to this Supplement.

(e) That Act is printed at p. 28 of the Manual.

(2.) The application may be made either in or out of Court on notice in writing according to the form in the Appendix, which shall be served on the opposite party ten clear days at least before the hearing of the application, unless the judge or registrar gives leave for shorter notice.

(3.) Service of notice of the application may be effected in accordance with Order LIV., Rules 2 and 3.(a)

(4.) Where the notice of the application is to be served on the Army Council, it may be served on the Permanent Secretary to the War Office or on the Solicitor to the Treasury.

(5.) No affidavit in support shall be used, except by leave of the judge, but the judge shall hear oral evidence tendered by either party.

(6.) On the hearing of the application, or at any adjournment thereof, the judge shall fix the amount in accordance with the said sub-section, and shall specify the amount in a certificate which shall be signed in duplicate and sent to the parties; but no order directing payment shall be inserted in the certificate except in the cases mentioned in the next following paragraph and in paragraph 5 of the Sixth Schedule(b) to the Act.

(7.) If the judge orders any sum to be paid by way of costs to the Army Council, pursuant to paragraph 4 of the Sixth Schedule(b) to the Act, and such sum exceeds the amount payable by the Army Council as the value of the article requisitioned, the judge shall certify the amount of the excess, and shall order the amount so certified to be paid to the Army Council, and the order shall be enforceable in like manner as a judgment of the County Court.

(8.) Subject to the provisions of the Act and this Rule, the practice and procedure of the Court in an action, and in particular the practice and procedure with respect to the summoning of witnesses, and with respect to discovery and inspection of documents, shall, with the necessary modifications, apply to proceedings on an application for a certificate.

(9.) This Rule shall apply to cases in which the provisions of the Act are by the Naval Billeting, &c., Act, 1914,(c) extended to the impressment of any carriage, animal, vessel, or aircraft for the purposes of any naval forces; and in any such case the words "the Admiralty" shall be substituted for the words "the Army Council" or "the War Office," wherever they occur in this Rule or in the form in the Appendix.

4 & 5 Geo.
5. c. 70.

(a) Order LIV., r. 2, is printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Revised (1904), Vol. III., "County Court, E.," at p. 301; and Order LIV., r. 3, is printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914, at p. 361.

(b) That Schedule is printed in Appendix A to this Supplement.

(c) That Act is printed at p. 28 of the Manual.

County Court Rules (England) as to Applications for Certificates under s. 115 (4) of Army Act, and Naval Billiting, &c., Act, 1914.

APPENDIX.

453.

ORDER L., NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE UNDER THE ARMY ACT, 1881, 44 & 45
Rule 14. VICT. C. 58. s. 115, AND THE ACTS AMENDING AND EXTENDING THE SAME.

In the County Court of _____, holden at _____.

The Army Act, 1881, s. 115, and the Acts amending and extending
the same.

Between

A.B.
(address and description)

Applicant,

and

The Army Council

Respondents.

(or as the case may be.)

TAKE NOTICE—

That _____, of _____,
intends to apply to the Judge at (state where application is to be made)

on _____ the _____ day of _____, at the
hour of _____ in the _____ noon, for a certificate fixing the amount of
payment for a certain carriage [animal, vessel, or aircraft (as the case may
be)] furnished in pursuance of the Army Act, 1881, section 115. and the
Acts amending and extending the same.

Dated this _____ day of _____
(Signed)

Applicant.

[or Solicitor for the Applicant].

To the Registrar of the Court
and to the Army Council
(or as the case may be).

Submitted to the Lord Chancellor by the County Court Rules
Committee.

Wm. L. Selfe.
W. C. Smyly.
Robert Woodfall.
T. C. Granger.
H. Tindal Atkinson.

Approved by the Rules Committee of the Supreme Court.

Kenneth Muir Mackenzie,
Secretary.

I allow this Rule which shall come into operation forthwith.

The 19th day of May, 1915.

Haldane, C.

COUNTY COURT, IRELAND.

Procedure.

COUNTY COURT (PROVISIONAL) RULES, DATED AUGUST 6, 1915, AS TO APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES UNDER SECTION 115 (4) OF THE ARMY ACT, THE NAVAL BILLETING, &C. ACT, 1914, AND THE OTHER ACTS AMENDING AND EXTENDING THE SAID SECTION.

Whereas by the County Officers and Courts (Ireland) Act, 1877,(a) Section 79, it is enacted that the Lord Chancellor, with the concurrence of the County Court Judges and Chairmen of Quarter Sessions in Ireland, or any five of them to be selected or nominated as in the said Act is provided, may make Rules, Orders, and Forms, for regulating the proceedings and practice of the Civil Bill Courts in Ireland and for prescribing the forms of Proceedings and for the several other purposes in the said Act mentioned, and otherwise for carrying the said Act into execution, and may from time to time amend such Rules, Orders, and Forms, and that every such Rule, Order, and Form certified under the hands of the Lord Chancellor and any five of such Judges and Chairmen shall take effect from and after such day as shall be therein named:

And whereas it is expedient to make Rules of Court to regulate the procedure in County Courts under Section 115 (4) of the Army Act, 1881, and the Acts amending and extending the same,(b) and the Navy and Billeting Act, 1914(c):

And whereas at a meeting of the said County Court Judges and Chairmen duly convened for the purpose, the following five of them, that is to say:—His Honor Judge Todd, K.C., the Recorder of Londonderry; His Honor Judge Brereton Barry, K.C.; His Honor Judge Charles F. Doyle, K.C.; His Honor Judge Johnston, K.C.; and His Honor Judge W. H. Brown, K.C., were selected as in the said Act is provided to make Rules and Forms as aforesaid:

And whereas by the Rules Publication Act, 1893,(d) Section 3. it is provided that where a Rule-making Authority certifies that on account of urgency or any special reason any rule should come into immediate operation it shall be lawful for such Authority to make any such Rules to come into operation forthwith as Provisional Rules, but such Provisional Rules should only continue in force until Rules should have been made in accordance with the provisions of Section 1 of the said Rules Publication Act:

(a) 40 & 41 Vict. c. 79.

(b) S. 115 of the Army Act has been repeatedly amended, and as so amended to August 31st, 1915, is printed as Appendix A to this Supplement.

(c) That Act 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 70 is printed at p. 28 of the Manual.

(d) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 66.

County Court Rules (Ireland) as to Applications for Certificates under s. 115 (4) of Army Act and Naval Billeting, &c., Act, 1914.

Now I, the Right Honourable Ignatius J. O'Brien, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, with the concurrence of the said Judges, as testified by their signatures hereto, in pursuance of the powers given by the said recited Acts and of all other powers thereunto so enabling, do hereby make and certify the Rules and Forms hereinafter set forth as Rules and Forms to be used and put in force in proceedings in the County Courts under the Army Act, 1881, and the Acts amending or extending the same and the Navy Billeting Act, 1914,^(a) and do make the said Rules and Forms to come into operation as Provisional Rules under the Rules Publication Act, 1893,^(b) and do certify that on account of urgency the said rules shall come into immediate operation.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1915.

*Ignatius J. O'Brien, C.
Andrew Todd.
R. Brereton Barry.
Charles F. Doyle.
W. J. Johnston.
W. H. Brown.*

THE ARMY ACT, 1881, SECTION 115 (4), AND THE ACTS AMENDING OR EXTENDING THE SAME.

COUNTY COURTS, IRELAND.

RULES.

1. An application to a Judge for a Certificate under Sub-section 4 of Section 115 of the Army Act, 1881, and the Acts amending or extending the same^(c) (hereinafter referred to as the Act) and the Navy Billeting Act, 1914,^(d) fixing the amount of payment for any carriage, animal, vessel, or aircraft, or any other thing capable of being the subject of such certificate, may be made to any Judge mentioned in the said Sub-section in accordance with the provisions of these Rules.

2. The application shall be made on the first day of the Sitting of the Civil Bill Court in any Division of the County.

3. The application shall be made on Notice in Writing according to the form in the Appendix, which shall be served on the opposite party Ten clear days at least before the hearing of the application, unless the Judge shall give leave for shorter Notice, or shall (having regard to all the circumstances) deem shorter Notice already effected to be sufficient.

(a) That Act 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 70 is printed at p. 28 of the Manual.

(b) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 66.

(c) S. 115 of the Army Act has been repeatedly amended, and as so amended to August 31st, 1915, is printed as Appendix A to this Supplement.

4. When the Notice of such application is to be served on the Army Council or on the Admiralty, it may be served on the Permanent Secretary to the War Office or to the Admiralty (as the case may be) or on the Chief Crown Solicitor for Ireland. Service under this Rule may be effected by Registered Letter addressed to the person intended to be served.

5. No affidavit in support shall be used on the hearing of any such application, except by leave of the Judge, but the Judge shall hear Oral evidence tendered by either party.

6. Where service of any notice has to be effected on any person ordinarily resident in any county in Ireland, such service shall be effected as though the said Notice were an Ordinary Civil Bill, returnable in the Division of the County in which the person to be served usually resides.

7. On the hearing of any such application, or at any adjournment thereof, the Judge shall fix the amount in accordance with the said Sub-section, and shall specify the amount in a Certificate, which shall be signed in duplicate and sent to the parties, but no Order directing Payment shall be inserted in the Certificate except in the cases mentioned in the next following paragraph and in paragraph 5 of the Sixth Schedule to the Act.(a)—See Army (Amendment) Act, 1915, Sec. 2.

8. If the Judge orders any sum to be paid by way of costs to the Army Council or Admiralty, pursuant to paragraph 4 of the Sixth Schedule to the Act (which Schedule deals with the subject of costs generally) and if such sum exceeds the amount payable by the Army Council or Admiralty as the value of the article requisitioned, or otherwise in connection therewith, the Judge shall certify the amount of the excess and shall order the amount so certified to be paid to the Army Council or Admiralty and the order shall be enforceable in like manner as a Civil Bill Decree.

9. Subject to the provisions of the Act and of these Rules, the practice and procedure of Civil Bill Courts, including the practice and procedure as to the summoning of Witnesses, shall, with the necessary modifications, apply to proceedings on an application for a Certificate.

(a) That Schedule is printed in Appendix A to this Supplement.

*Act of Sederunt under Courts (Emergency Powers) Act.**Schedule A.*

FORM No. 1.

FORM OF APPLICATION UNDER THE ACT.

County of
Division of

IN THE MATTER OF THE ARMY ACT, 1881, AND THE ACTS AMENDING
OR EXTENDING THE SAME.

A.B. (address and description),

Applicant.

and

THE ARMY COUNCIL* (or as the case may be),

Respondents.

* Or the
Lords of the
Admiralty.

TAKE NOTICE that the said A.B. intends to apply to the County Court Judge at the Sessions to be held for the aforesaid County and Division on the day of _____, 19____, for a Certificate fixing the amount of payment for a certain carriage [animal, vessel, or aircraft (or as the case may be)] furnished in pursuance of the Army Act, 1881, Section 115, and the Acts amending and extending the same.

Signed _____

Applicant or his Solicitor.

To the Clerk of the Crown and Peace
of the County of
and

To the Army Council (or as the case may be).

COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS), SCOTLAND.

Procedure.

ACT OF SEDERUNT TO PROVIDE REMUNERATION FOR CERTAIN CLERKS
OF JUSTICE OF PEACE SMALL DEBT COURTS IN PROCEEDINGS
UNDER THE COURTS (EMERGENCY POWERS) ACT, 1914, AND
THE RELATIVE ACT OF SEDERUNT, DATED 28TH SEPTEMBER.
1914.

1915. No. $\frac{669}{S. 41}$.

Edinburgh, 14th July, 1915.

The Lords of Council and Session, considering that section VIII. of the Act of Sederunt regulating proceedings under the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. V. c. 78).^(a) dated 28th September, 1914,^(b) provides that "No Court fees shall be payable in any proceedings under the Act or under this Act of Sederunt," and that the cost of the administration in proceedings in Justice of Peace Small Debt Courts is at present met by fees

^(a) Printed at pp. 35-7 of the Manual.

^(b) Printed at pp. 125-7 of the Manual.

regulated by 6 Geo. IV. c. 48,^(a) and C.A.S., Book M., chapter V.^(b); and further, considering that certain expenses have been and will be incurred by Clerks of the Peace in administering the said Courts (Emergency Powers) Act and relative Act of Sederunt for which no provision has been made, and that it is reasonable to make provision therefor, Do therefore Enact and Declare as follows, viz. :—

I. County Councils and Town Councils of Counties of Cities shall pay to Clerks of the Peace remunerated by fees only—

(a) In respect of each application under the Courts (Emergency Powers) Act, 1914,^(c) and relative Act of Sederunt, a fee of 6*d.* for each £ or part of a £ calculated on the amount of the subject matter of such application, but so that the maximum fee shall not exceed 2*s.*, said fee to apply only to such applications where power is or has been craved to do diligence on a decree already granted.

(b) In respect of each such application made at the time of granting the decree to which the application refers, a fee of 6*d.*

II. The said Act of Sederunt of 28th September, 1914,^(d) is amended as if the above provision had been inserted therein, and this Act of Sederunt shall have effect as from and after the said 28th September, 1914.

And the Lords appoint this Act to be entered in the Books of Sederunt and to be printed and published in common form.

Strathclyde, I.P.D.

CURRENCY AND BANK NOTES.

TREASURY MINUTE DATED MAY 3, 1915, AS TO INTEREST ON CURRENCY NOTE ADVANCES AND ON SECURITIES HELD ON ACCOUNT OF THE CURRENCY NOTE REDEMPTION ACCOUNT.

My Lords read again their Minute of the 6th August, 1914,^(e) on the subject of the issue of Currency Notes under the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 14).^(f)

By paragraph 5 of that Minute it was directed that all sums payable in respect of interest upon advances made by means of the issue of Currency Notes shall be paid to the Bank of England, and shall, after deduction by the Bank of England of whatever

(a) The Justices of the Peace Small Debts (Scotland) Act, 1825.

(b) Printed at pp. 2242-7 of the volume of Statutory Rules and Orders for 1914.

(c) Printed at pp. 35-7 of the Manual.

(d) Printed at pp. 125-7 of the Manual.

(e) Printed at pp. 318-320 of Supplement No. 3.

(f) This Act is printed at pp. 9, 10 of the Manual.

Interest on Currency Note Advances, and on Securities held on account of the Currency Note Redemption Account.

amount may be agreed between the Bank of England and the Treasury as a fair remuneration of its services in connection with the issue and withdrawal of Currency Notes, be paid by them into the Exchequer, but no directions have been given as to the treatment of the interest payable in respect of securities held on account of the Currency Note Redemption Account.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer recommends to the Board that these directions should now be revised and extended to interest earned on these latter securities.

He states to the Board that the Bank have informed him that during the continuation of the War they do not propose to make any charge for their services in connection with the issue.

The question of remuneration to the Bank does not therefore at present arise, but if and when it arises the Chancellor is of opinion that it will be more proper that such remuneration should, with the other expenses of issue, be charged against moneys provided by Parliament, and that the question of the appropriation-in-aid of such expenses of the whole or any part of the sums payable to the Exchequer in respect of the issue should be considered in due course.

The Chancellor now proposes that all interest received whether upon advances made in Currency Notes or upon securities held for the Currency Note Redemption Account should be utilised, in the first place, in order to provide a fund for meeting any losses which may from time to time be incurred upon the realisation of the securities, and that the balance after making suitable provision for this purpose should be paid into the Exchequer, and he accordingly recommends that their Lordships should give directions that:—

- (1) The interest on all advances made in Currency Notes and on the securities held for the Currency Note Redemption Account shall, as it accrues, be credited to the assets of that Account as shown in the weekly return and the amount so credited shall be shown under a separate heading among the liabilities under the title of "Investments Reserve Account."
- (2) The Securities held on account of the Currency Note Redemption Account shall continue to be shown in the return at cost price and any profit or loss upon realisation or repayment shall when it accrues be credited or debited as the case may be to the "Investments Reserve Account." Any advances made in Currency Notes which may prove to be irrecoverable shall when written off be debited to that Account.
- (3) If at any time the amount standing to the credit of the Investments Reserve Account exceeds by more than 100,000*l.* the proportion which may be fixed by their Lordships from time to time as necessary to provide an adequate reserve, due regard being had to the character of the securities held and of the other assets of the fund, the whole amount of the excess over the fixed proportion shall be transferred to the Exchequer.

My Lords concur and are pleased to direct that the amount below which the balance of the Investments Reserve Account shall not be reduced by transfers to the Exchequer be fixed for the time being at 5 per cent. of the total securities held and advances outstanding.

TREASURY MINUTE, DATED JULY 19, 1915, AS TO CURRENCY NOTES CERTIFICATES.

My Lords read the Currency and Bank Notes (Amendment) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. V. c. 72),^(a) in which it is provided that the Treasury may, subject to the provisions of the Act, instead of issuing currency notes to any person, give to that person a certificate entitling him to the issue on demand from the Treasury of the notes mentioned in the certificate, and that the notes covered by the certificate shall, for the purposes of section two of the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. V. c. 14),^(b) be deemed to be notes issued to that person.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer recommends to the Board that the following arrangements should be made in regard to the issue of certificates:—

1. The certificates shall be printed on suitable paper in denominations of £10,000 and £100,000, and authenticated by the signature in facsimile of one of Their Lordships' Permanent Secretaries, the form and design being as follows:—

CURRENCY NOTES CERTIFICATE.

(4 & 5 Geo. V. c. 72, s. 2.)

(£100,000.)

(Serial number.)

This certificate entitles _____
to Currency Notes to the amount of (ONE HUNDRED
THOUSAND POUNDS).

By direction of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's
Treasury.

(Signed)

Secretary to the Treasury.

2. The issue of Certificates shall be made in like manner and subject to the same conditions as the issue of Currency Notes, and for the purpose of determining the maximum amount of Currency Notes which may be issued to any person and the interest payable in respect of such issue the amount of any Certificates issued to or surrendered by such persons shall be deemed to be an issue of or repayment in Currency Notes to that amount.

3. All Certificates surrendered shall forthwith be cancelled.

(a) This Act is printed at p. 29 of the Manual.

(b) This Act is printed at p. 9 of the Manual.

4. The expenses of issue and withdrawal of Certificates shall be regarded as part of the expenses of issue and withdrawal of Currency Notes.

5. The Banks of issue in Scotland and Ireland shall be permitted to hold at their Head Office or principal place of issue or to deposit with the Governor and Company of the Bank of England Certificates in place of Currency Notes for the purpose specified in condition (1) of the Treasury Minute of the 6th August, 1914, relating to the issue of Notes by such Banks in excess of the limits fixed by law.^(a)

My Lords concur.

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

[The Declaration of London is printed at pp. 447-463 of the **Manual**.]

NOTIFICATION, DATED JULY 5, 1915, BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE AS TO THE APPLICATION OF THE DECLARATION OF LONDON TO ITALY.^(b)

His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Ambassador in Rome the following translation of a Royal Decree, dated June 3rd last, and published in the Italian Official Gazette of June 15th:—

ARTICLE I.

During the present state of war the Government of the King will adopt and enforce the dispositions of the Declaration signed at London on February 26, 1909, with the exception of Articles 22, 24 and 28, and of any modifications contained in the following articles:—

ARTICLE II.

A neutral ship, which according to her papers has a neutral destination, and which in spite of the destination indicated on her papers is making an enemy port, will be subject to capture and confiscation if she is encountered before the end of her return journey.

ARTICLE III.

The destination indicated in Article 33 of the Declaration of London will be presumed to be the real one (in addition to the presumptions provided for in Article 34) if the cargo is consigned to an agent of an enemy State or to order of an agent of an enemy State.

(a) That Minute is printed at pp. 320-322 of Supplement No. 3.

(b) This notification was published in the "London Gazette" of July 6th, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of July 9th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of July 9th, 1915.

ARTICLE IV.

In spite of the dispositions of Article 35 of the Declaration of London, conditional contraband will be subject to capture on board a vessel proceeding to a neutral port if the ship's manifests do not indicate the name of the consignee, or if they show that the consignee resides in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

ARTICLE V.

In the cases indicated in the preceding Article IV. the burden of proving the innocent destination of the goods rests with their owner.

ARTICLE VI.

When the King's Government learns that an enemy Government is supplying its armed forces by means of or across a neutral country, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Marine may take concerted action to exclude from the operation of Article 35 of the Declaration of London all vessels proceeding to ports in such countries.

Decisions of this nature will be published in the Official Gazette, and will be enforced until superseded by another decision of the same nature.

For the whole period during which such decisions are in force, vessels carrying conditional contraband to ports of such countries will be liable to capture.(a)

(a) The tenour of this Decree is substantially the same as that of the Declaration of London Order in Council, No. 2, 1914, dated October 29th, 1914, and printed at pp. 78-80 of Supplement No. 2, of the French Decree of November, 1914, referred to in the Foreign Office Notification of November 20th, 1914 (printed as footnote (a) to p. 78 of Supplement No. 2), and of the Russian Decree of December 8/21, 1914 (printed under the heading "CONTRABAND OF WAR," as footnote (a) to p. 104 of this present Supplement).

DEFENCE OF THE REALM.

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| 1. <i>Defence of the Realm Regulations</i> , pp. 122-166. | 2. <i>Liquor Control Regulations</i> , pp. 167-219. |
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1. Defence of the Realm Regulations.

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| (a) <i>Regulations</i> , pp. 122-139.
<i>Orders as to Lights</i> , p. 139. | (c) <i>Orders as to Navigation</i> , pp. 141-165.
(d) <i>Order as to Outlying Islands</i> , p. 166. |
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(a) Regulations.(a)

ORDER IN COUNCIL FURTHER AMENDING THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (CONSOLIDATION) REGULATIONS, 1914.(b)

1915. No. 532.

[The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations 1914 as amended by this and other Orders in Council to July 31st, 1915, are in accordance with Article 10 of the Order in Council of July 28th, 1915 (see p. 138 below), printed in Consolidated form at pp. 11-46 of "The Defence of the Realm Acts and Regulations."]

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 2nd day of June, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Order in Council, dated the twenty-eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen,(c) His Majesty was

(a) Under Regulation 35 (printed at p. 114 of Supplement No. 2 of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, the Secretary of State has (Aug. 31, 1915) made orders providing that no person shall without a permit, be in the possession of more than 6 reels (or in aggregate 24 lbs.) of cinematograph film, that no permit shall be given to an alien enemy, and prescribing requirements as to permits within the following areas:—

Birmingham, city, Jan. 20, 1915.

Leeds, city, Dec. 12, 1914.

London, administrative county, Oct. 16, 1914.

[The "London" order which was made under Regulation 9A of Oct. 14, 1914, now superseded by Reg. 35, prescribes 112 lbs. as the maximum of celluloid which no person shall without a permit possess.]

The requirements as to permits do not apply to premises—

(a) licensed under Cinematograph Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 30);

(b) subject to "dangerous trades" regulations under Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (1 Edw. 7, c. 22).

A list of the trades subject to "dangerous trades" regulations is given at p. 235 of the "Index to Statutory Rules and Orders in force Dec. 31, 1912"; to that list there is now (Aug. 31, 1915) to be added "manufacture and decoration of pottery, manufacture of chromate and bichromate of potassium or sodium, and construction and repair of ships in shipbuilding yards."

No orders have (Aug. 31, 1915) been made as to Scotland or Ireland.

(b) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of June 5th, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of June 5th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of June 4th; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of June 8th 1915.

(c) Printed at pp. 104-122 of Supplement No. 2.

pleased to make Regulations (called the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914) under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,^(a) for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm :

And whereas the said Act has been amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,^(b) and the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915^(c) :

And whereas the said Regulations have been amended by Orders in Council, dated the twenty-third day of March,^(d) the thirteenth day of April,^(e) and the twenty-ninth day of April,^(f) nineteen hundred and fifteen :

And whereas it is expedient further to amend the said Regulations in manner hereinafter appearing :

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered that the following amendments be made in the said Regulations :—

1. After Regulation 38 the following regulation shall be inserted :—

“ 38A. If any vessel causes any injury by collision or otherwise to any ship belonging to or engaged in the service of His Majesty or to any person on board such ship, or is so navigated or managed as to cause danger of collision with any ship belonging to or engaged in the service of His Majesty, the master or other person in charge of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless it is shown that such injury or danger of collision was not caused or contributed to by any failure on his part to keep or cause to be kept a proper lookout, or to observe or cause to be observed any of the regulations for preventing collisions at sea^(g) or any regulations relating to the navigation or mooring of ships in a harbour or the approaches thereto or any of these regulations, or to take or cause to be taken any precaution required by the ordinary practice of seamen or by the special circumstances of the case.

“ This regulation shall not apply to a vessel not being a British vessel where the injury or danger takes place on the high seas outside the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom.”

2. After Regulation 39 the following Regulation shall be inserted :—

“ 39A. If a seaman lawfully engaged in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914,^(h) to serve on board any

(a) 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 8 printed at pp. 14–16 of Supplement No. 2.

(b) 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 34 printed at pp. 238–240 of Supplement No. 3.

(c) 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 37 printed at p. 243 of Supplement No. 3.

(d) Printed at pp. 330–337 of Supplement No. 3.

(e) Printed at p. 338 of Supplement No. 3.

(f) Printed at p. 339 of Supplement No. 3.

(g) The Regulations of Oct. 13, 1910, for the prevention of Collisions at Sea are printed in the Annual Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1910, pp. 457–471, and apply to all foreign ships within British jurisdiction (*see* s. 418 of Merchant Shipping Act, 1914).

(h) *i.e.* The Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 60) : 1897 (60 & 61 Vict. c. 59) ; 1898 (61 & 62 Vict. cc. 14, 44) ; 1900 (63 & 64 Vict. c. 32) ; 1906 (6 Edw. 7, c. 48) ; 1907 (7 Edw. 7, c. 52) ; 1911 (1 & 2 Geo. 5, c. 42) ; 1913 (2 & 3 Geo. 5, c. 31) ; 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 42).

*Order of June 2nd, 1915, further amending Defence of the
Realm Regulations.*

British ship belonging to or chartered or requisitioned by the Admiralty(a)—

- (a) neglects or refuses without reasonable cause to join his ship, or to proceed to sea in his ship, or deserts or is absent without leave from his ship or from his duty at any time; or
- (b) joins his ship in a state of drunkenness so that the performance of his duties or the navigation of his ship is thereby impeded;

he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations; and the master, mate, or owner of the ship, or his agent, or any naval or military officer, or any superintendent as defined by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914,(b)(c) may, with or without the assistance of any police constable, convey on board his ship any seaman whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of an offence under paragraph (a) of this regulation, and police constables are hereby directed to give assistance if required.

“The exercise of the powers conferred by this regulation shall not be subject to the restrictions imposed by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914,(b) on the exercise of any similar powers conferred by those Acts.”

3. At the end of Regulation 56, the following paragraph shall be inserted:—

“(13) Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence against these regulations which appears to the Director of Public Prosecutions in England, the Lord Advocate in Scotland, or the Attorney-General for Ireland in Ireland, to be a press offence as hereinafter defined, the case, instead of being referred to the competent naval or military authority,(d) shall be referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Lord Advocate, or the Attorney-General for Ireland, as the case may be, who shall investigate the case and determine whether or not the case is to be proceeded with, and, if it is to be proceeded with, whether it is to be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction, or by a civil court with a jury, or, subject to the rights of the offender if a British subject under the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,(e) and to the consent of the Admiralty or Army Council, by court-martial.

(a) This Regulation is extended to ships chartered &c. by the Army Council and to “vessels” as well as “ships” by Art. 3 of the Order in Council of July 28th, 1915, printed at p. 135 below.

(b) As to these Acts, see footnote (h), p. 123.

(c) S. 247 (2) of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 60), gives the powers of a superintendent to a duly appointed deputy.

(d) As respects offences under regulations in which the Minister of Munitions has concurrent powers see Regulation 56 (14) added by Order in Council of July 28th, 1915, printed at p. 138 below.

(e) 5 Geo. 5, c. 34, printed at p. 238 of Supplement No. 3.

"For the purposes of this provision 'press offence' means the publication or attempted publication, or communication or attempted communication for publication, in any newspaper or other periodical, or any reprint of any part thereof, of any information, report, or statement in contravention of the provisions of these regulations, and where the person alleged to be guilty of such an offence is also alleged to be guilty of any other offence against these regulations in relation to the information so published or communicated, or attempted to be so published or communicated, such other offence shall also be treated as a press offence. The decision of the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Lord Advocate, or the Attorney-General for Ireland, as to whether an alleged offence is a press offence or is to be treated as a press offence, shall be conclusive."

Almeric FitzRoy.

ORDER IN COUNCIL FURTHER AMENDING THE DEFENCE OF THE
REALM (CONSOLIDATION) REGULATIONS, 1914.(a)

1915. No. 551.

[The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, as amended by this and other Orders in Council to July 31st, 1915, are in accordance with Article 10 of the Order in Council of July 28th, 1915 (see p. 138 below), printed in Consolidated form at pp. 11-46 of "The Defence of the Realm Acts and Regulations."]

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 10th day of June, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Order in Council dated the twenty-eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen,(b) His Majesty was pleased to make regulations (called the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914), under the Defence of the

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of June 12th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of June 11th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of June, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of June 11th; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of June 15th, 1915.

(b) Printed at pp. 104-122 of Supplement No. 2.

Order of June 10th, 1915, further amending Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,(a) for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm :

And whereas the said Act has been amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,(b) and the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915(c) :

And whereas the said regulations have been amended by Orders in Council, dated the twenty-third day of March,(d) the thirteenth day of April,(e) the twenty-ninth day of April,(f) and the second day of June,(g) nineteen hundred and fifteen :

And whereas it is expedient further to amend the said regulations in manner hereinafter appearing :

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following amendments be made in the said regulations :—

1. After Regulation 6 the following regulation shall be inserted :—

“ 6A. The power of the Secretary of State under section one hundred and fifty of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,(h) by order,(i) to the extent and during the period named by him, to exempt from that Act, in case of any public emergency, any factory or workshop belonging to the Crown or any factory or workshop in respect of work which is being done on behalf of the Crown, shall extend to any factory or workshop in which the Secretary of State is satisfied that by reason of the loss of men through enlistment or transference to Government service, or of other circumstances arising out of the present war, exemption is necessary to secure the carrying on of work which is required in the national interest.”

2. For Regulations 11 and 12 the following regulations shall be substituted, without prejudice however to any order made or proceedings commenced under the regulations so superseded, and any such order until revoked shall continue in force and have

(a) 5 Geo. 5, c. 8, printed at pp. 14-16 of Supplement No. 2.

(b) 5 Geo. 5, c. 34, printed at pp. 238-240 of Supplement No. 3.

(c) 5 Geo. 5, c. 37, printed at p. 243 of Supplement No. 3.

(d) Printed at pp. 330-7 of Supplement No. 3.

(e) Printed at p. 338 of Supplement No. 3.

(f) Printed at p. 339 of Supplement No. 3.

(g) Printed at pp. 122-5 above.

(h) 1 Edw. 7, c. 22.

(i) The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to the Secretary of State.

effect as if made under the regulations hereby substituted therefor^(a) :—

“11. The Secretary of State or any person authorised by him may by order^(b) direct that all lights, or lights of any specified class or description, shall be extinguished or obscured in such manner, between such hours, within such area, and during such period, as may be specified in the order,^(a) and if any light is not extinguished or obscured as required by the order, any person having control of the light for the time being, and the occupier or other person having control or management of or being in charge of any premises or any vehicle in or on which the light is displayed, shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations, and any person authorised by the Secretary of State in that behalf, or any police constable, or, if no police constable is available, any soldier or sailor on sentry patrol or other similar duty, may extinguish or obscure any light which is not extinguished or obscured in accordance with the order,

(a) (i) Under Regulation 11 the Secretary of State has, as regards ENGLAND, made the following Orders of a general character as to lights, all of which are on sale as “Statutory Rules and Orders” (which may be obtained and cited by the numbers mentioned below and the year), and are also printed in Supplements Nos. 3 and 4 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation :—

Metropolitan Police District and City of London, Dec. 9, 1914, and March 17, 1915 (1915, Nos. 190 and 202); Supplement No. 3, p. 341, revoked as from Aug. 15, 1915, by Order of July 31, 1915, printed at p. 139 of this Supplement No. 4.

Lights on Motor or other Vehicles wherever street lighting has been reduced. Jan. 20, 1915 (1915, No. 49); Supplement No. 3, p. 343.

Lights in the Prohibited Area from Northumberland to Dorset (excepting Grimsby and vicinity, and Norwich, as to which *see* below). April 8, 1915 (1915, No. 288); Supplement No. 3, p. 343.

Lights in places on the Coast from Dorset to Cumberland. April 8, 1915 (1915, No. 289); Supplement No. 3, p. 345.

Orders applying in the Borough of Grimsby and vicinity and the City of Norwich (omitted from printing herein on account of their local character) were made by the Secretary of State on the undermentioned dates :—

Grimsby borough and vicinity. Feb. 23, 1915 (*superseding an Order of Nov. 18, 1914*).

Norwich city. March 1, 1915.

Orders extending the Order of April 8th, 1915, as to lights in the prohibited areas from Northumberland to Dorset to further areas were made by the Secretary of State on the undermentioned dates :—

Essex (remaining portion of county outside Metropolitan Police District), June 18, 1915.

Kent (remaining portion of county outside Metropolitan Police District), May 15, 1915.

(ii) The following local ENGLISH Orders made by the Secretary of State under Regulation 11 (or Regulation 7A of the former Regulations) are revoked by par. (12) of the Order of April 8, 1915 (1915, No. 288) :—

Clarton urban district. Oct. 1, 1914.

Kent coast line. Dec. 7 and Dec. 21, 1914.

Lowestoft borough. Nov. 28, 1914.

Margate borough. Oct. 1, 1914.

Ramsgate borough. Nov. 28 and Dec. 30, 1914.

Southeast-on-Sea borough. Oct. 1, 1914.

Sussex coast line. Dec. 7 and Dec. 21, 1914.

(b) The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to Orders of the Secretary of State.

Order of June 10th, 1915, further amending Defence of the Realm Regulations.

and for that purpose may enter any premises, or stop and seize any vehicle, or do any other act that may be necessary.

"Any such order as aforesaid may provide that vehicles or vehicles of any specified class or description shall, when travelling within the area specified in the order during the period to which the order applies, carry such lamps as may be specified in the order properly trimmed, lighted, and attached, and any police constable may stop and seize any vehicle which does not carry lamps in accordance with the order, and the person in charge or having control of the vehicle shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

"The powers conferred by this regulation shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the powers conferred on the competent naval or military authority by regulation 12, and the competent naval or military authority may, notwithstanding anything in an order under this regulation, on any occasion that he considers it necessary for any naval or military purpose require any lights to be lighted or kept lighted, or require lights on any vehicle to be extinguished.

"In the application of this regulation to Scotland, references to the Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for references to the Secretary of State.(a)

"12. The competent naval or military authority may by order direct that all lights or lights of any specified class or description shall be extinguished or obscured in such manner, between such hours, within such area, and during such period, as may be specified in the order, and, if any light is not extinguished or obscured as required by the order, any person having control of the light for the time being, and the occupier or other person having control or management of or being in charge of any premises or any vehicle in or on which such light is displayed, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and any person authorised by the competent naval or military authority in that behalf, or any police constable, or any soldier or sailor on sentry patrol or other similar duty, may extinguish or obscure any light which is not extinguished

(a) (i) S. 38 of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908, provides for the receipt in evidence in any proceedings under that Act of Orders of the Secretary for Scotland.

(ii) Under Regulation 11 the Secretary for SCOTLAND has made two Orders of a general character both of which are on sale as "Statutory Rules and Orders" (which may be obtained and cited by the numbers mentioned below and the year), and are also printed in Supplement No. 3 to the Manual of Emergency Legislation :—

Lights on Motor or other Vehicles wherever street lighting has been reduced.
Jan. 25, 1915 (1915, No. 50), Supplement No. 3, p. 346.

Lights in places on the Scottish Coast. April 8, 1915 (1915, No. 290).
Supplement No. 3, p. 347.

Under this Regulation the Secretary for Scotland on Feb. 16, 1915, made an Order (on sale as St. R. & O., 1915, No. 142), as to lights on vehicles drawn by animal power in the city of Aberdeen.

or obscured in accordance with the order, and for that purpose may enter any premises, or stop and seize any vehicle, or do any other act that may be necessary.

"12A. No lamp shall without lawful authority be carried on any vehicle (other than a locomotive or carriage on a railway) which displays any coloured light except such coloured lights as may be required by any law or regulation for the time being in force.

"No lamp shall without lawful authority be carried on any such vehicle unless it is so constructed, fitted, and attached—

"(a) as not to be capable of movement independent of the movement of the vehicle; and

"(b) as not to throw light in any direction other than that in which the vehicle is proceeding or is intended to proceed, except in the case of lamps required by any law or regulation for the time being in force to throw its light in some other direction.

"Where any lamp is carried in any vehicle in contravention of this regulation the person in charge or having control of the vehicle shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations:

"Provided that nothing in this regulation shall be construed as affecting the red and green side panels with which lamps used on vehicles are usually fitted."

3. After Regulation 14A the following regulation shall be inserted:—

"14B. Where on the recommendation of a competent naval or military authority or of one of the advisory committees herein-after mentioned it appears to the Secretary of State that for securing the public safety or the defence of the Realm it is expedient in view of the hostile origin or associations of any person that he shall be subjected to such obligations and restrictions as are herein-after mentioned, the Secretary of State may by order^(a) require that person forthwith, or from time to time, either to remain in, or to proceed to and reside in, such place as may be specified in the order, and to comply with such directions as to reporting to the police, restriction of movement, and otherwise as may be specified in the order, or to be interned in such place as may be specified in the order:

"Provided that any such order shall, in the case of any person who is not a subject of a state at war with His Majesty, include express provision for the due consideration by one of such advisory committees of any representations he may make against the order.

(a) The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868, as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882, applies to Orders of the Secretary of State.

"If any person in respect of whom any order is made under this regulation fails to comply with any of the provisions of the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

"The advisory committees for the purposes of this regulation shall be such advisory committees as are appointed for the purpose of advising the Secretary of State with respect to the internment and deportation of aliens, each of such committees being presided over by a person who holds or has held high judicial office.

"In the application of this regulation to Scotland references to the Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for references to the Secretary of State.^(a)

"Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to restrict or prejudice the application and effect of regulation 14, or any power of internment of aliens who are subjects of any state at war with His Majesty."

4. In Regulation 18 for the words "any other information intended to be communicated to the enemy or" there shall be substituted the words "any information."

5. After Regulation 22 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

"22A. If any person, without lawful authority or excuse, uses or has in his possession or under his control any cipher, code, or other means adapted for secretly communicating naval or military information, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless he proves that the cipher, code, or other means of secret communication is intended and used solely for commercial or other legitimate purposes.

"Any person who has in his possession or under his control any cipher, code, or other means of secret communication shall, if required by the competent naval or military authority, or any person authorised by him, or by any police constable, supply the key or other means for deciphering it, and if he fails to do so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations."

6. The powers of searching premises, and other incidental powers conferred by Regulation 51 on competent naval or military authorities and persons authorised by them, may be exercised by a police constable, and consequently in that regulation, after the words "any person duly authorised by him," there shall be inserted the words "or any police constable."

7. At the end of the first paragraph of Regulation 56A the following proviso shall be added:—

"Provided that a sentence of death shall not be imposed unless the jury find that the offence was committed with the intention of assisting the enemy."

(a) S. 38 of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908, provides for the receipt in evidence in any proceedings under that Act of Orders of the Secretary for Scotland.

8. At the end of Regulation 58 the following paragraph shall be inserted:—

“In addition and without prejudice to any powers which a court may possess to order the exclusion of the public from any proceedings, if, in the course of proceedings before a court of summary jurisdiction against any person for an offence against these regulations or the proceedings on appeal, application is made by the prosecution, in the public interest, that all or any portion of the public shall be excluded during any part of the hearing, the court may make an order to that effect, but the passing of sentence shall in any case take place in public.”(a)

9. After Regulation 58A the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“58B. Where under these regulations any act if done without lawful authority or without lawful authority or excuse is an offence against these regulations, the burden of proving that the act was done with lawful authority or with lawful authority or excuse shall rest on the person accused.”

Almeric FitzRoy.

ORDER IN COUNCIL FURTHER AMENDING THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM
(CONSOLIDATION) REGULATIONS, 1914.(b)

1915. No. 634.

[The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, as amended by this and other Orders in Council to July 31st, 1915, are in accordance with Article 10 of the Order in Council of July 28th, 1915 (see p. 138 below), printed in Consolidated form at pp. 11-46 of “The Defence of the Realm Acts and Regulations.”]

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 6th day of July, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Order in Council, dated the twenty-eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen,(c) His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations (called the Defence of the Realm

(a) See Section 1 (3) of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, printed at p. 239 of Supplement No. 3, which makes similar provision as to trials for felony by civil courts.

(b) This Order was published in the “London Gazette” of July 7th, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of July 6th; in the “Edinburgh Gazette” of July 6th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of July 6th; and in the “Dublin Gazette” of July 9th, 1915.

(c) Printed at pp. 104-122 of Supplement No. 2.

Order of July 6th, 1915, further amending Defence of the Realm Regulations.

(Consolidation) Regulations, 1914) under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,(a) for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm :

And whereas the said Act has been amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,(b) and the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915,(c) and the Munitions of War Act, 1915(d) :

And whereas the said Regulations have been amended by Orders in Council, dated the twenty-third day of March,(e) the thirteenth day of April,(f) and the twenty-ninth day of April,(g) the second day of June,(h) and the tenth day of June(i) nineteen hundred and fifteen :

And whereas it is expedient further to amend the said Regulations in manner herein-after appearing :

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following amendments be made in the said Regulations:—

1. For paragraph (b) of Regulation 8A the following paragraph shall be substituted:—

“(b) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of any work in any factory workshop or other premises, or the engagement or employment of any workman, or all or any classes of workmen, therein, or to remove the plant therefrom, with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of munitions in other factories workshops or premises, or to regulate and control the supply of metals and material that may be required for any articles for use in war.”

2. After Regulation 10, the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

“10A. Where the competent naval or military authority has control of any dock premises, he may by order prohibit any person from bringing into or having in his possession within those premises, or on board any vessel therein, any intoxicating liquor, except for such purposes and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified in the order, and if any person contravenes any provision of the order, he shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations, and any person authorised by the competent naval or military authority, or any police constable, may search any person entering or within the dock premises, and may seize any intoxicating liquor found on him in contravention of the order.”

3. In Regulation 38 after the words “shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations” there shall be inserted the words “and if the vessel is at any time subsequently found at a

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- (a) 5 Geo. 5. c. 8, printed at pp. 14–16 of Supplement No. 2.
 - (b) 5 Geo. 5. c. 34, printed at pp. 238–240 of Supplement No. 3.
 - (c) 5 Geo. 5. c. 37, printed at p. 243 of Supplement No. 3.
 - (d) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54, printed at pp. 17–27 above.
 - (e) Printed at pp. 330–7 of Supplement No. 3.
 - (f) Printed at p. 338 of Supplement No. 3.
 - (g) Printed at p. 339 of Supplement No. 3.
 - (h) Printed at pp. 122–5 above.
 - (i) Printed at pp. 125–31 above.

“port in or within the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom, the competent naval or military authority may cause the vessel to be seized and detained.”

4. In Regulation 54 after the words “any person landing or embarking at any place in the United Kingdom” there shall be inserted the words “and any person who by reason of his occupation or habits has special opportunities of communicating with the crews and passengers of vessels.”

Almeric FitzRoy.

ORDER IN COUNCIL FURTHER AMENDING THE DEFENCE OF THE
REALM (CONSOLIDATION) REGULATIONS, 1914.(a)

1915. No. 715.

[The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, as amended by this and other Orders in Council to July 31st, 1915, are in accordance with Article 10 of the present Order in Council (see p. 138 below), printed in Consolidated form at pp. 11-46 of “The Defence of the Realm Acts and Regulations.”]

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of July, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Order in Council, dated the twenty-eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen,(b) His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations (called the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914) under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,(c) for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm :

And whereas the said Act has been amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,(d) the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915,(e) and the Munitions of War Act, 1915(f) :

And whereas the said Regulations have been amended by Orders in Council, dated the twenty-third day of March,(g) the thirteenth day of April,(h) the twenty-ninth day of April,(i) the second day of June,(j) the tenth day of June,(k) and the sixth day of July(l) nineteen hundred and fifteen :

(a) This Order was published in the “London Gazette” of July 28th, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of July 27th ; in the “Edinburgh Gazette” of July 29th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of July 27th ; and in the “Dublin Gazette” of July 30th, 1915.

(b) Printed at pp. 104-121 of Supplement No. 2.

(c) 5 Geo. 5. c. 8, printed at pp. 14-16 of Supplement No. 2.

(d) 5 Geo. 5. c. 34, printed at pp. 238-240 of Supplement No. 3.

(e) 5 Geo. 5. c. 37, printed at p. 243 of Supplement No. 3.

(f) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54, printed at pp. 17-27 above.

(g) Printed at pp. 330-7 of Supplement No. 3.

(h) Printed at p. 338 of Supplement No. 3.

(i) Printed at p. 339 of Supplement No. 3.

(j) Printed at pp. 122-5 above.

(k) Printed at pp. 125-31 above.

(l) Printed at pp. 131-3 above.

Order of July 28th, 1915, further amending Defence of the Realm Regulations.

And whereas by the Ministry of Munitions Order, 1915,^(a) for the purpose of giving the Ministry of Munitions concurrent powers under certain regulations contained in the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,^(b) it was provided that such of those Regulations as were mentioned in the Schedule to that Order should be read as if in addition to the Government Department or authority specified therein the Minister of Munitions were also specified :

And whereas it is expedient further to amend the said Regulations in manner herein-after appearing :

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following amendments be made in the said Regulations :—

1. After Regulation 8b the following Regulation shall be inserted :—

“ 8c. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty, Army Council or Minister of Munitions to authorise or require any contractor holding a contract with the Admiralty, Army Council or Minister of Munitions or any sub-contractor, to use any registered design for the purposes of such contract, and thereupon the contractor or sub-contractor shall be entitled for the purposes aforesaid to use the registered design and to apply the same to any article in any class of goods in which the design is registered without the consent of the registered proprietor, and the consideration to be paid for the use of the registered design shall, in default of agreement between the proprietor of the design and the Admiralty, Army Council or Minister of Munitions, as the case may be, be determined, at the option of the Treasury, either in the manner in which other claims for compensation under these regulations are determined, or in the manner in which the consideration for the use of a patent is determined under section twenty-nine of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907.”^(c)

2. After Regulation 18 the following regulation shall be inserted :—

“ 18a. Where a person without lawful authority or excuse has been in communication with or has attempted to communicate with a spy, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations unless he proves that he did not know, and had no reason to suspect, that the person with whom he so communicated or attempted to communicate was a spy.

(a) Printed at pp. 326-9 below.

(b) 5 Geo. 5. c. 8, printed at pp. 14-16 of Supplement No. 2.

(c) S. 29 of the Act of 1907 (7 Edw. 7. c. 29) makes the following provision :
 “ Provided that any Government department may, by themselves, their contractors, or others, at any time after the application, use the invention for the services of the Crown on such terms as may, either before or after the use thereof, be agreed on, with the approval of the Treasury, between the department and the patentee, or, in default of agreement, as may be settled by the Treasury after hearing all parties interested.”

For the purposes of this regulation—

- (a) a person shall, unless he proves the contrary, be deemed to be in communication with a spy if the name or address or any other information regarding a spy is found in his possession, or is supplied by him to any other person, in such circumstances as to give reasonable ground for suspecting that he is in communication with the spy;
- (b) the expression “spy” includes any person who has committed or attempted to commit an offence under Regulation 18 and who is reasonably suspected of having done so with the intention of assisting the enemy, and any person out of the United Kingdom who is or is reasonably suspected of being a person to whom information has been communicated or attempted to be communicated in contravention of that Regulation;
- (c) any address whether within or without the United Kingdom reasonably suspected of being an address used for the receipt of communications intended for the enemy shall be deemed to be the address of a spy, and communications addressed to that address to be communications with a spy.”

3. In Regulation 39A, (a) after the words “belonging to or chartered or requisitioned by the Admiralty” there shall be inserted the words “or any ship or vessel chartered, hired or requisitioned by the Army Council,” and for the word “ship” whenever it occurs there shall be substituted the words “ship or vessel.”

4. The following Regulation shall be substituted for Regulation 41:—

“41. If,

- (a) any unauthorised person uses or wears any naval, military, police, or other official uniform, decoration, medal, or any badge supplied or authorised by the Admiralty, Army Council or Minister of Munitions or by the police or other official authority, or any uniform, decoration, medal, or badge, so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive; or
- (b) any person falsely represents himself to be a person who is or has been entitled to use or wear any such uniform, decoration, medal, or badge as aforesaid; or
- (c) any person without lawful authority or excuse supplies any such uniform, decoration, medal, or badge, as aforesaid to any person not authorised to use or wear the same;

such person shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.”

(a) Regulation 39A added by the Order in Council of June 2nd, 1915, is printed at p. 123 above.

Order of July 28th, 1915, further amending Defence of the Realm Regulations.

5. The following Regulation shall be substituted for Regulation 45:—

“ 45. If any person—

- (a) forges, alters, or tampers with any naval, military, police, or official pass, permit, certificate, licence, or other document, or any passport, or without lawful authority uses or has in his possession any such forged, altered, or irregular pass, permit, certificate, licence, or other document or passport;(a) or
- (b) personates, or falsely represents himself to be or not to be, a person to whom such a pass, permit, certificate, licence, or other document or passport has been duly issued; or
- (c) destroys, makes away with, by wilful neglect loses, or allows any other person to have possession of, any pass, permit, certificate, licence, or passport, issued for his use alone; or
- (d) without lawful authority applies to any vessel, building, structure, premises, vehicle or other article, any lights, letters, colours, or other marks, for the time being used to indicate that the vessel, building, structure, premises, vehicle or article, to which they are applied are used for naval or military purposes, or any lights, letters, colours, or marks, so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive; or removes, defaces, alters or adds to any such lights, letters, colours, or marks which have been lawfully so applied; or
- (e) without lawful authority or excuse, applies to any war material any mark for the time being duly authorised to be used to indicate that the material to which it is applied is of a particular quality or quantity, or has been tested or submitted or selected for test by or on behalf of the Admiralty or Army Council or the Minister of Munitions, or any mark so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, or removes, defaces, alters, or adds to any such mark which has been lawfully so applied; or
- (f) without lawful authority or excuse, applies to any paper any die, seal, or other mark for the time being used to indicate that the paper to which it is applied is used for naval or military purposes, or any die, seal, or mark so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, or uses any paper to which any such die, seal, or other mark has been lawfully so applied;

he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.”

(a) As to validity of British passports, see the Foreign Office Notices of January 19th and 27th, 1915, printed at pp. 494, 495 of Supplement No. 3.

6. After Regulation 51 the following regulation shall be inserted:—

“51A. If a justice of the peace is satisfied by information in writing upon oath laid before him by a competent naval or military authority or any person duly authorised by him, or by an officer of police of a rank not below that of inspector, that any document containing any information, report or statement, the publication whereof would be an offence against Regulation 18 or Regulation 27, is about to be issued for publication or dispersion from, or that copies thereof are upon, any premises, or that preparations are being made on any such premises for the publication of any such information, report, or statement, the justice may issue a warrant authorising a constable to enter, at any time, and if need be by force, and search the premises and to seize any such document, and any written or printed copies thereof, and any type or other appliance which has been or is being used or is intended to be used or is in a condition adapted for use in the production of such copies and bring them before a court of summary jurisdiction.

The court before which they are brought may issue a summons calling upon the owner to show cause why the articles so seized should not be destroyed, and if he does not appear in obedience to the summons, or if upon appearance he does not satisfy the court that the articles in question are not of such a character or so adapted as in this regulation herein-before mentioned, the court may order them to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of, and in any other case shall order them to be restored after the expiration of seven clear days to the owner.

For the purposes of this regulation a summons shall be deemed to be duly served if addressed to the owner of the articles without further name or description, and left at or sent by registered post to the premises on which the articles were seized.

If any person feels aggrieved by an order made in pursuance of this regulation he may appeal to quarter sessions, or in Scotland under and in terms of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts,^(a) or in Ireland in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts.^(b)

(a) *i.e.*, The Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7. c. 65), which consolidated and amended the previous Acts, and the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908, Amendment Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 28). The appeal is by stated case to the High Court of Justiciary under ss. 60–76 of the 1908 Act or by any other competent mode of appeal, *see* s. 76. There is no appeal “on the merits” in any case. As to fees, *see* Act of Adjournal of December 18, 1896, printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Revised, 1904, at p. 22 of title “Justiciary. High Court of, S.” No fee is payable by an appellant in custody in respect of an appeal against the amount of caution fixed or on account of refusal of liberation by the sheriff court, *see* the Act of Adjournal of December 20, 1909, printed Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912, p. 1466.

(b) *i.e.*, so far as respects the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace or of the police of that district, and as respects any other part of Ireland, the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851 (14 & 15 Vict. c. 93) and any Act, past or future, amending the same. (*See* Interp. Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63), s. 13 (9).)

Under these Acts the appeal is to Quarter Sessions, and by special case on point of law to the High Court, *see* 20 & 21 Vict. c. 43.

Order of July 28th, 1915, further amending Defence of the Realm Regulations.

If in the course of any proceedings under this regulation application is made by or on behalf of the informant that in the public interest all or any portion of the public should be excluded during any part of the hearing, the court may make an order to that effect.

In the application of this regulation to Scotland 'the sheriff' shall be substituted for 'a justice of the peace' and 'the justice': 'order' shall be substituted for 'summons,' and any such order may be applied for at the instance of the procurator fiscal, who shall arrange for the service thereof."

7. In Regulation 58A after the words " paragraphs (6) to (10) " there shall be inserted " and (13)."(a)

8. After Regulation 58B the following regulation shall be inserted:—

"58c. Every document purporting to be an order or other instrument issued by a competent naval or military authority and to be signed by such an authority shall be received in evidence and be deemed to be such an order or instrument without further proof unless the contrary is shown."

9. For the purpose of giving effect to the Ministry of Munitions Order, 1915,(b) so far as it relates to the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following amendments of those Regulations shall be made:—

In Regulations 7, 8, 8A, and in the regulation which by the said Order in Council of the 23rd March, 1915,(c) was directed to be inserted after Regulation 2, and which shall be numbered 2A, after the words " or Army Council " and in Regulation 10 after the words " competent naval or military authority," wherever those words respectively occur, there shall be inserted the words " or the Minister of Munitions "; and at the end of Regulation 56 there shall be inserted the following new paragraph:—

"(14) So far as respects offences under these Regulations in which the Minister of Munitions has concurrent powers, this Regulation shall be read as if in addition to the competent naval or military authority the Minister of Munitions were also specified."

10. Where by this or any other Order in Council for the time being in force, whether made before or after the making of this Order, any regulations or words are directed to be added to or omitted from the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, or to be substituted for any other regulations or words in those regulations, then copies of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, printed under the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office after such direction takes effect may be printed with the regulations or words added or omitted or substituted for other regulations or words as such direction requires, and with the regulations and paragraphs thereof

(a) This brings Regulation 56 (13) which was added by the Order in Council of June 2nd, printed at p. 124 above, within the provisions which are suspended on trial by court-martial being introduced by Proclamation.

(b) Printed at pp. 326-9, below under the heading " MUNITIONS OF WAR."

(c) Printed at p. 331 of Supplement No. 3.

numbered in accordance with such direction; and the said Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, shall be construed as if they had, at the time at which such direction takes effect, been made with such addition, omission or substitution.(a)

A reference in any Order in Council or other document to the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, or any of them shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed to refer to those Regulations as amended by any Order in Council for the time being in force.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(b) Orders as to Lights.(b)

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED JULY 31, 1915, UNDER REGULATION 11 OF THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (CONSOLIDATION) REGULATIONS, 1914, AS TO LIGHTS IN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT AND THE CITY OF LONDON.

1915. No. 739.

In pursuance of the power conferred on me by Regulation 11 of the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,(c) I hereby make the following Order:—

(1) In all brightly lighted streets and squares and on bridges a portion of the lights must be extinguished so as to break up all conspicuous groups or rows of lights; and the lights which are not so extinguished must be lowered or made invisible from above by shading them or by painting over the tops and upper portions of the globes: provided that while thick fog prevails the normal lighting of the streets may be resumed.

(2) Sky signs, illuminated fascias, illuminated lettering and lights of all descriptions used for outside advertising or for the illumination of shop fronts must be extinguished.

(3) The intensity of the inside lighting of shop fronts must be reduced.

(4) In tall buildings which are illuminated at night the greater part of the windows must be shrouded, but lights of moderate brightness may be left uncovered at irregular intervals.

(5) All large lighted roof areas must be covered over or the lighting intensity reduced to a minimum.

(6) The lighting of railway stations, sidings and goods yards must be reduced to the intensity sufficient for the safe conduct of business there. The upper half of the globes of all arc lights must be shaded or painted over.

(7) Lights along the water front must be masked to prevent as far as practicable the reflection of the light upon the water.

(a) The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, are in accordance with this provision printed, with the additions, substitutions and variances made by this and the previous amending Orders in Council at pp. 11-46 of "The Defence of the Realm Acts and Regulations."

(b) For lists of Orders of the Secretary of State of a general character as to Lights printed in Supplement No. 3, see footnote (a), p. 127 and for those of the Secretary for Scotland footnote (a) (ii), p. 128 above

(c) Printed at p. 127 above.

(8) The aggregation of flares in street markets is prohibited, but properly screened lights of moderate power may be used.

(9) The lights of trams and omnibuses must not be more than is sufficient to enable fares to be collected and must be obscured while crossing bridges.

(10) The use of powerful lamps on motor and other vehicles is prohibited.

(11) Every person who shall cause or permit any vehicle during the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, to travel in any street, highway, or road to which the public have access, shall provide such vehicle with a lamp or lamps in proper working order and so constructed and capable of being so attached as when lighted to display to the front one or more white lights and to the rear a red light visible for a reasonable distance; and every person driving or being in charge of any such vehicle during such period as aforesaid shall keep such lamp or lamps properly trimmed, lighted and attached.

For the purpose of this Order, the word "vehicle" shall include any bicycle, tricycle or velocipede, and any vehicle drawn or propelled by hand.

(12) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Order, all bright external lights and all aggregations of lights are prohibited, except in such circumstances and under such conditions as may be approved by the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis and of the City of London in their respective jurisdictions.

(13) In case of a sudden emergency, all instructions given by the Admiralty or by the Commissioner of Police on the advice of the Admiralty, as to the further reduction or extinction of lights, shall be immediately obeyed.

This Order shall apply to the City of London and the whole of the Metropolitan Police District, and, except as otherwise provided in paragraph 11, to the period:—

from 8.30 p.m. till sunrise during the month of August;

from 7.30 p.m. till sunrise during the month of September;

from 6 p.m. till sunrise during the month of October and until further order.

This Order shall take effect on 15th August, 1915, and shall be in force until revoked or amended by further Order.

The Orders of the 9th December, 1914,^(a) and 17th March, 1915,^(b) are hereby revoked as from 15th August, 1915, without prejudice however to any proceedings in respect of contraventions of those Orders.

John Simon,

One of His Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
31st July, 1915.

(a) Printed at p. 341 of Supplement No. 3.

(b) Printed at p. 342 of Supplement No. 3.

(c) Orders as to Navigation.

[In addition to the Notices to Mariners of May and subsequent months hereunder printed, the Notices specified in footnote (a) hereto issued prior to May 1st, 1915, and printed in Supplement No. 3, are now (Aug. 31, 1915) in force. All these Notices are subject to constant variation. Orders affecting British Fishing Vessels have also been made by the Admiralty and notified to fishermen by the Board of Trade and other Departments.]

NOTICE TO MARINERS [No. 373 OF 1915], DATED MAY 1, 1915.

ENGLAND, EAST COAST.—EAST SWALE ENTRANCE—PROHIBITED ANCHORAGE.(b)

Position.—Columbine spit buoy, lat. $51^{\circ} 23\frac{1}{2}'$ N., long. $1^{\circ} 00'$ E.

Details.—The following order, as to prohibited anchorage in the entrance to the East Swale, has been made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,(c) and will remain in force until further Notice:—

Anchorage is prohibited, except through stress of weather or accident involving the safety of vessels, within an area bounded as follows:—

- (a) *On the North*.—By a line joining Warden point to Columbine spit buoy.
- (b) *On the East*.—By a line drawn from Columbine spit buoy in a 180° (S. 14° W. Mag.) direction to the shore.

(a) List of Notices to Mariners containing Orders and Instructions under the Defence of the Realm Regulations issued prior to May 1st, 1915, and now (Aug. 31, 1915) remaining in force. These Notices are printed in Supplement No. 3 at the pages mentioned:—

Caution with regard to Extinction of Lights and Discontinuance of Removal of Aids to Navigation (Oct. 9, No. 1627)	Supplement No. 3, p. 348.
Ports from Plymouth eastward to Great Yarmouth (except Arundel pilotage district). (Dec. 5, 1914)	Supplement No. 3, p. 348.
Channel southward of Breaksea light vessel (Bristol Channel) prohibited. (Dec. 10, No. 1812)	Supplement No. 3, p. 349.
Restriction of Navigation in Yarmouth Roads. (Jan. 18, No. 45).	Supplement No. 3, p. 350.
Restriction of Navigation of North Channel (Irish Channel). (Feb. 22, No. 137)	Supplement No. 3, p. 350.
Caution with regard to Mined Areas in the North Sea. (March 3, No. 149)	Supplement No. 3, p. 351.
Light vessels to be established in Dover Strait; Traffic Regulations. (March 26, No. 228)	Supplement No. 3, p. 353.
Restriction of Navigation in River Dee. (April 3, No. 259)	Supplement No. 3, p. 356.

(b) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of May 4th, 1915.

(c) See Regulations 36 to 39 of those Regulations, which, as issued November 28th, 1914, are printed at p. 115 of Supplement No. 2. To these Regulations, Regulation 38A, printed at p. 123 above, was added June 2nd, 1915, and Regulation 38 was amended by Order in Council of July 6th, 1915, printed at p. 132 above. The Navigation Regulations thus added to and amended are printed in consolidated form at pp. 28-31 of "The Defence of the Realm Acts and Regulations."

Pilotage of River Humber.

(c) *On the West.*—By a line drawn from the southern shore of the river in a 0° (N. 14° E. Mag.) direction through Sand End buoy to the northern shore.

Note.—This prohibited anchorage is to be inserted on the charts.

Variation.— 14° W.

Charts affected:—

No. 1607, North Foreland to the Nore.

No. 1895, Dungeness to the Thames.

No. 1610, North Foreland to Orfordness.

No. 2675c, English channel, eastern sheet.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,
1st May, 1915.

NOTICE TO MARINERS [No. 431 OF 1915], DATED MAY 15, 1915.
ENGLAND, EAST COAST—RIVER HUMBER—PILOTAGE.(a)

Former Notice.—No. 165 of 1915;(b) hereby cancelled.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,(c) the following instructions, respecting Pilotage of the River Humber, are now in force:—

Until further notice, the Outer Pilot station of the Humber Pilotage District will be in the neighbourhood of the Bull Light-vessel.

All vessels proceeding into or out of the Humber must be navigated by way of Hawke and Sunk roads, passing to the northward of the Bull Light-vessel.

All vessels, irrespective of draught, size and Nationality, bound to or from any place above Grimsby must be conducted by licensed Pilots over the whole or any part of the waters between Hull and the Outer Pilot Station.

During the hours of official night, and during fog, no vessel should enter or remain within a radius of 5 miles from the Spurn Light-vessel.

A vessel should not approach the Humber unless there is sufficient time available to enable such vessel to obtain a pilot.

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of May 18th, 1915. and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of May 21st, 1915.

(b) Printed at p. 352 of Supplement No. 3.

(c) As to the Regulations in question, see footnote (c) to p. 141.

if one is necessary, and to proceed to her destination or to a position in which she is permitted to anchor, before the commencement of official night.

No vessel should anchor whilst awaiting a pilot.

Note.

This Notice is a re-publication of the former Notice quoted above, except that Pilotage is now compulsory for all vessels without any exception.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,
15th May, 1915.

NOTICE TO MARINERS [No. 475 of 1915], DATED MAY 31, 1915.

IRELAND—SOUTH COAST.—PORT OF QUEENSTOWN.—SPECIAL
REGULATIONS WITH REGARD TO TRAFFIC.(a)

Obstructions have been placed in Queenstown harbour, and Mariners are hereby warned that under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,(b) the following orders have been made and are now in force:—

1. Two Trawlers will be moored midway between Corkbeg and the easternmost point of Spike island. Pilotage is compulsory for all vessels without exception between the Examination anchorage and the outer Man-of-War anchorage and *vice versa*. All vessels shall pass between these Trawlers steering a course directly up and down the harbour. No vessels shall pass each other when approaching or passing between the Trawlers. Outward-bound vessels will in all instances give way to those inward-bound. The speed of vessels when approaching or passing between the Trawlers shall not exceed 10 knots.

2. The passage between Spike island and Ringaskiddy point is closed, and no vessel shall approach the area bounded on the south by a line drawn between Golden rock and the southernmost point of Spike island.

3. No vessels shall use the channels between Haulbowline and Spike island east of Rocky island or west of the Military pier on Spike island.

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of June 4th, 1915, and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of June 8th, 1915.

(b) As to the Regulations in question, see footnote (c) to p. 141.

Regulations as to Small Craft in Plymouth Sound.

4. Vessels infringing these orders expose themselves to grave danger and are liable to be fired upon.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London.

31st May, 1915.

NOTICE TO MARINERS [No. 536 OF 1915], DATED JUNE 24, 1915.

ENGLAND AND WALES—SOUTH AND WEST COASTS.—PLYMOUTH SOUND AND HAMOAZE; LYME REGIS TO BARDSEY ISLAND—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SMALL CRAFT.(a)

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,(b) the following orders have been made, and are to be complied with until further Notice by all yachts, small steam, motor, sailing and pulling boats and vessels, including pleasure craft of all descriptions, within the undermentioned limits:—

I.—PLYMOUTH SOUND AND HAMOAZE.

(a) PLYMOUTH SOUND:

A limited number of Moorings for Yachts may be laid in the following places and nowhere else:

Off West Hoe, on application to King's Harbour, Sound: in the Cattewater, above Turnchapel, on application to the Harbour Master of Cattewater.

Yachts, &c., and Pleasure Boats may cruise in the waters of the Sound as laid down in the Public Traffic Regulations with the following exception:

No Yacht, &c., or Pleasure Boat may proceed to the westward of a line joining the east end of Drake's Island and the west side of the entrance to Millbay Docks, nor may they proceed more than two miles outside the breakwater.

All persons going afloat in charge of Yachts or Boats are to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with these orders, the Public Traffic Regulations, and the Notices that have been published from time to time in the Public Press defining prohibited areas.

Special notice is drawn to the following points in the Regulations:

No Yacht or Boat may be under way after dark: there can, therefore, be no traffic after dark between Yachts at their moorings and the shore.

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of June 25th, 1915: and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of June 29th, 1915.

(b) As to the Regulations in question, see footnote (c) to p. 141.

Although it is only laid down that no craft may leave or enter by the East Channel, no craft is to approach anywhere near the East Channel buoys, as such action would be likely to draw the fire of the forts.

All excursion steamer traffic is prohibited in the Sound.

Note.

Yachts that are only fitting out at Plymouth, and that may wish to proceed to their Summer Base harbour, must obtain permission to leave here for that purpose.

(b) HAMOAZE:

1. Within the limits in the Harbour of Hamoaze mentioned in paragraph 4 below, all small craft, motor boats, steamboats, pulling boats, punts, &c., are to be moored in one of the following areas, viz.:—Saltash, Pottery quay, North corner, Mutton cove, Cremyll hard, Torpoint, Stonehouse creek (or be hauled up and secured above highwater mark in an approved position), where they will remain under police supervision, and only be allowed out on the production of a permit. (See paragraph 4 below.)

2. With the exception of steam ferry boats, which have obtained special permits, no craft of any description is to be under way during the hours of official night, *i.e.*, between the sunset gun and daylight gun fired from H.M.S. *Impregnable*. Any craft under way between these times may be fired on by the Naval patrol boats or H.M. ships in harbour without notice.

3. During fog or thick weather, no craft of any description is to be under way, with the exception of the Chain Ferry bridges at Torpoint and Saltash.

4. All traffic is prohibited in the waters of the Harbour of Hamoaze within the following limits, viz.:—Between lines joining Skinham and Warren points in the Tamar river, and the boom at Devil's point, including the Lynher river as far as St. Germans, Millbrook Lake, and all the creeks and coves adjoining, subject to the following provisions:—

During daylight, *i.e.*, outside the hours of official night, all craft of any description engaged by their owners in the prosecution of their business, or used by them as a means of obtaining their livelihood, may be permitted to be under way within the above limits on obtaining a permit for the purpose from the Superintendent of Dockyard Police, such permit to be produced when called for by the person in charge of any patrol boat, police boat, or boat of H.M. ships.

Persons owning craft of any description which they may wish to use for pleasure purposes will be allowed to remove the same to approved places outside the above limits. No permits will be granted for use of pleasure craft within the limits defined.

5. With the undermentioned exception at (i), the following areas are prohibited to all craft of every description:

Coombe bay, Kiln bay, Wilcove lake, Thanckes lake, South of Gravesend point to Pound at Torpoint, St. John's lake, Millbrook lake (inside a line from Palmer point to Little Southdown).

(i) With regard to Millbrook lake inside the line specified, special permits will be given to steam or motor ferry craft, for public traffic only, at the direction of the King's Harbour Master of Hamoaze.

6. No craft of any description is to approach or is to communicate with any of H.M. establishments or ships without having permission and calling the attention of the guard before they close. Craft disobeying this order may be fired on without notice.

7. The foregoing provisions do not apply to any of H.M. craft or boats, or to vessels in Government employ.

8. No excursion steamers will be permitted in the Hamoaze between the boom at Devil's point and Saltash pier. Subject to special arrangements, facilities will be granted during the summer months only for excursions in the Rivers Tamar and Tavy above Saltash, permits for which must be obtained by the owners of excursion steamers from the King's Harbour Master of Hamoaze.

Special Warning to Boatmen and those who Hire out Yachts or Boats.

Great care must be taken that Yachts and Boats are only hired out to persons who are thoroughly acquainted with these Regulations, as any infringement of the orders will, amongst other things, lead to the detention of the offending Yacht or Boat.

II.—LYME REGIS TO BARDSEY ISLAND.

(a) WESTERN LIMIT OF LYME REGIS ON THE EAST TO START POINT ON THE WEST:

1. The owners of all such boats or vessels (except fishing craft specially provided for under paragraph 5 below) are to supply lists of all their boats and vessels which they may place afloat, and they must obtain pleasure craft permits for them from a Divisional Coast Watching Officer through the Station Officer of the nearest Coastguard Station. Without permits the boats or vessels are forbidden to be used.

2. No such vessels (except fishing craft as provided for under paragraph 5 below) are to be under way at night, *i.e.*, between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, or during fog, but are to remain at their moorings. If caught out by fog, they are to return to the shore at once.

3. Subject to the above and to any special exceptions which have been or may be made, all such vessels may proceed as far as three miles outside the port, creek, or river to which they belong, but it must be understood that no special protection can be afforded them.

4. No excursion traffic is allowed except within ports, creeks, and rivers, and then only in special circumstances, by written permission of the Commander-in-Chief.

5. Fishing vessels authorised by Fishing Permits signed by the Local Fishery Officer are allowed to be at sea day and night, but they are not allowed at night to be—

- (i.) Within 10 miles of the entrance to any defended port;
- (ii.) North of a line joining Portland Bill and Hope's Nose;

(iii.) Within an area bounded on the North and South by lines 5 miles long, drawn S.E. by E. (magnetic) from Berry Head and Start Point, respectively; on the East, by a line joining the eastern extremities of the North and South lines; and on the West by the coast. NOTE.—As regards the part of this area to the North of a line drawn S.E. by E. from the Mewstone, this prohibition is in force during the daytime as well as at night.

6. Special local regulations are being issued as far as necessary for defended areas and ports.

Notes on the above.

Fishing vessels are only to include *bonâ-fide* professional fishing craft. Amateurs and pleasure craft out fishing are not to be regarded as coming under paragraph 5. Doubtful cases are to be referred for Permits to the nearest Divisional Coast Watching Officer.

Amateur Boat Owners will obtain Pleasure Craft Permits as directed in paragraph 1, and will be subject to paragraphs 2 and 3.

Hired Boats.—Subject to paragraph 1, owners may let out small rowing and sailing boats on hire to parties for whom they are prepared to be responsible. Such hired-out boats shall be strictly subject to paragraphs 2 and 3.

Defended Ports comprise Portland, Plymouth, and Falmouth.

Fishery Officer means an officer of the Local Sea Fisheries Committee within whose area the fishing port in question lies, or other Fishery Officer duly authorized for this purpose.

Permits may be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the Divisional Coast Watching Officer or Fishery Officer concerned.

(b) START POINT ON THE EAST TO BARDSLEY ISLAND ON THE WEST.

1. The owners of all such boats or vessels (except fishing craft specially provided for under paragraph 5) are to supply lists of all their boats and vessels which they may place afloat, and they must obtain pleasure craft permits for them from a Divisional Coast Watching Officer through the Station Officer of the nearest Coastguard Station. Without permits the boats or vessels are forbidden to be used.

Regulations as to Small Craft, Lyme Regis to Bardsey Island.

2. No such vessels (except fishing craft as provided for under paragraph 5) are to be under way at night, *i.e.*, between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, or during fog, but are to remain at their moorings. If caught out by fog, they are to return to the shore at once.

3. Subject to the above and to any special exceptions which have been or may be made, all such vessels may proceed as far as three miles outside the port, creek, or river to which they belong, but it must be understood that no special protection can be afforded them.

4. No excursion traffic is allowed except within ports, creeks, and rivers, and then only in special circumstances, by written permission of the Commander-in-Chief.

5. Fishing vessels authorized by Fishing Permits signed by the local Fishery Officer are allowed to be at sea day and night, but they are not allowed at night to be within ten miles of the entrance to any defended port.

6. Special local regulations are being issued as far as necessary for defended areas and ports.

Notes on the above.

Fishing vessels are only to include *bonâ-fide* professional fishing craft. Amateurs and pleasure craft out fishing are not to be regarded as coming under paragraph 5. Doubtful cases are to be referred for permits to the nearest Divisional Coast Watching Officer.

Amateur Boat Owners will obtain pleasure craft permits as directed in paragraph 1, and will be subject to paragraphs 2 and 3.

Hired Boats.—Subject to paragraph 1, owners may let out small rowing and sailing boats on hire to parties for whom they are prepared to be responsible. Such hired out boats shall be strictly subject to paragraphs 2 and 3.

Defended ports comprise Plymouth, Falmouth, Milford haven, Cardiff and Barry, and Swansea.

Fishery Officer means an officer of the Local Sea Fisheries Committee within whose area the fishing port in question lies, or other Fishery Officer duly authorized for this purpose.

Permits may be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the Divisional Coast Watching Officer or Fishery Officer concerned.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY.

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,

24th June, 1915.

NOTICE TO MARINERS [No. 549 of 1915], DATED JUNE 30, 1915.

SCOTLAND—EAST COAST AND ORKNEY ISLES.—PILOTAGE STATIONS
ESTABLISHED AT CERTAIN PORTS ON ACCOUNT OF DEFENSIVE
MINEFIELDS.(a)

Former Notice.—No. 391 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

With reference to the extension of the system of Mine defence, notice is hereby given that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,(b) Pilotage is now compulsory at the following ports for all vessels (including fishing vessels) which have a draught of over eight feet, and that it is highly dangerous for any vessel to enter or leave such ports without a pilot. Fishing and other small vessels having a draught of over eight feet are to assemble at the Pilotage stations and will be conducted into and out of port in groups.

(1) FIRTH OF FORTH.—All incoming vessels are only permitted to enter the Firth of Forth during daylight hours; they are to pass between the Isle of May and Anstruther Wester, thence they must steer a direct course for Kinghorn ness. On approaching Inch Keith, the Pilot vessel in the North channel is to be closed, and a pilot embarked.

Merchant vessels approaching the Firth of Forth from the southward are permitted to keep close to the shore until Barnes ness is reached, when course should be shaped for the Isle of May, so as to pass between the Isle of May and Anstruther Wester.

No merchant vessel is permitted to enter the Firth of Forth between the Isle of May and the south shore of the Forth.

Vessels are warned that, after having entered the Firth of Forth, they should on no account pass to the southward of a line joining the north point of the Isle of May and Kinghorn ness, until in the longitude of 3° W., when course may be shaped for the centre of North channel.

Outward bound vessels should steer to pass the longitude of 3° W. in latitude $56^{\circ} 06' 30''$ N., then shape course to pass between Anstruther Wester and the Isle of May.

No merchant vessel is permitted to be at an anchorage, during the hours of official night, between Inch Keith and a line drawn from Barnes ness to North Carr rock.

For the purposes of defining the entrance of the Firth of Forth, a line drawn from Barnes ness to North Carr rock is to be considered the eastern limit of the Firth of Forth.

The above orders apply to vessels proceeding to *any* port in the Firth of Forth, whether to the eastward of Inch Keith or not.

(2) MORAY FIRTH.—All vessels bound to Cromarty or Inverness must call for a pilot at Wick or Burghead.

Outgoing vessels are to discharge their pilots at one or the other of these places.

It is dangerous for any vessel to be under way to the south-westward of a line joining Findhorn and Tarbetness without a pilot.

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of July 2nd, 1915, and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of July 6th, 1915.

(b) As to the Regulations in question. *see* footnote (c), p. 141.

Pilotage Stations established at certain Ports of the East Coast of Scotland and Orkney Isles on account of defensive Minefields.

(3) **SCAPA FLOW.**—All entrances are dangerous and entry is absolutely prohibited by any of them except as provided in succeeding paragraphs.

Examination services have been established in the entrances to Hoxa and Hoy sounds: vessels wishing to enter must communicate with the Examination vessel and follow the instructions received from her very carefully.

No vessel is permitted to approach the entrance to Hoxa sound within a radius of 5 miles under any circumstances whatever, except when actually bound to Scapa Flow. Vessels bound to Kirkwall should proceed direct to that port.

The only vessels permitted to enter Hoy sound from the westward are those bound for Stromness: vessels cannot enter Scapa Flow from Stromness.

Vessels are not permitted to enter Hoxa or Hoy sounds by night.

Passage through Cantick sound is entirely prohibited.

Note.

This Notice is a repetition of Notice No. 391 of 1915, with additions to Section (1) relating to the Firth of Forth.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London.

30th June, 1915.

NOTICE TO MARINERS [No. 651 OF 1915]. DATED JULY 28, 1915.

SCOTLAND, WEST COAST—FIRTH OF CLYDE—TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.()

Former Notice.—No. 613 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

Position.—Dunoon bank, lat. $55^{\circ} 56\frac{3}{4}'$ N., long. $4^{\circ} 54\frac{1}{4}'$ W.

Mariners are hereby warned that the following regulations with regard to traffic have been made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,(b) and are now in force:—

Vessels entering or leaving the Clyde must pass between two Trawlers situated as under-mentioned, which mark the gateway in the obstruction that now exists between Cloch Point and Dunoon.

(a) **Eastern Trawler:—**

Position.—On the east side of the Dunoon bank at a distance of 8 cables and 66 yards, 281° (N. 61° W. Mag.), from Cloch Lighthouse

Description.—The hull of this vessel is painted red.

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of July 30th, 1915, and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of August, 3rd, 1915.

(b) As to the Regulations in question, see footnote (c) to p. 141.

Fog-signal.—The vessel will sound on her steam whistle four blasts every two minutes, thus (— — — —), alternately with the fog-signal sounded by western trawler.

(b) Western Trawler:—

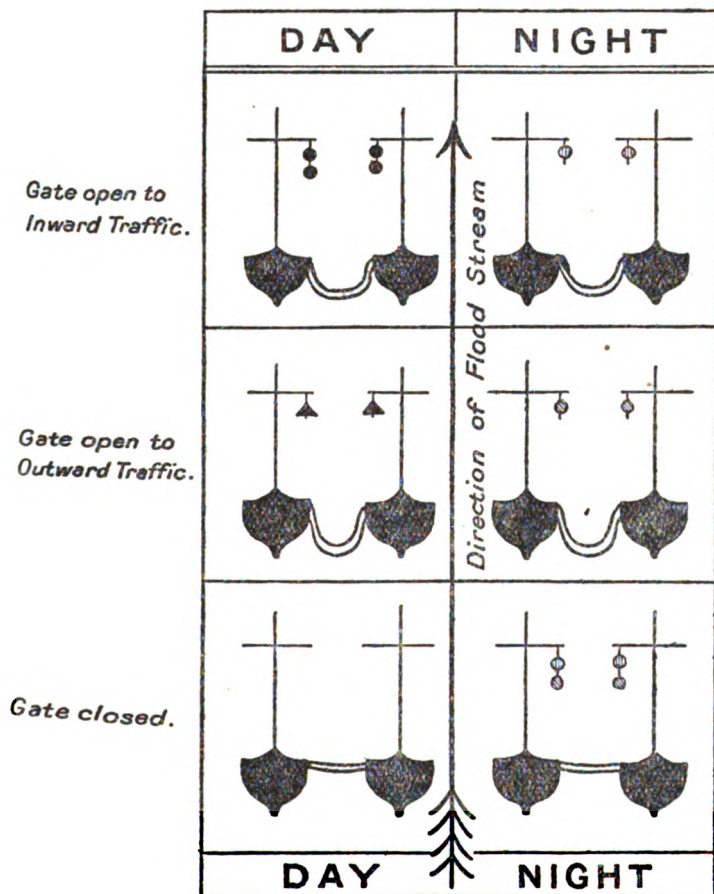
Position.—On west side of Dunoon bank, at a distance of one cable, 272° (N. 70° W. Mag.), from the eastern Trawler.



Description.—The hull of this vessel is painted green.

Fog-signal.—The vessel will sound on her steam whistle three long blasts every two minutes, alternately with the fog-signal sounded by the eastern Trawler.

CLYDE.

Signals displayed by Gate-Ships



Red lights are shown thus 
Green " " " " 

The above-mentioned gate Trawlers will display signals, as shown on the accompanying diagram, to indicate whether the gate

Regulations as to Yachts and Pleasure Boats, North Foreland to Beachy Head.

is open to inward or outward bound traffic, or whether the gate is closed.

A Trawler with hull painted black is moored a short distance to the northward of the gate Trawlers, and on the western side of the passage.

No vessels are to approach to within a distance of half a mile of the gateway until the special signals are hoisted indicating that the passage is open for them; neither are inward-bound vessels to approach within this distance when the signals are displayed for outward-bound vessels, and vice versa.

Speed must not exceed 10 knots, and vessels are cautioned to keep a mid-channel course when passing through the gateway.

Outward-bound vessels are to approach the gateway on a 196° (S. 34° W. Mag.) course, leaving the black and white chequered Lightbuoy with *occulting red* light, situated three-quarters of a mile 27° (N. 45° E. Mag.) from the gateway, on their port hand.

Similarly, inward-bound vessels must steer to the eastward for the Examination anchorage and Kempock Point as soon as they have passed clear of the gateway.

Variation.—18° W.

Note.—This Notice is a repetition of Notice No. 613 of 1915, with additional information. It will be noted that fog-signals are now sounded by the gate Trawlers.

Charts temporarily affected.—No. 2131, Arran Island to Gare Loch; No. 2159, Firth of Clyde and Loch Fyne.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London.

28th July, 1915.

NOTICE TO MARINERS [No. 652 of 1915], DATED JULY 28, 1915.

ENGLAND, SOUTH-EAST COAST—NORTH FORELAND TO BEACHY HEAD—REGULATIONS RESPECTING YACHTS AND PLEASURE BOATS.(a)

Former Notice.—No. 507 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,(b) the following orders

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of July 30th, 1915; and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of August 3rd, 1915.

(b) As to the Regulations in question, see footnote (c) to p. 141.

have been made, as to cruising of Yachts and Pleasure Boats between the undermentioned areas, and are now in force:—

I.—NORTH FORELAND TO SOUTH FORELAND:

1. All Yachts and Pleasure Boats are to keep within a distance of half a mile from the shore, except when in the waters between Ramsgate and Deal, when they are to keep inside a line joining North Foreland and Old Stairs Bay.

2. Yachts and Boats plying for hire must be duly licensed, and are not to leave the shore without a competent boatman in charge. In places where licences are not granted by the Local Authorities a permit must be obtained from the Senior Naval Officer, Ramsgate (*see* paragraph 3).

3. Private Yachts and Boats are not allowed to cruise in these waters without a permit from the Senior Naval Officer, Ramsgate. (When applying for a permit state name and address of owner, and name and description of craft.)

4. No Yachts or Pleasure Boats are to cruise at night—*i.e.*, between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

5. Yachts and Pleasure Boats are strictly forbidden to go alongside or communicate with any Vessel in the Downs.

6. Yachts and Pleasure Boats embarking or disembarking passengers at Ramsgate Harbour are to use the steps at inner end of West Pier, and are to keep to the Westward of a line joining outer extremity of East Pier and West gate of basin.

When H.M. Vessels are entering or leaving Harbour, Yachts and Pleasure Boats are to keep clear of the entrance.

7. Infringements of the above regulations are punishable offences under the Defence of the Realm Act.

II.—SOUTH FORELAND TO BEACHY HEAD:

1. All Yachts and Pleasure Boats plying for hire between Beachy Head and St. Margaret's Bay are only allowed to do so by day. They must be supplied with a permit signed by the Chief of the Local Police, and they are to keep within a distance of one mile from the shore. They are to be at their moorings at night—*i.e.*, between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

2. Yachts and Pleasure Boats are not allowed to leave shore without a competent boatman in charge and are forbidden to go alongside or communicate with any vessel lying off shore.

3. Dover Harbour being a fortified area is subject to special regulations.

4. Yachts and Pleasure Boats are forbidden to enter or leave Folkestone Harbour. Boats plying for hire from Folkestone beach may do so subject to paragraphs 1 and 2, but must keep west of the entrance of Folkestone Harbour.

*Restrictions as to Trading, Fishing, and Pleasure Craft,
Beachy Head to St. Alban's Head.*

5. Infringements of the above regulations are punishable offences under the Defence of the Realm Act.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London.

28th July, 1915.

NOTICE TO MARINERS [No. 667 of 1915], DATED AUGUST 3, 1915.

ENGLAND, SOUTH COAST.—BEACHY HEAD TO ST. ALBAN'S HEAD.—
RESTRICTIONS REGARDING TRADING, FISHING, AND PLEASURE
CRAFT.—PORTLAND HARBOUR APPROACH.—RESTRICTION OF
NAVIGATION; TARGET PRACTICE TEMPORARILY DISCON-
TINUED (a).

Former Notice.—No. 550 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

Notice is hereby given that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914(b), the following orders with regard to the undermentioned areas have been made, and are now in force:—

(1) *Beachy Head to St. Alban's Head. Restrictions regarding Trading, Fishing and Pleasure Craft.*

1. Area A.—Enclosed by a line from Beachy head to Owers Light-vessel to Boulder Bank buoy, thence north-west (true) to the Portsmouth Defence area.

Area B.—Enclosed by a line from Culver cliff to a point 3 miles east (true) of Culver cliff, thence within the 3-mile limit to a point 3 miles south (true) of Freshwater Gate, thence to Freshwater Gate.

Area C.—Enclosed by a line joining Christchurch head to St. Albans head.

2. The term craft as used herein includes ships, barges, boats and vessels of all descriptions, and the orders apply to all fishing and pleasure craft.

3. No craft are to go out in specified areas between sunset and sunrise.

4. All craft from places within these areas are to be on shore or back in their harbour half an hour after sunset.

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of August 6th, 1915.

(b) As to the Regulations in question, see footnote (c) to p. 141.

5. No craft are to put to sea during fog or thick weather, and any caught at sea by fog, &c., are to return to shore or harbour at once, if possible.

6. Craft unable to return to harbour owing to failing wind or fog, &c., are to anchor and show the regulation anchor lights at night. No bright lights are permitted.

7. Fishing is permitted by all *bonâ-fide* fishermen in sailing craft, provided they are in possession of a permit which can be obtained from their District Fishery officers. When applying for these permits, they are to state the port from which they intend to work, and this will be entered on the permit.

8. All fishing craft mentioned in paragraph 7 above must carry either their permit number or their registered number painted on each bow in figures not less than 12 inches in height.

9. Fishing is absolutely prohibited for all steam fishing vessels.

10. Craft found after dark in the areas detailed in paragraph 1 above are liable to be fired upon.

11. No craft are to proceed to sea with any petrol, motor oil, heavy oil, &c., on board with the exception that:—

(i) Traders and all other craft may carry oil, petrol, motor spirit, &c., in bulk, barrels, or as stores for the equipment or navigation of the vessel, provided that the goods are properly pre-entered and that clearance is obtained from the Customs Officials in accordance with the Customs War Powers Act, 1915, paragraphs 1 to 3.(a)

(ii) Sailing vessels may not have on board a quantity of petrol, motor spirit, benzine, paraffin, petroleum, or similar substances, exceeding 2 gallons.

12. Owners of motor craft, pleasure craft, and small craft of all descriptions, are to supply to the Coastguard Officer of the District lists of all their boats and vessels which they may place afloat, and they are to obtain from him permits for them. Without such permits these craft are not to be used. The number of the permit is to be painted on either bow in figures not less than 12 inches in height.

13. Motor craft, pleasure craft, and small craft of all descriptions are not to proceed outside of their ports, creeks or rivers, during the hours of official day, unless in possession of a permit which may be obtained from a Customs Official on personal application, or (in places where there is no Customs Official) from the Coastguard Officer of that district.

14. The areas within which pleasure craft with permits may move during daylight are as follows, and they are forbidden to move in any other areas:—

Newhaven: Within one mile of *occulting* light at entrance.

Brighton and Hove: Within one mile of *fixed* light on western pier.

Restriction of Navigation, Portland Harbour Approach.

New Shoreham: Within one mile of high *occulting* light.

Worthing: Within one mile of *fixed* light on pier.

Littlehampton: Within one mile of *fixed red* light at entrance.

Bognor: Within one mile of *green* fishing light.

Sandown bay: Inside the line joining Culver cliff and Dun-nose head.

Ventnor: Within one mile of Ventnor pier.

Christchurch: Inside the entrance to Christchurch harbour.

Christchurch head to Sandbanks: Within 400 yards of low water mark.

Poole harbour: Within the line joining North and South Havens.

Studland bay: From opposite Studland village to the Old Breakwater within 400 yards of low water mark.

Swanage bay: To the west of the line joining Ballard and Peverill points.

15. No excursion traffic is allowed except with the written permission of the Commander-in-Chief, to be obtained for the season in regard to standing excursions, and on each occasion for special excursions.

16. Nothing in these orders shall affect the standing orders relating to the Defence Areas at Newhaven, Portsmouth, and Poole.

(2) *Portland harbour approach—Restriction of Navigation:
Target practice temporarily discontinued.*

(a) *Restriction of Navigation:*

Caution.—(i) No vessels or boats of any description are to move in the area north of a line joining Portland Bill with St. Albans head, by day or night, unless proceeding into Weymouth anchorage.

(ii) No vessels or boats of any description are to move in the area north of a line joining Portland Bill with Hopes Nose between sunset and sunrise.

No vessels or boats of any description are to put to sea in this prohibited area during fog, and caught at sea by fog are to return to shore or harbour at once.

Vessels or boats found in this area after dark are liable to be fired upon.

(b) *Target practice temporarily discontinued:*

Details.—Target practice from ships lying in Portland harbour, referred to in the former Notice quoted above, will be discontinued until further notice.

Note.

This Notice is a repetition of Notice No. 550 of 1915, with the exception that Target practice, as mentioned in Section (2) (b), has been temporarily discontinued.

Charts which were temporarily affected.—No. 2615, Portland to Christchurch (2) (b). No. 2450, Portland to Owers (2) (b). No. 2255, Weymouth and Portland (2) (b). No. 2675b, English channel, middle sheet (2) (b).

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London.

3rd August, 1915.

ADMIRALTY NOTICE TO MARINERS [No. 691 of 1915], DATED AUGUST 13, 1915. ENGLAND, EAST COAST—RIVER TYNE BOOM DEFENCE—ENTRANCE SIGNALS AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.(a)

Former Notice.—No. 408 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned regulations have been made, in regard to the Boom Defence of the River Tyne, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,(b) and will remain in force until further Notice:—

The following signals will be displayed to indicate that the Boom is *open to traffic*:—

By Day—2 Black Balls, vertical.

By Night—2 White Lights, vertical.

The above signals will be hoisted on board H.M.S. "Satellite" and at the following Distant Signal Stations:—

(a) For Incoming Traffic.—At the Lighthouse on the end of the North Arm of the Breakwater.

(b) For Outgoing Traffic.—At Ballast Hill. Shipping at Dunstan and Tyne Docks should ascertain by telephone from H.M.S. "Satellite" whether they can proceed down river. A telephone for this purpose is kept at the Staith Master's Office, Dunstan, and at the Dock Master's Office, Tyne Docks.

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of August 17th, 1915.

(b) As to the Regulations in question, see footnote (c) p. 141.

Caution to Mariners when approaching British Ports.

The absence of these signals will denote that the Boom is closed to traffic.

Vessels entering or leaving the Tyne, after passing the Pier Heads when bound inwards, and after passing Hay Hole Point when bound outwards, are to so regulate their speed that until the line of the Boom is passed they shall not come within a distance of 200 yards from their stem to the stern of the next vessel ahead proceeding in the same direction. Whilst navigating between Hay Hole Point and the Pier Heads no vessel should attempt to overhaul and pass ahead of another vessel proceeding in the same direction.

When crossing the line of the Boom all vessels are to preserve a mid-channel course as far as is consistent with safe navigation. Vessels of 25 feet draught and above are to stop their engines when crossing the line of the Boom at or about the time of low water.

Incoming and outgoing vessels must not cross the line of the Boom at the same time. Vessels proceeding against the tidal stream must so regulate their speed that any vessels proceeding with the tide shall first pass the obstruction.

With the above exceptions, the Rules and Regulations for the Navigation of the Tyne are to be adhered to.

Note.—This Notice is a repetition of Notice No. 408 of 1915. with the exception that Ballast Hill is now the only Distant Signal Station for outgoing traffic.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,
13th August, 1915.

NOTICE TO MARINERS [No. 700 of 1915] DATED AUGUST 16, 1915.
CAUTION WHEN APPROACHING BRITISH PORTS.(a)

PART I.

Closing of Ports.

Former Notice.—No. 274 of 1915;(b) hereby cancelled.

(1) My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, having taken into consideration the fact that it may be necessary to forbid all entrance to certain ports of the Empire, this is to give Notice

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of August 20th. 1915; and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of August 27th, 1915.

(b) Printed at pp. 357-360 of Supplement No. 3.

that on approaching the shores of the United Kingdom, or any of the ports or localities of the British Empire, referred to in Part III. of this Notice, a sharp look-out should be kept for the signals described in the following paragraph, and for the vessels mentioned in paragraph (5), Part II., of this Notice, and the distinguishing and other signals made by them. In the event of such signals being displayed, the port or locality should be approached with great caution, as it may be apprehended that obstructions may exist.

(2) If entrance to a port is prohibited, three *red* vertical lights by night, or three *red* vertical balls by day, will be exhibited in some conspicuous position, in or near to its approach, which signals will also be shown by the vessels indicated in paragraph (5), Part II., of this Notice.

If these signals are displayed, vessels must either proceed to the position marked "Examination Anchorage" on the Admiralty charts and anchor there, or keep the sea.

(3) At all the ports or localities at home or abroad referred to in Part III. of this Notice, searchlights are occasionally exhibited for exercise.

Instructions have been given to avoid directing movable searchlights during practice on to vessels under weigh, but mariners are warned that great care should be taken to keep a sharp look-out for the signals indicated in paragraph (2) above, when searchlights are observed to be working.

PART II.

Examination Service.

(4) In certain circumstances it is also necessary to take special measures to examine vessels desiring to enter the ports or localities at home or abroad, referred to in Part III. of this Notice.

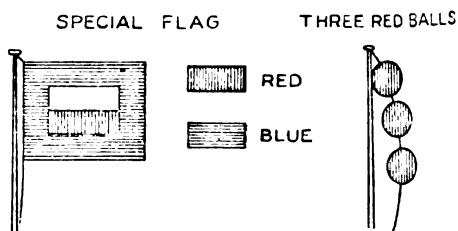
(5) In such case, vessels carrying the distinguishing flags or lights mentioned in paragraph (7) will be charged with the duty of examining ships which desire to enter the ports and of allotting positions in which they shall anchor. If Government vessels, or vessels belonging to the local port authority, are found patrolling in the offing, merchant vessels are advised to communicate with such vessels with a view to obtaining information as to the course on which they should approach the Examination Anchorage. Such communication will not be necessary in cases where the pilot on board has already received this information from the local authorities.

(6) As the institution of the Examination Service at any port will never be publicly advertised, especial care should be taken in approaching the ports, by day or night, to keep a sharp look-out for any vessel carrying the flags or lights mentioned in paragraph (7), and to be ready to "bring to" at once when hailed by her or warned by the firing of a gun or sound rocket.

In entering by night any of the ports mentioned in Part III., serious delay and risk will be avoided if four efficient all round lamps, two *red* and two *white*, are kept available for use.

(7) By day the distinguishing flags of the Examination Steamer will be a special flag (white and red horizontal surrounded by a blue border) and a blue ensign.

Also, three red vertical balls if the port is closed.



By night the steamer will carry:—

(a) Three *red* vertical lights if the port is closed.

(b) Three *white* vertical lights if the port is open.

The above lights will be carried in addition to the ordinary navigation lights, and will show an unbroken light around the horizon.

(8) Masters are warned that, when approaching a British port where the Examination Service is in force, they must have the distinguishing signal of their vessel ready to hoist immediately the Examination Steamer makes the signal.

(9) Masters are warned that, before attempting to enter any of these ports when the Examination Service is in force, they must in their own interests strictly obey all instructions given to them by the Examination Steamer. In the absence of any instructions from the Examination Steamer they must proceed to the position marked "Examination Anchorage" on the Admiralty Charts and anchor there, or keep the sea.

Whilst at anchor in the Examination Anchorage. Masters are warned that they must not lower any boats (except to avoid accident), communicate with the shore, work cables, move the ship, or allow anyone to leave the ship, without permission from the Examination Steamer.

(10) In case of fog, Masters are enjoined to use the utmost care, and the Examination Anchorage itself should be approached with caution.

(11) Merchant vessels when approaching ports are especially cautioned against making use of private signals of any description, either by day or night: the use of them will render a vessel liable to be fired on.

(12) The pilots attached to the ports will be acquainted with the regulations to be followed.

PART III.

Ports or Localities Referred to.

United Kingdom.

Alderney.	Milford Haven.
Barrow.	Newhaven.
Barry.	Plymouth.
Belfast.	Portland.
Berehaven.	Portsmouth.
Blyth.	Queenstown.
Clyde.	River Humber.
Cromarty.	„ Mersey.
Dover.	„ Tay.
Falmouth.	„ Tees.
Firth of Forth.	„ Thames.
Guernsey.	„ Tyne.
Hartlepool.	Scapa Flow.
Harwich.	Sheerness.
Jersey.	Sunderland.
Lough Swilly.	

Canada.

Esquimalt.	Quebec.
Halifax.	

Mediterranean.

Gibraltar.	Malta.
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Indian Ocean.

Aden.	Karachi.
Bombay.	Madras.
Calcutta.	Mauritius.
Colombo.	Rangoon.

China Sea.

Hong Kong.	Singapore.
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Africa.

Durban.	Simons Bay.
Sierra Leone.	Table Bay.

Australia.

Adelaide.	Newcastle.
Brisbane.	Sydney.
Fremantle.	Thursday Island.
Melbourne.	

Tasmania.

Hobart.

New Zealand.

Auckland.	Port Lyttelton.
Otago.	Wellington.

West Indies.

Bermuda.	Port Royal, Jamaica.
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PART IV.

Sweeping Operations.

H.M. Vessels are constantly engaged in sweeping operations off ports in the United Kingdom.

Whilst so engaged, they work in pairs connected by a wire hawser, and are consequently hampered to a very considerable extent in their manœuvring powers.

With a view to indicating the nature of the work on which these vessels are engaged, they will show the following signals:—

A black ball at the foremast head and a similar ball at the yardarm, or where it can best be seen, on that side on which it is dangerous for vessels to pass.

For the public safety, all other vessels, whether steamers or sailing craft, must keep out of the way of vessels flying this signal, and should especially remember that it is dangerous to *pass between* the vessels of a pair.

Note.

This Notice is a repetition of Notice No. 274 of 1915, with the addition of Sunderland to the list of ports mentioned in Part III.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,
16th August, 1915.

NOTICE TO MARINERS [No. 758 OF 1915]. DATED AUGUST 28, 1915.

ENGLISH CHANNEL, NORTH SEA AND RIVERS THAMES AND
MEDWAY—PILOTAGE AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS. (a)

Former Notice.—No. 609 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

All Orders in this Notice are now in force, and have been made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.(b)

I. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel Islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from. and

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of August 31st, 1915, and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of September 3rd, 1915. It is cancelled by Notice No. 777 of 1915, dated September 3rd, which is a repetition thereof save for the variances shewn in the footnotes to p. 164.

(b) As to the Regulations in question, see footnote (c) to p. 141.

ating in the waters from, the Downs Pilot Station or *vice versa*, must be conducted by pilots licensed on Trinity House.

ps (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons e, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and ating in the waters from, Gravesend to Great *vice versa*, must be conducted by pilots licensed by Trinity House.

ps (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons e, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel not carrying passengers) whilst navigating in the Gravesend to London Bridge or *vice versa*, must be y pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

inity House Pilot Station at Dungeness having been , pilotage is therefore not compulsory between the Station and Dungeness, except for ships bound into Harbours of Dover and Folkestone.

y House Pilot Stations have been established at the ned places, and merchant vessels not under compul- age are very strongly advised to take pilots:—

Downs, where ships proceeding north can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as Great Yarmouth, and also pilots for the River Thames, and for Folke- stone and Dover harbours. The pilot steamers attached to the Downs Station will cruise in the vicinity of a position two miles south-east of Deal pier.

AT YARMOUTH, where ships from the North Sea bound for the River Thames or the English Channel can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as the Downs.

The Pilot Steamer attached to the Great Yarmouth station will cruise between the Corton Light-vessel and the South Scroby buoy.

SUNK LIGHT-VESSEL, where ships crossing the North ea between the parallels of $51^{\circ} 40'$ and $51^{\circ} 54'$ North latitude, but *no others*, can obtain pilots for the River Thames and the Downs.

ts can also be obtained at LONDON and HARWICH for the Downs and Great Yarmouth (including the River Thames and approaches).

e pilots referred to in this Notice are the pilots he London Trinity House and no others.

RS THAMES AND MEDWAY.—All traffic into and out Thames must pass through the Edinburgh Channels, he Black Deep south of the Knock John and Knob and through the Oaze Deep, until further notice.

No vessels are to remain under way in the above-mentioned Channels between Chapman Lighthouse on the west, and the Sunk Head Light-buoy or a line joining the positions of the South Long Sand and East Shingles buoys, on the east, between the hours of 11 p.m. and 2 a.m. (a)

Vessels at anchor within these limits must not exhibit any lights between the hours of 11 p.m. and 2 a.m. (a)

All other Channels are closed to navigation.

(a) 2.—(a) No yachts or pleasure boats under sail or steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, are allowed:—

(i.) In the Estuary of the Thames east of a line drawn between the Grain spit and West Shoebury Buoys.

(ii.) In the area enclosed by a line drawn north and south through the Ovens Buoy to a line joining Holehaven Point and the Blyth Middle Buoy.

(iii.) In the River Medway east of Rochester Bridge.

(b) The Estuary of the Thames mentioned above in par. (a) (i.) is to be considered to include the North Coast of Kent from North Foreland to Sheerness, and the Coast of Essex from Shoeburyness to the Naze.

(c) All pleasure craft of any description are prohibited from being under weigh between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

(d) Pleasure craft using the waters to the west of the line mentioned in par. (a) (i.), in which cruising is permitted, must obtain a licence from the Local Police.

(e) If more than one craft is used, a separate licence is required for each.

(f) The name must be marked legibly on every yacht. All open, half-decked and other craft must have the number and distinguishing letter of the licence clearly painted on each side of the bow.

(g) The licence must be carried in the craft, and is to be available for inspection.

(h) Boats licensed for hire may be taken out by British subjects other than those in whose names the licences are made out, provided that they be returned to the licencees by 8 p.m. on the day of hire. The licence for the boat must be carried by the person hiring it.

(i) Pulling boats are allowed within the area prohibited by par. (a) (i.) provided:—

(i.) A licence is obtained in accordance with pars. (d) and (e).

(ii.) A separate licence is obtained for each boat.

(iii.) Pars. (c), (g) and (h) are complied with.

(iv.) No such boats proceed further than one mile from the shore, and in the area between Margate Coast Guard station and North Foreland keep within half a mile from the shore.

(a) Notice No. 777 of 1915, dated September 3rd, substitutes the hours of 9 p.m. and 2.30 a.m. for these hours, and adds the following as sub-section 2 of section III. :—

"2. Coasting vessels are not to be under way nor exhibit any lights in the East Swin or Wallet between sunset and sunrise."
Sub-sections 2 and 3 of the August Notice being renumbered 3 and 4.

(j) Pulling boats are forbidden to go alongside or communicate with any vessel lying off the shore. .

(k) No pleasure pulling boats are allowed in the Medway to the eastward of Rochester Bridge, nor are any allowed in the area mentioned in par. (a) (ii.).

(l) Fishing vessels are governed by the terms of the Notices issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

3. In the rivers Colne, Blackwater, Crouch and Roach, the cruising of yachts and pleasure craft under sail, steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, and under oars, is permitted subject to the restrictions mentioned in paragraphs (c), (e), (f), (g), (h) and (l) of the foregoing sub-section of this Notice, and also the following restrictions:—

(a) Pleasure craft using the areas mentioned in paragraphs (b) and (c) below, in which cruising is permitted, must obtain a licence from the Local Police.

(b) In the rivers Colne and Blackwater, and in the estuaries of these rivers, cruising is permitted in the area to the west of lines drawn from Colne point to N.W. Knoll-buoy and Sales point, to N.W. Knoll-buoy and up these rivers.

(c) In the river Crouch, cruising is permitted west of a line drawn north and south (True) through Burnham Coastguard station. No craft of any description is permitted east of this line.

Cruising is permitted in the Roach river down to its confluence with the Crouch.

(d) Local craft used for business purposes are subject to the foregoing regulations, but may in certain instances be allowed in prohibited areas, if permission in writing has been previously obtained from the Naval or Military Authorities.

Note.

This Notice is a re-publication of Notice No. 609 of 1915, with the additions and amendments to the regulations mentioned in sub-sections 2 and 3 of Section III.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 28th August, 1915.

(d) Order as to Outlying Islands.

ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED MAY 28, 1915, WITH REGARD TO PERSONS PROCEEDING TO OR FROM PORTS IN THE ORKNEY ISLANDS.(a)

Whereas the Admiralty are of opinion that in view of the public safety and the defence of the realm it is desirable to impose restrictions on persons proceeding to or from ports in the Orkney Islands.

Now, therefore, I, the Right Honourable Sir John Allsebrook Simon, K.C.V.O., one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in virtue of the powers conferred on me by the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, as amended by the Order in Council dated the 13th day of April, 1915,(b) do hereby make the following Order:—

(1) No person shall embark as a passenger on any ship proceeding to or from any port in the Orkney Islands without the permission of the competent naval authority at the port of embarkation, nor shall any passenger land at any port in the Orkney Islands without the permission of the competent naval authority at that port. Provided that the grant of any such permission by a competent naval authority shall not exempt an alien from any of the requirements of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914,(c) or of the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Order, 1915,(d) with regard to the obtaining of permission to land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom or otherwise.

(2) This Order shall come into force on the first day of June, 1915.

John Simon,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Whitehall, 28th May, 1915.

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of June 1st, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of June 4th, 1915, and in the "Dublin Gazette" of June 4th, 1915.

(b) See Article 1 of that Order (printed at p. 338 of Supplement No. 3) which added Regulation 14A (Restrictions on persons proceeding to or from ports in outlying islands) to the Code.

(c) Printed at pp. 68-85 of the Manual.

(d) Printed at pp. 247-249 of Supplement No. 3.

2. Liquor Control Regulations.

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|--|---|
| (a) <i>Regulations</i> , pp. 167-175. | (c) <i>Orders of Central Control Board</i> , pp. 179-217. |
| (b) <i>Orders in Council applying Regulations</i> , pp. 176-179. | (d) <i>Compensation for Loss</i> , p. 218. |

(a) Regulations.

THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (LIQUOR CONTROL) REGULATIONS, 1915.(a)

1915. No. 552.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 10th day of June, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,(b) His Majesty in Council has power during the continuance of the present war to issue regulations for securing the public safety and defence of the Realm :

And whereas by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 3) Act, 1915,(c) His Majesty in Council has power to issue regulations under the first-mentioned Act, to take effect in any area to which they are applied under the said Amendment Act, for the purposes of the control by the State of the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor within the area :

And whereas for the purpose of increasing directly or indirectly the efficiency of labour in such areas, and preventing the efficiency of labour in such areas from being impaired by drunkenness, alcoholism, or excess, it is expedient to make such regulations as are herein-after contained :

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that in every area to which these Regulations are applied by an Order in Council made under the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 3) Act, 1915,(c) the following provisions shall have effect :—

1. The prescribed Government authority shall be a Board to be called the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) (hereinafter referred to as "the Board"), consisting of a chairman and such persons as the Minister of Munitions may from time to time appoint.(d)

Constitution
of Board.

(a) These Regulations were published in the "London Gazette" of June 12th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of June 11th ; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of June 12th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of June 11th ; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of June 15th, 1915.

(b) 5 Geo. 5. c. 8, printed at pp. 14-16 of Supplement No. 2.

(c) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 42, printed at p. 3, above.

(d) By Minute, dated June 30, 1915, the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, appointed the following gentlemen, viz. :—The Lord d'Abernon, Major Waldorf Astor, M.P., Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Mr. E. B. Cross, Mr. John Denny, Mr. John Hodge, M.P., Sir William Lever, Bart., Sir George Newman, M.D., Mr. John Pedder, C.B., Mr. R. R. Scott, Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., Mr. W. Towle, to be members of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic), and the Lord d'Abernon to be the Chairman of the Board.

The quorum of the Board shall be such as the Board may determine, and the Board may regulate their own procedure, and no act or proceeding of the Board shall be questioned on account of any vacancy in the Board.

The Board may sue and be sued, and shall have an official seal which shall be officially and judicially noticed, and such seal shall be authenticated by any two members of the Board or the secretary to the Board.

The Board may appoint a secretary and such officers, inspectors and servants for the purpose of these Regulations as the Board, subject to the approval of the Treasury as to number, may determine.

Every document purporting to be an order or other instrument issued by the Board and to be sealed with the seal of the Board authenticated in manner provided by these Regulations, or to be signed by the Secretary to the Board or any person authorised by the Board to act on behalf of the Secretary, shall be received in evidence and be deemed to be such an order or instrument without further proof unless the contrary is shown.

Any property acquired by the Board shall be vested in such two or more members of the Board as the Board may appoint to act as trustees on their behalf for the purpose, and upon the death, resignation, or removal of a trustee the property vested in that trustee shall, without conveyance or assignment, and whether the property is real or personal, vest in the succeeding trustees either solely or together with any surviving or continuing trustees, and, until the appointment of succeeding trustees, shall so vest in the surviving or succeeding trustee only; and in all legal proceedings whatsoever concerning any property vested in the trustees the property may be stated to be the property of the trustees in their proper names as trustees for the Board without further description.

2. For the purposes of the control of the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor in any area, the Board may by order—

- (a) direct that any licensed premises or club in the area in which intoxicating liquor is sold by retail or supplied shall be closed either for all purposes or for the purpose of such sale or supply;
- (b) regulate the hours during which any such premises or clubs are to be or may be kept open distinguishing, where it is so determined, the hours during which the premises are to be or may be kept open for such sale or supply as aforesaid, and the hours during which they are to be or may be kept open for other purposes, and any such order shall have effect notwithstanding anything in the law relating to licensing or the sale of intoxicating liquor;
- (c) prohibit the sale by retail or supply of any specified class or description of intoxicating liquor in any licensed premises or club in the area;
- (d) provide that the sale by retail or supply of intoxicating liquor in any licensed premises or club in the area shall be subject to such conditions or restrictions as may be imposed by the order;

Powers of Board to control sale of liquor.

- (e) regulate the introduction of intoxicating liquor into the area and the transport of intoxicating liquor within the area^(a);
- (f) require the business carried on in any licensed premises in the area to be carried on subject to the supervision of the Board;

and any such order may include such incidental and supplemental provisions as appear to the Board necessary for the purpose of giving full effect to the order, and may be made applicable to all licensed premises and clubs within the area or any specified class or description of such premises and clubs, or to any particular premises or club.

If any person contravenes the provisions of any such order, or any conditions or restrictions imposed thereby, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.^(b)

3. The Board may by order prohibit the sale by retail, or the supply in clubs or licensed premises, of intoxicating liquor within the area, or any part thereof specified in the order, by any person other than the Board, and if any person contravenes or fails to comply with the order he shall, without prejudice to any other penalty, be guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.^(b)

Power for Board to prohibit sale of liquor except by themselves.

Provided that the order may except from the provisions thereof any specified class or classes of premises or clubs.

4. The Board may by order make such provisions as they think necessary for the prevention of the practice of treating within the area,^(c) and if any person contravenes the provisions of any such order he shall be guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.^(b)

Power to prohibit treating.

5. The Board may either themselves or through any agents establish and maintain in the area, or provide for the establishment and maintenance in the area of, refreshment rooms for the sale or supply of refreshments (including, if thought fit, the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor) to the general public, or to any particular class of persons, or to persons employed in any particular industry in the area.

Power to establish refreshment rooms.

6. Where the Board consider that it is necessary or expedient for the purpose of giving proper effect to the control of the liquor supply in the area, they may acquire compulsorily or by agreement, either for the period during which these Regulations take effect or permanently, any licensed or other premises in the area, or any interest in any such premises :

Power to acquire premises.

^(a) The Orders of the Board for each area (printed at pp. 179-217 below) restrict the hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold, and impose additional restrictions as to spirits, and certain of them impose conditions as to distribution.

^(b) See Regulation 58 of those Regulations printed at p. 120 of Supplement No. 2, and also Regulation 21 of this present code.

^(c) The Orders of the Board for each area (printed at pp. 179-217 below) prohibit treating.

Provided that the Board may, in lieu of acquiring any interest in such premises, take possession of the premises and any plant used for the purposes of the business carried on therein for all or any part of the period during which these Regulations take effect, and use them for the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor or for the purpose of any of the other powers and duties of the Board.

Procedure
for
compulsory
acquisition.

7. Where the Board determine to acquire compulsorily any premises or any interest therein, they shall serve on the occupier of the premises and, if any person other than the occupier will be affected by the acquisition of the interest proposed to be acquired, also on any person who appears to the Board to be so affected, notice of their intention to acquire the premises, or such interest therein as may be specified in the notice, and where such a notice is served, the fee simple in possession of the premises or such interest in the premises as aforesaid shall, at the expiration of ten days from the service of the notice on the occupier, by virtue of these Regulations vest in the trustees for the Board, subject to or freed from any mortgages, rights, and interests affecting the same as the Board may by order direct.

On any premises or any interest therein becoming so vested in the trustees for the Board the trustees may—

- (a) if the title to the premises is registered under the Land Registry Act, 1862,^(a) or the Land Transfer Acts, 1875,^(b) and 1897,^(c) enter a caveat or caution to prevent their estate or interest from being impaired by any act of the registered proprietor^(d); and
- (b) if the premises are situate in an area where registration of title is compulsory^(e) lodge a caution against registration of the premises^(f); and

(a) 25 & 26 Vict. c. 53. The Orders of Jan. 1, 1876, and Dec. 29, 1897. [printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Revised 1904, Vol. VII., "Land (Registration) England," pp. 22 and 33] made under s. 126 of the Land Transfer Act, 1875, as amended by Schedule 1 of the Act of 1897 provide for the transfer to the 1875 Act register of titles registered under the 1862 Act.

(b) 38 & 39 Vict. c. 87.

(c) 60 & 61 Vict. c. 65.

(d) See secs. 96-100 of the Land Registry Act, 1862, and secs. 49, 53-56 of the Land Transfer Act, 1875, also see R. 32 of the General Rules of Oct. 1, 1862 and Rr. 226-242 and Forms 15 and 58 of the Land Transfer Rules of 1903 [printed in Statutory Rules and Orders Revised 1904, Vol. VII., "Land (Registration) England," pp. 3, 33-109].

(e) Registration of title is (Aug. 31, 1915) compulsory on sale of the freehold or of a leasehold having 40 years to run or two lives to fall in, and on the grant of a new lease of like duration throughout the whole of the Administrative County of London, including the City of London see Order in Council in July 18, 1898 [printed as amended by subsequent Orders in Council in Statutory Rules and Orders Revised, 1904, Vol. VII., "Land (Registration) England," p. 118], and Rr. 68-70 of the Land Transfer Rules of 1903 as amended by the Land Transfer Rules of 1908 (printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1908, pp. 425-434).

(f) See secs. 60-64 of the Land Transfer Act of 1875 and Rr. 83-94 and Forms 14, 15 of the Land Transfer Rules of 1903 and Rule VI. Sch. of Land Transfer Rules of 1907 (printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1907, pp. 341-345) amending Form 14.

- (c) if the premises are within the jurisdiction of the Acts relating to registration of assurances in Middlesex^(a) and Yorkshire^(b) register in Middlesex a memorial of the notice,^(c) and in Yorkshire an affidavit of vesting against the name of every person whose estate or interest is affected,^(d) and in Middlesex any such notice shall be deemed a conveyance.

A copy of the minutes of the Board to the effect that a notice has been served in accordance with this regulation, certified by the secretary to the Board, or by any person authorised by the Board to act on behalf of the secretary, to be a true copy, shall be evidence that the premises or interest therein mentioned in the minutes have become vested in the trustees for the Board.^(e)

8. Where the Board consider that it is necessary or expedient for the purpose of giving proper effect to the control of the liquor traffic in the area they may, by the like procedure, acquire any business (including stock in trade) carried on in any premises within the area, whether or not they take possession of or acquire the premises in which such business is carried on, or any interest in the premises.

Power to
acquire
businesses.

9. The Board may, without any licence (whether justices' or excise, and whether for the sale of intoxicating liquor or otherwise), carry on in any premises occupied by them any business involving the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor, refreshments or tobacco, and for that purpose shall not be subject to any of the provisions of the law relating to licensing, or to any restrictions imposed by law on persons carrying on such business.

Immunity
from
licensing
law.

Any person appointed by the Board to conduct any business on their behalf shall have, to such extent as they may be conferred by the Board, the same powers as the Board of carrying on

(a) The Middlesex Registry Act, 1708 (7 Anne, c. 20), the Middlesex Registry Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 10), and the Land Registry (Middlesex Deeds) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 64). These Acts apply to the whole County of Middlesex (as it existed before the constitution in 1888 of the County of London), except as to land registered under the Land Registry Act, 1862 (*see* s. 104) or under the Land Transfer Acts (*see* s. 127 of Act of 1875). They do not apply to the City of London.

(b) *See* the Yorkshire Registries Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 54), which applies to the whole County of Yorkshire except as to land registered under the Land Registry Act or Land Transfer Acts (*see* as above). It does not apply to the City of York.

(c) As to registration of memorials *see* Rr. 2-7 of the Land Registry (Middlesex Deeds) Rules, 1892 [printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, Revised 1904, Vol. VII. "Land (Registration) England," p. 128] and the Land Registry (Middlesex Deeds) Rules, 1914 (printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1914, No. 1414).

(d) As to affidavits of vesting, *see* sec. 13 of the Yorkshire Registries Act, 1884.

(e) (i) As to premises in Scotland *see* Reg. 25, printed at p. 174 below.

(ii) In Ireland the registration of deeds is provided for by 6 Anne, c. 2 (Ireland), and amending statutes, and the registration of title by the Local Registration of Title (Ireland) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 66), as subsequently amended by Land Purchase and other enactments (*see* "Index to the Statutes in Force," 31st Edit. (1915), p. 776) and rules made thereunder (*see* Index to Statutory Rules and Orders in Force, Dec. 31, 1912 (7th Edit.), p. 355). Registration of title is compulsory in certain cases, *see* 54 & 55 Vict. c. 66, s. 22, and 62 & 63 Vict. c. 44, s. 15.

business without a licence, but all such persons shall in all other respects, except in such cases and to such extent as the Board may otherwise order, be subject to the statutory provisions affecting the holders of licences, and the occupiers of premises licensed, for any such business as aforesaid, in like manner as if they were the holders of the appropriate licences, and to any restrictions imposed by law on persons carrying on any such business as aforesaid.

Provision of
entertainment
and
recreation.

10. The Board shall have power, on any premises in which business is carried on by them or on their behalf, to provide or authorise the provision of such entertainment or recreation for persons frequenting the premises as the Board think fit, and where such provision is made or such authority is given no licence shall be necessary, and no restrictions imposed by law on the provision of the entertainment or recreation in question shall apply, except to such extent, if any, as the Board may direct.

Provision of
postal and
banking
facilities.

11. Arrangements may be made by the Board with the Postmaster-General and any other person for affording postal and banking facilities on or near premises in which business is carried on by or on behalf of the Board to persons frequenting such premises.

Provision as
to dilution
of spirits.

12. Where, by any conditions or restrictions imposed by the Board on the sale of spirits, the sale of any spirit is prohibited unless the strength of the spirit is reduced to a number of degrees under proof which falls between such maximum and minimum limits as may be specified, or where by any order of the Board the sale of spirit so reduced is permitted, section six of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1879(a), shall within the area have effect, as respects that spirit, as if the maximum number of degrees under proof so specified were substituted for the number mentioned in that section.(b)

Suspension
of covenants
&c.

13. All obligations under covenant, contract, or otherwise, to which the holder of a licence or the occupier of licensed premises is subject, and which the provisions of these Regulations or any action of the Board taken thereunder make it impossible for him to fulfil, or which are inconsistent with any conditions or restrictions imposed by the Board, shall be suspended so long as such impossibility or such conditions or restrictions continue, and shall not be binding during that period.

Suspension
of licences.

14. Where by virtue of any action taken by the Board under these Regulations the holder of any licence is temporarily prevented from carrying on his business as the holder of such licence, the licence shall be suspended, and the holder thereof shall be entitled to such repayment or remission of excise duty as he would have been entitled to had the licence been

(a) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 30.

(b) Section 6 of the 1879 Act provides that in determining whether an offence has been committed under section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 63), by selling, to the prejudice of the purchaser, spirits not adulterated otherwise than by the admixture of water, it shall be a good defence to prove that such admixture has not reduced the spirit more than 25 degrees under proof for brandy, whisky, or rum, or 35 degrees under proof for gin. The Orders of the Board for each area (printed at pp. 179-217 below) permit the dilution of brandy, whisky, or rum to 35 degrees under proof.

permanently discontinued, and at the expiration of the period during which the disability continues the licence, if a justices' licence, shall revive and have effect as if it had been granted for the then current licensing year, and a person who was the holder of an excise licence which has been suspended shall be entitled to take out an excise licence on payment of such an amount in respect of excise duty as would have been payable by him had he commenced to carry on business at the expiration of that period :

Provided that if during the period for which any licence is so suspended a contingency occurs upon which a transfer of the licence might have been granted but for the suspension, a transfer may be granted either—

- (a) at the time at which, and to a person to whom, a transfer might have been granted had the licence not been suspended; or
- (b) after the expiration of the period to any person to whom a transfer might have been granted had the contingency occurred immediately after the expiration of the period.

Where a licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor is so suspended, the holder of the licence may, during the period of suspension, without further licence continue to carry on in the premises in respect of which the suspended licence was granted any business, other than the sale of intoxicating liquor, which had the suspended licence not been suspended he would have been entitled to carry on by virtue of that licence, but the premises shall be deemed to be duly licensed for the carrying on of such other business.

15. An excise licence may, notwithstanding anything in the law relating to licensing, be granted as respects any premises in the area on the authority of a certificate from the Board, and any excise licence so granted shall be valid in all respects, and, subject to the provisions of these Regulations, the law relating to the holders of justices' licences shall apply to the holders of such certificates as if such a certificate was a justices' licence.

Power to grant excise licence on authority of certificate from Board.

No such conditions need be attached to the grant of any such certificate as must be attached to the grant of a new justices' on-licence.

16. Any powers conferred on the Board by these Regulations may, if the Board by resolution so determine, be exercised on behalf of the Board by any persons whom the Board may appoint for the purpose.

Delegation of powers by resolution.

17. In addition to the powers expressly conferred on them by these Regulations, the Board shall have such supplemental and incidental powers as may be necessary for carrying into effect the purposes of these Regulations.

Supplemental powers.

18. Any inspector^(a) or other person authorised by the Board shall have power to enter, if need be by force, and inspect any

Powers of inspectors.

(a) As to the appointment of inspectors see Regulation 1 printed at p. 168 above.

licensed premises within the area and any club or other premises within the area where he has reason to believe that intoxicating liquor is sold by retail or supplied, to demand the production of and to inspect and take copies of or extracts from any books or documents relating to the business carried on therein, and to take samples of any intoxicating liquor found therein.

Prohibition
on obstruct-
ing inspec-
tors, &c.

19. If any person obstructs or impedes any inspector or other person acting under the instructions or authority of the Board, or refuses to answer any question reasonably put to him by any such inspector or person, or makes or causes to be made any false statement to any such inspector or person, or refuses to produce any document in his possession which he is required by any such inspector or person to produce, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.(a)

Attempts
to commit
offences.

20. If any person attempts to contravene, or induces or attempts to induce any other person to contravene, any provision of these Regulations or any order made thereunder, or any conditions or restrictions imposed by the Board, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.(a)

Penalties.

21. A person guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.(a) is liable to be sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine, and if the court so orders, to forfeit the goods in respect of which the offence is committed.

Exemption
from penal-
ties under
licensing law.

22. No person shall be liable to any penalty under the law relating to licensing or the sale of intoxicating liquor in respect of any action taken by him if such action is taken in pursuance of any order made or instructions given by the Board.

Notice to be
given to the
Commis-
sioners of
Customs and
Excise.

23. The Board before acquiring any licensed premises or club or an interest therein, or taking possession of any licensed premises or club, shall give notice of their intention to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, and where the Board carry on, or appoint or authorise any person to carry on, any business involving the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor they shall furnish to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise particulars as to the nature of the business to be carried on by him, and as to any person so appointed or authorised, and any other particulars required by the Commissioners.

Enforcement
by police.

24. It shall be the duty of the police to enforce these Regulations, and any orders of the Board made thereunder.

Application
to Scotland.

25. These Regulations shall apply to Scotland subject to the following modifications:—

References to real or personal property shall be construed as references to heritable and moveable property respectively: "intoxicating liquor" shall mean "exciseable liquor".

(a) See Regulation 58 of those Regulations printed at p. 120 of Supplement No. 2, and also Regulation 21 of this present code.

“ fee simple in possession ” shall mean “ estate of the proprietor or lessor ”: “ mortgage ” shall mean “ heritable security ”: and a reference to a justices’ licence shall be construed as a reference to a certificate as defined in Part VII. of the Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1903.^(a)

In any case where under these Regulations the Board acquire or determine to acquire compulsorily any premises or any interest therein, a person transacting on the faith of any register of sasines with the proprietor or lessor of such premises or with any other person whose title is recorded in such register shall (notwithstanding anything in these regulations contained) not be affected by any notice served by the Board or any vesting following thereon unless a certified copy of such notice has been recorded in the register of inhibitions prior to the completion of such transaction.

For the purpose of enabling the trustees for the Board to complete a title if thought fit to any heritable property or estate compulsorily acquired by the Board and vested in the trustees by virtue of these Regulations, by expediting a notarial instrument or otherwise, these Regulations shall be deemed to be and (without prejudice to any other method of completion of title) may be used as a general disposition or assignation of such property or estate in favour of the trustees.

26. In the application of these Regulations to Ireland, the expression “ excise licence ” includes any licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor granted by an officer of excise, and the expression “ justices’ licence ” includes any certificate of a recorder, justice, or justices required for the grant of an excise licence. Application to Ireland.

27. For the purposes of these Regulations—

Definitions.

The expression “ sale by retail ” means sale other than sale to a trader for the purposes of his trade.

The expression “ supply ” in relation to intoxicating liquor means supply otherwise than by way of sale.

The expression “ licensed premises ” includes any premises or place where the sale of intoxicating liquor is carried on under a licence.

28. The Regulations may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations, 1915. Short title.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) i.e., “ a certificate for the sale of exciseable liquor granted in terms or under the provisions of this Act. See s. 107 of the Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1903 (3 Edw. 7. c. 25). ”

Application of Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations, 1915, to certain Areas in England and Wales.

(b) Orders in Council applying the Regulations.

ORDER IN COUNCIL APPLYING THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (LIQUOR CONTROL) REGULATIONS, 1915, (AND AMENDING REGULATIONS) TO CERTAIN SPECIFIED AREAS.(a)

1915. No. 628.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 6th day of July, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas under the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 3) Act, 1915,(b) His Majesty has power by Order in Council to define any area wherein it appears to His Majesty on the grounds specified in the said Act to be expedient for the purpose of the successful prosecution of the present War that the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor should be controlled by the State, and to apply to such area so defined the Regulations issued by His Majesty in pursuance of the said Act under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914:(c)

And whereas His Majesty in Council in pursuance of the said first-mentioned Act has issued the Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations, 1915,(d) under the said last-mentioned Act:

And whereas it appears to His Majesty that it is expedient for the purpose of the successful prosecution of the present War that the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor in the respective areas defined and specified in the Schedule hereto should be controlled by the State on the ground that War material(e) is being made, loaded, unloaded and dealt with therein:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

The Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations, 1915,(d) and any Regulations amending the same(f) shall be, and are, hereby applied to the respective areas defined and specified in the Schedule hereto.(g)

Almeric Fitzroy.

Schedule.

I. The area comprised in the City of Bristol, and the parishes of Filton, Stoke Gifford, Winterbourne, Mangotsfield, Kingswood, and Hanham Abbots, in the County of Gloucester, and the

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of July 6th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of July 6th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of July 6th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of July 6th; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of July 5th, 1915.

(b) 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 42, printed at p. 3 above.

(c) 5 Geo. 5, c. 8, printed at pp. 14–16 of Supplement No. 2.

(d) Printed at pp. 166–175 above.

(e) "War material" is defined by 5 Geo. 5, c. 37, s. 1 (3) (printed at p. 244 of Supplement No. 3) for the purposes of that section.

(f) No amending Regulations have (Aug. 31, 1915) been issued.

(g) The Orders of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) for all these areas are printed at pp. 179–209 below.

parishes of Brislington, Long Ashton and Bishopsworth, in the County of Somerset; and the area within the circumference of a circle having a radius of five miles measured from the Lighthouse known as the "South Pier Lighthouse," Avonmouth, and situate in the Bristol Channel at or near the estuary of the River Avon.

II. The area within the circumference of a circle having a radius of one and three-quarter miles measured from the Town Railway Station, in the Urban District of Newhaven, in the County of Sussex.

III. The area within the circumference of a circle having a radius of six miles measured from Bargate, in the County Borough of Southampton.

IV. The area within the circumference of a circle having a radius of seven miles measured from the Town Hall, in the County Borough of Newport.

V. The area within the circumference of a circle having a radius of eight miles measured from the City Hall, in the City of Cardiff.

VI. The area within the circumference of a circle having a radius of five miles measured from the Town Railway Station, in the Urban District of Barry, in the County of Glamorgan.

VII. The area within the circumference of a circle having a radius of ten miles measured from the Town Hall, in the County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness.

VIII. The area comprised in the Urban Districts of Bexley, Dartford and Erith, and the Parishes of Crayford, Darenth, Stone, Sutton-at-Home, Swanscombe, and Wilmington, in the County of Kent.

IX. The area comprised in the City of Liverpool, the County Boroughs of Birkenhead, Bootle, and Wallasey, the Urban District of Ellesmere Port and Whitby, and the Petty Sessional Division of Wirral, in the County of Chester; and the Petty Sessional Divisions of Southport, Kirkdale, Ormskirk, and Prescot, in the County of Lancaster.

X. The area comprised in the City of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the County Boroughs of Tynemouth, Gateshead, South Shields, Sunderland, West Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, and Darlington, the Boroughs of Stockton-on-Tees, Hartlepool, and Jarrow, and the Petty Sessional Divisions of Gateshead, Chester-le-Street, South Shields, Sunderland, Houghton-le-Spring, Seaham Harbour, Castle Eden, West Hartlepool, Stockton, and Darlington, in the County of Durham; the Borough of Wallsend, and the Petty Sessional Divisions of Bedlingtonshire, East Castle Ward, and West Castle Ward, in the County of Northumberland; and the Petty Sessional Divisions of Thornaby and Yarm, North Langbaugh, East Langbaugh, and West Langbaugh, in the County of the North Riding of York.

*Application of Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations,
1915, to certain Areas in Scotland.*

ORDER IN COUNCIL APPLYING THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (LIQUOR
CONTROL) REGULATIONS, 1915 (AND AMENDING REGULATIONS)
TO CERTAIN SPECIFIED AREAS IN SCOTLAND.(a)

1915. No. $\frac{716}{S. 45}$.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of July, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas under the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 3) Act, 1915,(b) His Majesty has power by Order in Council to define any area wherein it appears to His Majesty on the grounds specified in the said Act to be expedient for the purpose of the successful prosecution of the present War that the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor should be controlled by the State, and to apply to such area so defined the Regulations issued by His Majesty in pursuance of the said Act under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914(c):

And whereas His Majesty in Council in pursuance of the said first-mentioned Act has issued the Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations, 1915,(d) under the said last-mentioned Act:

And whereas it appears to His Majesty that it is expedient for the purpose of the successful prosecution of the present War that the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor in the respective areas defined and specified in the Schedule hereto should be controlled by the State on the ground that War material(e) is being made, loaded, unloaded and dealt with therein, and that men belonging to His Majesty's Naval and Military forces are assembled therein:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

The Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations, 1915,(d) and any Regulations amending the same(f) shall be, and are, hereby applied to the respective areas defined and specified in the Schedule hereto.(g)

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of July 28th, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of July 27th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of July 29th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of July 27th; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of July 30th, 1915.

(b) 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 42, printed at p. 3 above.

(c) 5 Geo. 5, c. 8, printed at pp. 14-16 of Supplement No. 2.

(d) Printed at pp. 166-175 above.

(e) "War material" is defined by 5 Geo. 5, c. 37, s. 1 (3) (printed at p. 244 of Supplement No. 3), for the purposes of that section.

(f) No amending Regulations have (August 31, 1915) been issued.

(g) The Orders of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) for the two areas in the Schedule are printed at pp 210-217 below.

Schedule.

I. Scotland, East Central Area, being the area comprised in the County of the City of Edinburgh, the Counties of Midlothian, West Lothian, East Lothian, Fife, Clackmannan, and Kinross, including all Burghs within the geographical limits thereof, the River, and the Firth of Forth from Stirling to a line drawn from Fife Ness to the Isle of May and thence to Vault Ness.

II. Scotland, West Central Area, being the area comprised in the County of the City of Glasgow, the Counties of Lanark, Ayr, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Stirling, including all Burghs within the geographical limits thereof, the Harbour of Glasgow, and the Firth of Clyde and other arms of the sea down to a line drawn from the Mull of Kintyre to the Heads of Ayr.

(c) Orders of Central Control Board.

ORDER, DATED JULY 15, 1915, OF THE CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD (LIQUOR TRAFFIC) FOR THE AREA OF NEWHAVEN.

Any person contravening any provision of this Order or of the Liquor Control Regulations is liable to imprisonment for six months with hard labour and a fine of £100.

We the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the Acts and Regulations relating to the Defence of the Realm hereby make the following Order:—

Limits of area.

1. The area to which this Order applies is the area within the circumference of a circle with a radius of one and three quarter miles measured from the Town Railway Station in the Urban District of Newhaven in the County of Sussex.

Hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold.

2. The hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied in any licensed premises or club shall be restricted and be as follows:—

On Weekdays:

The hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.

On Sundays:

The hours between 12.30 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Except between the aforesaid hours no person shall—

(a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply to any person in any licensed premises or club any intoxicating liquor to be consumed either on or off the premises; or

Liquor Control Order for Newhaven area.

- (b) Consume in or take from any such premises or club any intoxicating liquor; or
- (c) Permit any person to consume in or take from any such premises or club any intoxicating liquor.

Additional restrictions as to spirits.

3. In addition to the above general restrictions as to hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied, the sale and supply of spirits in licensed premises and clubs shall be subject to the following special restrictions, that is to say:

- (a) No orders for spirits to be consumed off the premises shall be given by or accepted from any person actually present in any licensed premises or club except on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays and during the hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m.
- (b) Spirits to be consumed off the premises must not be dispatched from any licensed premises or club, nor must they be taken therefrom by the person to whom they are sold or supplied or by any person acting on his behalf, except on the days and during the hours aforesaid.

Hours of opening for the supply of food and non-intoxicants.

4. Notwithstanding any provisions of this Order or of the law relating to licensing or the sale of intoxicating liquor:

- (a) Licensed premises and refreshment houses may be kept open for the supply of food and non-intoxicating liquor at any time during which they may be kept open under the general provisions of the Licensing Acts; and
- (b) Licensed premises may be opened for this purpose at the hour of 5.30 in the morning.

Saving provisions.

5. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Order shall be deemed to prohibit, in cases where the same is otherwise lawful—

- (a) The consumption of intoxicating liquor by any person in any licensed premises or club where he is residing; or
- (b) The sale or supply of spirits to any person producing a certificate in writing signed by a duly qualified medical practitioner that the spirits are immediately required for medicinal purposes.

Treating prohibited.

6. No person shall either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply any intoxicating liquor to any person in any licensed premises or any club to be consumed on the premises unless the same is ordered and paid for by the person so supplied: nor shall any person order or pay for or lend or advance money to pay for any intoxicating liquor wherewith any other person has been or is to be supplied to be consumed on the premises:

nor shall any person consume in such premises or club any intoxicating liquor which any other person has ordered or paid for or agreed to pay for or lent or advanced money to pay for:

Provided always that if such intoxicating liquor is supplied or served for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time and is consumed at such meal the provisions of this regulation shall not be deemed to be contravened if the person who pays for such meal also pays for such intoxicating liquor.

Credit prohibited.

7. No person shall—

(a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply in any licensed premises or club any intoxicating liquor to be consumed either on or off the premises;
or

(b) Consume any intoxicating liquor in or take it from such premises or club

unless it is paid for before or at the time when it is supplied:

Provided always that if the liquor is sold or supplied for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time and is consumed at such meal, this provision shall not be deemed to be contravened if the price of the liquor is paid together with the price of such meal and before the person partaking thereof quits the premises.

Dilution of spirits.

8. The sale of whisky brandy and rum reduced to a number of degrees under proof which falls between 25 and 35 is hereby permitted and accordingly in determining whether an offence has been committed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts by selling to the prejudice of the purchaser brandy whisky or rum not adulterated otherwise than by the admixture of water it shall be a good defence to prove that such admixture has not reduced the spirit more than 35° under proof.

Explanatory provisions.

9.

(a) Nothing in this Order authorises any licensed premises to be kept open for the sale of intoxicating liquor except during the hours now permitted by law.

(b) The prohibition under this Order of the sale supply and consumption of intoxicating liquor except during certain hours is not subject to the exceptions provided for in the Licensing Acts with respect to *bonâ fide* travellers and the supply of intoxicating liquor at railway stations or any other provisions in those Acts enabling intoxicating liquor to be supplied during closing hours in special cases.

(c) The expression "licensed premises" includes any premises or place where the sale of intoxicating liquor is carried on under a licence.

(d) This Order does not affect sales of intoxicating liquor to a trader for the purposes of his trade.

*Liquor Control Order for Southampton area.**Exhibition of the Order.*

10. Every holder of a licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor and the secretary of every club to which this Order applies shall keep permanently affixed in some conspicuous place in each public room in the licensed premises or in the club a copy of this Order and any other notice required by the Board to be so affixed.

Commencement of Order.

11. This Order shall come into force at the expiration of ten days from the date thereof.

Given under the Seal of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) this Fifteenth day of July, 1915.

D'Abernon,
Chairman.

(L.S.) *John Pedder,*
Member of the Board.

ORDER, DATED JULY 22, 1915, OF THE CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD
(LIQUOR TRAFFIC) FOR THE AREA OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Any person contravening any provision of this Order or of the Liquor Control Regulations is liable to imprisonment for six months with hard labour and a fine of £100.

We the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the Acts and Regulations relating to the Defence of the Realm hereby make the following Order:—

Limits of area.

1. The area to which this Order applies is the area within the circumference of a circle having a radius of six miles measured from Bargate, in the County Borough of Southampton.

Hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold.

2. The hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied in any licensed premises or club shall be restricted and be as follows:—

On Weekdays:

The hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.

On Sundays:

The hours between 12.30 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.

Except between the aforesaid hours no person shall—

- (a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply to any person in any licensed premises or club any intoxicating liquor to be consumed either on or off the premises; or
- (b) Consume in or take from any such premises or club any intoxicating liquor; or
- (c) Permit any person to consume in or take from any such premises or club any intoxicating liquor.

Additional restrictions as to spirits.

3. In addition to the above general restrictions as to hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied, the sale and supply of spirits in licensed premises and clubs shall be subject to the following special restrictions, that is to say:

- (a) No orders for spirits to be consumed off the premises shall be given by or accepted from any person actually present in any licensed premises or club except on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays and during the hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m.
- (b) Spirits to be consumed off the premises must not be dispatched from any licensed premises or club, nor must they be taken therefrom by the person to whom they are sold or supplied or by any person acting on his behalf, except on the days and during the hours aforesaid.

Conditions as to distribution.

4. No person shall either by himself or any servant or agent—

- (a) Sell, supply, distribute or deliver any intoxicating liquor from any van, barrow, basket or other vehicle or receptacle unless before the liquor is dispatched it has been ordered and the quantity, description and price thereof together with the name and address of the person to whom it is to be supplied has been entered in a delivery book or invoice, which shall be carried by the person delivering the liquor, and in a day book which shall be kept on the premises from which the liquor is dispatched.
- (b) Carry or convey in any van, barrow, basket or other vehicle or receptacle while in use for the distribution or delivery of intoxicating liquor, any such liquor not entered in such delivery book or invoice and day book.
- (c) Distribute or deliver any intoxicating liquor at any address not specified in such delivery book or invoice and day book.
- (d) Refuse to allow any constable to examine such van, barrow, basket or other vehicle or receptacle or such delivery book or invoice.

*Liquor Control Order for Southampton area.**Hours of opening for the supply of food and non-intoxicants.*

5. Notwithstanding any provisions of this Order or of the law relating to licensing or the sale of intoxicating liquor:

- (a) Licensed premises and refreshment houses may be kept open for the supply of food and non-intoxicating liquor at any time during which they may be kept open under the general provisions of the Licensing Acts; and
- (b) Licensed premises may be opened for this purpose at the hour of 5.30 in the morning.

Saving provisions.

6. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Order shall be deemed to prohibit, in cases where the same is otherwise lawful—

- (a) The consumption of intoxicating liquor by any person in any licensed premises or club where he is residing; or
- (b) The sale or supply of spirits to any person producing a certificate in writing signed by a duly qualified medical practitioner that the spirits are immediately required for medicinal purposes.

Treating prohibited.

7. No person shall either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply any intoxicating liquor to any person in any licensed premises or any club to be consumed on the premises; unless the same is ordered and paid for by the person so supplied; nor shall any person order or pay for or lend or advance money to pay for any intoxicating liquor wherewith any other person has been or is to be supplied to be consumed on the premises; nor shall any person consume in such premises or club any intoxicating liquor which any other person has ordered or paid for or agreed to pay for or lent or advanced money to pay for:

Provided always that if such intoxicating liquor is supplied or served for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time and is consumed at such meal the provisions of this regulation shall not be deemed to be contravened if the person who pays for such meal also pays for such intoxicating liquor.

Credit prohibited.

8. No person shall—

- (a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply in any licensed premises or club any intoxicating liquor to be consumed either on or off the premises; or
- (b) Consume any intoxicating liquor in or take it from such premises or club

unless it is paid for before or at the time when it is supplied:

Provided always that if the liquor is sold or supplied for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time and is consumed at such meal, this provision shall not be deemed to be contravened if the price of the liquor is paid together with the price of such meal and before the person partaking thereof quits the premises.

Dilution of spirits.

9. The sale of whisky brandy and rum reduced to a number of degrees under proof which falls between 25 and 35 is hereby permitted and accordingly in determining whether an offence has been committed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts by selling to the prejudice of the purchaser brandy whisky or rum not adulterated otherwise than by the admixture of water it shall be a good defence to prove that such admixture has not reduced the spirit more than 35° under proof.

Explanatory provisions.

10.

- (a) Nothing in this Order authorises any licensed premises to be kept open for the sale of intoxicating liquor except during the hours now permitted by law.
- (b) The prohibition under this Order of the sale supply and consumption of intoxicating liquor except during certain hours is not subject to the exceptions provided for in the Licensing Acts with respect to *bonâ fide* travellers and the supply of intoxicating liquor at railway stations or any other provisions in those Acts enabling intoxicating liquor to be supplied during closing hours in special cases.
- (c) The expression " licensed premises " includes any premises or place where the sale of intoxicating liquor is carried on under a licence.
- (d) This Order does not affect sales of intoxicating liquor to trader for the purposes of his trade.

Exhibition of the Order.

11. Every holder of a licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor and the secretary of every club to which this Order applies shall keep permanently affixed in some conspicuous place in each public room in the licensed premises or in the club a copy of this Order and any other notice required by the Board to be so affixed.

Commencement of Order.

12. This Order shall come into force at the expiration of ten days from the date thereof.

Given under the Seal of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) this twenty-second day of July, 1915.

(L.S.)

D'Abernon,
Chairman.

(L.S.)

John Pedder,
Member of the Board.

ORDER, DATED JULY 22, 1915, OF THE CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD
(LIQUOR TRAFFIC) FOR THE AREA OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

Any person contravening any provision of this Order or of the Liquor Control Regulations is liable to imprisonment for six months with hard labour and a fine of £100.

We the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the Acts and Regulations relating to the Defence of the Realm hereby make the following order:—

Limits of area.

1. The area to which this Order applies is the area within the circumference of a circle having a radius of ten miles measured from the Town Hall, in the County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness.

Hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold.

2. The hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied in any licensed premises or club shall be restricted and be as follows:—

On Weekdays:

The hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.

On Sundays:

The hours between 12.30 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.

Except between the aforesaid hours no person shall—

- (a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply to any person in any licensed premises or club any intoxicating liquor to be consumed either on or off the premises; or
- (b) Consume in or take from any such premises or club any intoxicating liquor; or
- (c) Permit any person to consume in or take from any such premises or club any intoxicating liquor.

Additional restrictions as to spirits.

3. In addition to the above general restrictions as to hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied, the sale and supply of spirits in licensed premises and clubs shall be subject to the following special restrictions, that is to say:

- (a) No orders for spirits to be consumed off the premises shall be given by or accepted from any person actually present in any licensed premises or club except on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays and during the hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m.
- (b) Spirits to be consumed off the premises must not be dispatched from any licensed premises or club, nor must they be taken therefrom by the person to whom they are sold or supplied or by any person acting on his behalf, except on the days and during the hours aforesaid.

Conditions as to distribution.

4. No person shall either by himself or any servant or agent—
 - (a) Sell, supply, distribute or deliver any intoxicating liquor, from any van, barrow, basket or other vehicle or receptacle unless before the liquor is dispatched it has been ordered and the quantity, description and price thereof together with the name and address of the person to whom it is to be supplied has been entered in a delivery book or invoice, which shall be carried by the person delivering the liquor, and in a day book which shall be kept on the premises from which the liquor is dispatched.
 - (b) Carry or convey in any van, barrow, basket or other vehicle or receptacle while in use for the distribution or delivery of intoxicating liquor, any such liquor not entered in such delivery book or invoice and day book.
 - (c) Distribute or deliver any intoxicating liquor at any address not specified in such delivery book or invoice and day book.
 - (d) Refuse to allow any constable to examine such van, barrow, basket or other vehicle or receptacle or such delivery book or invoice.

Hours of opening for the supply of food and non-intoxicants.

5. Notwithstanding any provisions of this Order or of the law relating to licensing or the sale of intoxicating liquor:
 - (a) Licensed premises and refreshment houses may be kept open for the supply of food and non-intoxicating liquor at any time during which they may be kept open under the general provisions of the Licensing Acts; and
 - (b) Licensed premises may be opened for this purpose at the hour of 5.30 in the morning.

Saving provisions.

6. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Order shall be deemed to prohibit, in cases where the same is otherwise lawful—
 - (a) The consumption of intoxicating liquor by any person in any licensed premises or club where he is residing; or
 - (b) The sale or supply of spirits to any person producing a certificate in writing signed by a duly qualified medical practitioner that the spirits are immediately required for medicinal purposes.

Treating prohibited.

7. No person shall either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply any intoxicating liquor to any person in any licensed premises or any club to be consumed on the premises unless the same is ordered and paid for by the person so supplied; nor shall any person order or pay for or lend or advance money to pay for any intoxicating liquor wherewith any other person has been or is to be supplied to be consumed on the premises;

nor shall any person consume in such premises or club any intoxicating liquor which any other person has ordered or paid for or agreed to pay for or lent or advanced money to pay for:

Provided always that if such intoxicating liquor is supplied or served for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time and is consumed at such meal the provisions of this regulation shall not be deemed to be contravened if the person who pays for such meal also pays for such intoxicating liquor.

Credit prohibited.

8. No person shall—

(a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply in any licensed premises or club any intoxicating liquor to be consumed either on or off the premises; or

(b) Consume any intoxicating liquor in or take it from such premises or club

unless it is paid for before or at the time when it is supplied:

Provided always that if the liquor is sold or supplied for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time and is consumed at such meal, this provision shall not be deemed to be contravened if the price of the liquor is paid together with the price of such meal and before the person partaking thereof quits the premises.

Dilution of spirits.

9. The sale of whisky brandy and rum reduced to a number of degrees under proof which falls between 25 and 35 is hereby permitted and accordingly in determining whether an offence has been committed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts by selling to the prejudice of the purchaser brandy whisky or rum not adulterated otherwise than by the admixture of water it shall be a good defence to prove that such admixture has not reduced the spirit more than 35° under proof.

Explanatory provisions.

10.

(a) Nothing in this Order authorises any licensed premises to be kept open for the sale of intoxicating liquor except during the hours now permitted by law.

(b) The prohibition under this Order of the sale supply and consumption of intoxicating liquor except during certain hours is not subject to the exceptions provided for in the Licensing Acts with respect to *bona fide* travellers and the supply of intoxicating liquor at railway stations or any other provisions in those Acts enabling intoxicating liquor to be supplied during closing hours in special cases.

(c) The expression "licensed premises" includes any premises or place where the sale of intoxicating liquor is carried on under a licence.

(d) This Order does not affect sales of intoxicating liquor to a trader for the purposes of his trade.

Exhibition of the Order.

11. Every holder of a licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor and the secretary of every club to which this Order applies shall keep permanently affixed in some conspicuous place in each public room in the licensed premises or in the club a copy of this Order and any other notice required by the Board to be so affixed.

Commencement of Order.

12. This Order shall come into force at the expiration of ten days from the date thereof.

Given under the Seal of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) this twenty-second day of July, 1915.

D'Abernon,
Chairman.

John Pedder,
Member of the Board.

ORDER, DATED JULY 26, 1915, OF THE CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD
(LIQUOR TRAFFIC) FOR THE AREA OF DARTFORD DISTRICT.

Any person contravening any provision of this Order or of the Liquor Control Regulations is liable to imprisonment for six months with hard labour and a fine of £100.

We the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the Acts and Regulations relating to the Defence of the Realm hereby make the following Order:—

Limits of area.

1. The area to which this Order applies is the area comprised in the Urban Districts of Bexley, Dartford and Erith, and the Parishes of Crayford, Darenth, Stone, Sutton-at-Home, Swanscombe, and Wilmington, in the County of Kent.

Hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold.

2. The hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied in any licensed premises or club shall be restricted and be as follows:—

On Weekdays:

The hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.

On Sundays:

The hours between 12.30 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.

Except between the aforesaid hours no person shall—

- (a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply to any person in any licensed premises or club any intoxicating liquor to be consumed either on or off the premises; or
- (b) Consume in or take from any such premises or club any intoxicating liquor; or
- (c) Permit any person to consume in or take from any such premises or club any intoxicating liquor.

Additional restrictions as to spirits.

3. In addition to the above general restrictions as to hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied, the sale and supply of spirits in licensed premises and clubs shall be subject to the following special restrictions, that is to say:

- (a) No orders for spirits to be consumed off the premises shall be given by or accepted from any person actually present in any licensed premises or club except on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays and during the hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m.
- (b) Spirits to be consumed off the premises must not be dispatched from any licensed premises or club, nor must they be taken therefrom by the person to whom they are sold or supplied or by any person acting on his behalf, except on the days and during the hours aforesaid.

Conditions as to distribution.

- 4. No person shall either by himself or any servant or agent—
 - (a) Sell, supply, distribute or deliver any intoxicating liquor from any van, barrow, basket or other vehicle or receptacle unless before the liquor is dispatched it has been ordered and the quantity, description and price thereof together with the name and address of the person to whom it is to be supplied has been entered in a delivery book or invoice, which shall be carried by the person delivering the liquor, and in a day book which shall be kept on the premises from which the liquor is dispatched.
 - (b) Carry or convey in any van, barrow, basket or other vehicle or receptacle while in use for the distribution or delivery of intoxicating liquor, any such liquor not entered in such delivery book or invoice and day book.
 - (c) Distribute or deliver any intoxicating liquor at any address not specified in such delivery book or invoice and day book.
 - (d) Refuse to allow any constable to examine such van, barrow, basket or other vehicle or receptacle or such delivery book or invoice.

Hours of opening for the supply of food and non-intoxicants.

5. Notwithstanding any provisions of this Order or of the law relating to licensing or the sale of intoxicating liquor:

- (a) Licensed premises and refreshment houses may be kept open for the supply of food and non-intoxicating liquor at any time during which they may be kept open under the general provisions of the Licensing Acts; and
- (b) Licensed premises may be opened for this purpose at the hour of 5.30 in the morning.

Saving provisions.

6. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Order shall be deemed to prohibit, in cases where the same is otherwise lawful—

- (a) The consumption of intoxicating liquor by any person in any licensed premises or club where he is residing; or
- (b) The sale or supply of spirits to any person producing a certificate in writing signed by a duly qualified medical practitioner that the spirits are immediately required for medicinal purposes.

Treating prohibited.

7. No person shall either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply any intoxicating liquor to any person in any licensed premises or any club to be consumed on the premises unless the same is ordered and paid for by the person so supplied; nor shall any person order or pay for or lend or advance money to pay for any intoxicating liquor wherewith any other person has been or is to be supplied to be consumed on the premises; nor shall any person consume in such premises or club any intoxicating liquor which any other person has ordered or paid for or agreed to pay for or lent or advanced money to pay for:

Provided always that if such intoxicating liquor is supplied or served for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time and is consumed at such meal the provisions of this regulation shall not be deemed to be contravened if the person who pays for such meal also pays for such intoxicating liquor.

Credit prohibited.

8. No person shall—

- (a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply in any licensed premises or club any intoxicating liquor to be consumed either on or off the premises; or
- (b) Consume any intoxicating liquor in or take it from such premises or club

unless it is paid for before or at the time when it is supplied:

Provided always that if the liquor is sold or supplied for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time and is consumed at such meal, this provision shall not be deemed to be contravened if the price of the liquor is paid together with the price of such meal and before the person partaking thereof quits the premises.

Dilution of spirits.

9. The sale of whisky brandy and rum reduced to a number of degrees under proof which falls between 25 and 35 is hereby permitted and accordingly in determining whether an offence has been committed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts by selling to the prejudice of the purchaser brandy whisky or rum not adulterated otherwise than by the admixture of water it shall be a good defence to prove that such admixture has not reduced the spirit more than 35° under proof.

Explanatory provisions.

10.

- (a) Nothing in this Order authorises any licensed premises to be kept open for the sale of intoxicating liquor except during the hours now permitted by law.
- (b) The prohibition under this Order of the sale supply and consumption of intoxicating liquor except during certain hours is not subject to the exceptions provided for in the Licensing Acts with respect to *bonâ fide* travellers and the supply of intoxicating liquor at railway stations or any other provisions in those Acts enabling intoxicating liquor to be supplied during closing hours in special cases.
- (c) The expression "licensed premises" includes any premises or place where the sale of intoxicating liquor is carried on under a licence.
- (d) This Order does not affect sales of intoxicating liquor to a trader for the purposes of his trade.

Exhibition of the Order.

11. Every holder of a licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor and the secretary of every club to which this Order applies shall keep permanently affixed in some conspicuous place in each public room in the licensed premises or in the club a copy of this Order and any other notice required by the Board to be so affixed.

Commencement of Order.

12. This Order shall come into force at the expiration of ten days from the date thereof.

Given under the Seal of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) this twenty-sixth day of July, 1915.

(L.S.)

D'Abernon,
Chairman.

(L.S.)

John Pedder,
Member of the Board.

ORDER, DATED JULY 30, 1915, OF THE CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD
(LIQUOR TRAFFIC) FOR THE AREA OF BRISTOL AND AVONMOUTH.

Any person contravening any provision of this Order or of the Liquor Control Regulations is liable to imprisonment for six months with hard labour and a fine of £100.

We the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the Acts and Regulations relating to the Defence of the Realm hereby make the following Order:—

Limits of area.

1. The area to which this Order applies is the area comprised in the City of Bristol, and the parishes of Filton, Stoke Gifford, Winterbourne, Mangotsfield, Kingswood and Hanham Abbots, in the County of Gloucester, and the parishes of Brislington, Long Ashton and Bishopsworth, in the County of Somerset; and the area within the circumference of a circle having a radius of five miles measured from the Lighthouse known as the "South Pier Lighthouse," Avonmouth, and situate in the Bristol Channel at or near the estuary of the River Avon.

Hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold.

2. The hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied in any licensed premises or club shall be restricted and be as follows:—

On Weekdays:

The hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.

On Sundays:

The hours between 12.30 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.

Except between the aforesaid hours no person shall—

- (a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply to any person in any licensed premises or club any intoxicating liquor to be consumed either on or off the premises; or
- (b) Consume in or take from any such premises or club any intoxicating liquor; or
- (c) Permit any person to consume in or take from any such premises or club any intoxicating liquor.

Additional restrictions as to spirits.

3. In addition to the above general restrictions as to hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied, the sale and supply of spirits in licensed premises and clubs shall be subject to the following special restrictions, that is to say:

- (a) No orders for spirits to be consumed off the premises shall be given by or accepted from any person actually present in any licensed premises or club except on

Liquor Control Order for Bristol and Avonmouth area.

Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays and during the hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m.

- (b) Spirits to be consumed off the premises must not (except as hereinafter is expressly provided) be dispatched from any licensed premises or club, nor must they be taken therefrom by the person to whom they are sold or supplied or by any person acting on his behalf, except on the days and during the hours aforesaid.

Conditions as to distribution.

- 4. No person shall either by himself or any servant or agent—
 - (a) Sell, supply, distribute or deliver any intoxicating liquor from any van, barrow, basket or other vehicle or receptacle unless before the liquor is dispatched it has been ordered and the quantity, description and price thereof together with the name and address of the person to whom it is to be supplied has been entered in a delivery book or invoice, which shall be carried by the person delivering the liquor, and in a day book which shall be kept on the premises from which the liquor is dispatched.
 - (b) Carry or convey in any van, barrow, basket or other vehicle or receptacle while in use for the distribution or delivery of intoxicating liquor, any such liquor not entered in such delivery book or invoice and day book.
 - (c) Distribute or deliver any intoxicating liquor at any address not specified in such delivery book or invoice and day book.
 - (d) Refuse to allow any constable to examine such van, barrow, basket or other vehicle or receptacle or such delivery book or invoice.

Hours of opening for the supply of food and non-intoxicants.

- 5. Notwithstanding any provisions of this Order or of the law relating to licensing or the sale of intoxicating liquor:
 - (a) Licensed premises and refreshment houses may be kept open for the supply of food and non-intoxicating liquor at any time during which they may be kept open under the general provisions of the Licensing Acts; and
 - (b) Licensed premises may be opened for this purpose at the hour of 5.30 in the morning.

Saving provisions.

- 6. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Order shall be deemed to prohibit, in cases where the same is otherwise lawful—
 - (a) The consumption of intoxicating liquor by any person in any licensed premises or club where he is residing;
 - (b) The sale or supply of spirits to any person producing a certificate in writing signed by a duly qualified medical practitioner that the spirits are immediately required for medicinal purposes; or

- (c) The dispatch from licensed premises for delivery at a place more than five miles distant of any spirits or other intoxicating liquor in the forenoon of any day on which the sale of the same for consumption off the premises is permitted by this Order.

Treating prohibited.

7. No person shall either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply any intoxicating liquor to any person in any licensed premises or any club to be consumed on the premises unless the same is ordered and paid for by the person so supplied; nor shall any person order or pay for or lend or advance money to pay for any intoxicating liquor wherewith any other person has been or is to be supplied to be consumed on the premises; nor shall any person consume in such premises or club any intoxicating liquor which any other person has ordered or paid for or agreed to pay for or lent or advanced money to pay for:

Provided always that if such intoxicating liquor is supplied or served for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time and is consumed at such meal the provisions of this regulation shall not be deemed to be contravened if the person who pays for such meal also pays for such intoxicating liquor.

Credit prohibited.

8.—(1) No person shall—

(a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply in any licensed premises or club any intoxicating liquor to be consumed either on or off the premises; or

(b) Consume any intoxicating liquor in or take it from such premises or club

unless it is paid for before or at the time when it is supplied:

Provided always that if the liquor is sold or supplied for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time and is consumed at such meal, this provision shall not be deemed to be contravened if the price of the liquor is paid together with the price of such meal and before the person partaking thereof quits the premises.

(2) Introduce or cause to be introduced into the area any intoxicating liquor unless it is paid for before it is so introduced.

Dilution of spirits.

9. The sale of whisky brandy and rum reduced to a number of degrees under proof which falls between 25 and 35 is hereby permitted and accordingly in determining whether an offence has been committed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts by selling to the prejudice of the purchaser brandy whisky or rum not adulterated otherwise than by the admixture of water it shall be a good defence to prove that such admixture has not reduced the spirit more than 35° under proof.

Explanatory provisions.

10.

- (a) Nothing in this Order authorises any licensed premises to be kept open for the sale of intoxicating liquor except during the hours now permitted by law.
- (b) The prohibition under this Order of the sale supply and consumption of intoxicating liquor except during certain hours is not subject to the exceptions provided for in the Licensing Acts with respect to *bonâ fide* travellers and the supply of intoxicating liquor at railway stations or any other provisions in those Acts enabling intoxicating liquor to be supplied during closing hours in special cases.
- (c) The expression "licensed premises" includes any premises or place where the sale of intoxicating liquor is carried on under a licence.
- (d) This Order does not affect sales of intoxicating liquor to a trader for the purposes of his trade.

Exhibition of the Order.

11. Every holder of a licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor and the secretary of every club to which this Order applies shall keep permanently affixed in some conspicuous place in each public room in the licensed premises or in the club a copy of this Order and any other notice required by the Board to be so affixed.

Commencement of Order.

12. This Order shall come into force at the expiration of ten days from the date thereof.

Given under the Seal of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) this Thirtieth day of July, 1915.

(L.S.)

D'Abernon,
Chairman.

(L.S.)

John Pedder,
Member of the Board.

ORDER, DATED JULY 30, 1915, OF THE CENTRAL BOARD (LIQUOR TRAFFIC) FOR THE AREA OF THE NORTH-EAST COAST.

Any person contravening any provision of this Order or of the Liquor Control Regulations is liable to imprisonment for six months with hard labour and a fine of £100.

We the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the Acts and Regulations relating to the Defence of the Realm hereby make the following Order:—

Limits of area.

1. The area to which this Order applies is the area comprised in the City of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the County Borough of

Tynemouth, Gateshead, South Shields, Sunderland, West Hartlepool, Middlesbrough and Darlington, the Boroughs of Stockton-on-Tees, Hartlepool and Jarrow, and the Petty Sessional Divisions of Gateshead, Chester-le-Street, South Shields, Sunderland, Houghton-le-Spring, Seaham Harbour, Castle Eden, West Hartlepool, Stockton and Darlington, in the County of Durham; the Borough of Wallsend, and the Petty Sessional Divisions of Bedlingtonshire, East Castle Ward and West Castle Ward, in the County of Northumberland; and the Petty Sessional Divisions of Thornaby and Yarm, North Langbaugh, East Langbaugh and West Langbaugh, in the County of the North Riding of York.

Hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold.

A.—FOR CONSUMPTION ON THE PREMISES.

2. (1) The hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied in any licensed premises or club for consumption on the premises shall be restricted and be as follows:—

On Weekdays:

The hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.

On Sundays:

The hours between 12.30 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.

Except between the aforesaid hours no person shall—

- (a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply to any person in any licensed premises or club any intoxicating liquor to be consumed on the premises; or
- (b) Consume in any such premises or club any intoxicating liquor; or
- (c) Permit any person to consume in any such premises or club any intoxicating liquor.

B.—FOR CONSUMPTION OFF THE PREMISES.

(2) The hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied in any licensed premises or club for consumption off the premises shall (subject to the additional restrictions on spirits) be restricted and be as follows:—

On Weekdays:

The hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m., and between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.

On Sundays:

The hours between 12.30 p.m. and 2.30 p.m., and 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Except between the aforesaid hours no person shall—

- (a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply to any person in any licensed premises or club for consumption off the premises or (except as herein-after is expressly provided) dispatch therefrom any intoxicating liquor.

Liquor Control Order for North-East Coast area.

- (b) Take from any such premises or club any intoxicating liquor.
- (c) Permit any person to take from any such premises or club any intoxicating liquor.

Additional restrictions as to spirits.

3. In addition to the above general restrictions as to hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied, the sale and supply of spirits in licensed premises and clubs shall be subject to the following special restrictions, that is to say:

- (a) No orders for spirits to be consumed off the premises shall be given by or accepted from any person actually present in any licensed premises or club except on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays and during the hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m.
- (b) Spirits to be consumed off the premises must not (except as hereinafter is expressly provided) be dispatched from any licensed premises or club, nor must they be taken therefrom by the person to whom they are sold or supplied or by any person acting on his behalf, except on the days and during the hours aforesaid.

Conditions as to distribution.

4. No person shall either by himself or any servant or agent—
- (a) Sell, supply, distribute or deliver any intoxicating liquor from any van, barrow, basket or other vehicle or receptacle unless before the liquor is dispatched it has been ordered and the quantity, description and price thereof together with the name and address of the person to whom it is to be supplied has been entered in a delivery book or invoice, which shall be carried by the person delivering the liquor, and in a day book which shall be kept on the premises from which the liquor is dispatched.
 - (b) Carry or convey in any van, barrow, basket or other vehicle or receptacle while in use for the distribution or delivery of intoxicating liquor, any such liquor not entered in such delivery book or invoice and day book.
 - (c) Distribute or deliver any intoxicating liquor at any address not specified in such delivery book or invoice and day book.
 - (d) Refuse to allow any constable to examine such van, barrow, basket or other vehicle or receptacle or such delivery book or invoice.

Hours of opening for the supply of food and non-intoxicants.

5. Notwithstanding any provisions of this Order or of the law relating to licensing or the sale of intoxicating liquor:

- (a) Licensed premises and refreshment houses may be kept open for the supply of food and non-intoxicating liquor

at any time during which they may be kept open under the general provisions of the Licensing Acts; and

- (b) Licensed premises may be opened for this purpose at the hour of 5.30 in the morning.

Saving provisions.

6. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Order shall be deemed to prohibit, in cases where the same is otherwise lawful—

- (a) The consumption of intoxicating liquor by any person in any licensed premises or club where he is residing;
- (b) The sale or supply of spirits to any person producing a certificate in writing signed by a duly qualified medical practitioner that the spirits are immediately required for medicinal purposes; or
- (c) The dispatch from licensed premises for delivery at a place more than five miles distant of any spirits or other intoxicating liquor in the forenoon of any day on which the sale of the same for consumption off the premises is permitted by this Order.

Treating prohibited.

7. No person shall either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply any intoxicating liquor to any person in any licensed premises or any club to be consumed on the premises unless the same is ordered and paid for by the person so supplied; nor shall any person order or pay for or lend or advance money to pay for any intoxicating liquor wherewith any other person has been or is to be supplied to be consumed on the premises; nor shall any person consume in such premises or club any intoxicating liquor which any other person has ordered or paid for or agreed to pay for or lent or advanced money to pay for:

Provided always that if such intoxicating liquor is supplied or served for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time and is consumed at such meal the provisions of this regulation shall not be deemed to be contravened if the person who pays for such meal also pays for such intoxicating liquor.

Credit prohibited.

8.—(1) No person shall—

- (a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply in any licensed premises or club any intoxicating liquor to be consumed either on or off the premises;
or

- (b) Consume any intoxicating liquor in or take it from such premises or club

unless it is paid for before or at the time when it is supplied:

Provided always that if the liquor is sold or supplied for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time and is consumed at such meal, this provision shall not be deemed to be contravened if the price of the liquor is paid together with the price of such meal and before the person partaking thereof quits the premises.

- (2) Introduce or cause to be introduced into the area any intoxicating liquor unless it is paid for before it is so introduced.

Dilution of spirits.

9. The sale of whisky brandy and rum reduced to a number of degrees under proof which falls between 25 and 35 is hereby permitted and accordingly in determining whether an offence has been committed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts by selling to the prejudice of the purchaser brandy whisky or rum not adulterated otherwise than by the admixture of water it shall be a good defence to prove that such admixture has not reduced the spirit more than 35° under proof.

Explanatory provisions.

10.

- (a) Nothing in this Order authorises any licensed premises to be kept open for the sale of intoxicating liquor except during the hours now permitted by law.
- (b) The prohibition under this Order of the sale supply and consumption of intoxicating liquor except during certain hours is not subject to the exceptions provided for in the Licensing Acts with respect to *bonâ fide* travellers and the supply of intoxicating liquor at railway stations or any other provisions in those Acts enabling intoxicating liquor to be supplied during closing hours in special cases.
- (c) The expression "licensed premises" includes any premises or place where the sale of intoxicating liquor is carried on under a licence.
- (d) This Order does not affect sales of intoxicating liquor to a trader for the purposes of his trade.

Exhibition of the Order.

11. Every holder of a licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor and the secretary of every club to which this Order applies shall keep permanently affixed in some conspicuous place in each public room in the licensed premises or in the club a copy of this Order and any other notice required by the Board to be so affixed.

Commencement of Order.

12. This Order shall come into force at the expiration of ten days from the date thereof.

Given under the Seal of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) this Thirtieth day of July, 1915.

(L.S.)

D'Abernon,
Chairman.

(L.S.)

John Pedder,
Member of the Board.

ORDER, DATED AUGUST 5, 1915, OF THE CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD
(LIQUOR TRAFFIC) FOR THE AREA OF LIVERPOOL AND MERSEY
DISTRICT.

*Any person contravening any provision of this Order or of the
Liquor Control Regulations is liable to imprisonment for six
months with hard labour and a fine of £100.*

We the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) in pursuance of
the powers conferred upon us by the Acts and Regulations relating
to the Defence of the Realm hereby make the following Order:—

Limits of area.

1. The area to which this Order applies is the area comprised
in the City of Liverpool, the County Boroughs of Birkenhead,
Bootle and Wallasey, the Urban District of Ellesmere Port and
Whitby, and the Petty Sessional Division of Wirral, in the
County of Chester; and the Petty Sessional Divisions of South-
port, Kirkdale, Ormskirk, and Prescot, in the County of
Lancaster.

Hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold.

A.—FOR CONSUMPTION ON THE PREMISES.

2.—(1) The hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold
or supplied in any licensed premises or club for consumption on
the premises shall be restricted and be as follows:—

On Weekdays:

The hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m., and

(a) In so much of the area as is within the Geographical
County of Lancaster, the hours between 6.30 p.m.
and 9.30 p.m.

(b) In so much of the area as is within the Geographical
County of Chester, the hours between 6 p.m. and
9 p.m.

On Sundays:

The hours between 12.30 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. and between
6.30 p.m. and 9 p.m.

Except between the aforesaid hours no person shall—

(a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or
supply to any person in any licensed premises or club
any intoxicating liquor to be consumed on the
premises; or

(b) Consume in any such premises or club any intoxicating
liquor; or

(c) Permit any person to consume in any such premises or
club any intoxicating liquor.

*Liquor Control Order for Liverpool and Mersey District area.***B.—FOR CONSUMPTION OFF THE PREMISES.**

(2) The hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied in any licensed premises or club for consumption off the premises shall (subject to the additional restrictions as regards spirits) be restricted and be as follows:—

On Weekdays :

The hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m., and

(a) In so much of the area as is within the Geographical County of Lancaster. The hours between 6.30 p.m. and 8.30 p.m.

(b) In so much of the area as is within the County of Chester. The hours between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.

On Sundays :

The hours between 12.30 p.m. and 2.30 p.m., and between 6.30 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Except between the aforesaid hours no person shall—

- (a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply to any person in any licensed premises or club for consumption off the premises, or (except as herein-after is expressly provided) dispatch therefrom any intoxicating liquor.
- (b) Take from any such premises or club any intoxicating liquor.
- (c) Permit any person to take from any such premises or club any intoxicating liquor.

Additional restrictions as to spirits.

3. In addition to the above general restrictions as to hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied, the sale and supply of spirits in licensed premises and clubs shall be subject to the following special restrictions, that is to say :

- (a) No orders for spirits to be consumed off the premises shall be given by or accepted from any person actually present in any licensed premises or club except on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays and during the hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m.
- (b) Spirits to be consumed off the premises must not (except as hereinafter is expressly provided) be dispatched from any licensed premises or club, nor must they be taken therefrom by the person to whom they are sold or supplied or by any person acting on his behalf, except on the days and during the hours aforesaid.

Conditions as to distribution.

4. No person shall either by himself or any servant or agent—

- (a) Sell, supply, distribute or deliver any intoxicating liquor from any van, barrow, basket or other vehicle or receptacle unless before the liquor is dispatched it has been ordered and the quantity, description and price thereof together with the name and address of the

person to whom it is to be supplied has been entered in a delivery book or invoice, which shall be carried by the person delivering the liquor, and in a day book which shall be kept on the premises from which the liquor is dispatched.

- (b) Carry or convey in any van, barrow, basket or other vehicle or receptacle while in use for the distribution or delivery of intoxicating liquor, any such liquor not entered in such delivery book or invoice and day book.
- (c) Distribute or deliver any intoxicating liquor at any address not specified in such delivery book or invoice and day book.
- (d) Refuse to allow any constable to examine such van, barrow, basket or other vehicle or receptacle or such delivery book or invoice.

Hours of opening for the supply of food and non-intoxicants.

5. Notwithstanding any provisions of this Order or of the law relating to licensing or the sale of intoxicating liquor :

- (a) Licensed premises and refreshment houses may be kept open for the supply of food and non-intoxicating liquor at any time during which they may be kept open under the general provisions of the Licensing Acts; and
- (b) Licensed premises may be opened for this purpose at the hour of 5.30 in the morning.

Saving provisions.

6. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Order shall be deemed to prohibit, in cases where the same is otherwise lawful—

- (a) The consumption of intoxicating liquor by any person in any licensed premises or club where he is residing ;
- (b) The sale or supply of spirits to any person producing a certificate in writing signed by a duly qualified medical practitioner that the spirits are immediately required for medicinal purposes ; or
- (c) The dispatch from licensed premises for delivery at a place more than five miles distant of any spirits or other intoxicating liquor in the forenoon of any day on which the sale of the same for consumption off the premises is permitted by this Order.

Treating prohibited.

7. No person shall either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply any intoxicating liquor to any person in any licensed premises or any club to be consumed on the premises unless the same is ordered and paid for by the person so supplied ; nor shall any person order or pay for or lend or advance money to pay for any intoxicating liquor wherewith any other person has been or is to be supplied to be consumed on the premises ; nor

shall any person consume in such premises or club any intoxicating liquor which any other person has ordered or paid for or agreed to pay for or lent or advanced money to pay for:

Provided always that if such intoxicating liquor is supplied or served for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time and is consumed at such meal the provisions of this regulation shall not be deemed to be contravened if the person who pays for such meal also pays for such intoxicating liquor.

Credit prohibited.

8.—(1) No person shall—

- (a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply in any licensed premises or club any intoxicating liquor to be consumed either on or off the premises; or
- (b) Consume any intoxicating liquor in or take it from such premises or club

unless it is paid for before or at the time when it is supplied:

Provided always that if the liquor is sold or supplied for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time and is consumed at such meal, this provision shall not be deemed to be contravened if the price of the liquor is paid together with the price of such meal and before the person partaking thereof quits the premises.

(2) Introduce or cause to be introduced into the area any intoxicating liquor unless it is paid for before it is so introduced.

Dilution of spirits.

9. The sale of whisky brandy and rum reduced to a number of degrees under proof which falls between 25 and 35 is hereby permitted and accordingly in determining whether an offence has been committed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts by selling to the prejudice of the purchaser brandy whisky or rum not adulterated otherwise than by the admixture of water it shall be a good defence to prove that such admixture has not reduced the spirit more than 35° under proof.

Explanatory provisions.

10.

- (a) Nothing in this Order authorises any licensed premises to be kept open for the sale of intoxicating liquor except during the hours now permitted by law.
- (b) The prohibition under this Order of the sale supply and consumption of intoxicating liquor except during certain hours is not subject to the exceptions provided for in the Licensing Acts with respect to *bonâ fide* travellers and the supply of intoxicating liquor at railway stations or any other provisions in those Acts enabling intoxicating liquor to be supplied during closing hours in special cases.
- (c) The expression "licensed premises" includes any premises or place where the sale of intoxicating liquor is carried on under a licence.
- (d) This Order does not affect sales of intoxicating liquor to a trader for the purposes of his trade.

Exhibition of the Order.

11. Every holder of a licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor and the secretary of every club to which this Order applies shall keep permanently affixed in some conspicuous place in each public room in the licensed premises or in the club a copy of this Order and any other notice required by the Board to be so affixed.

Commencement of Order.

12. This Order shall come into force at the expiration of ten days from the date thereof.

Given under the Seal of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) this Fifth day of August, 1915.

(L.S.)

D'Abernon,
Chairman.

(L.S.)

John Pedder,
Member of the Board.

ORDER, DATED AUGUST 7, 1915, OF THE CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD (LIQUOR TRAFFIC) FOR THE AREAS OF NEWPORT, CARDIFF, AND BARRY.

Any person contravening any provision of this Order or of the Liquor Control Regulations is liable to imprisonment for six months with hard labour and a fine of £100.

We the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the Acts and Regulations relating to the Defence of the Realm hereby make the following Order:—

Limits of area.

1. The areas to which this order applies are:—

- (a) The area within the circumference of a circle having a radius of seven miles measured from the Town Hall, in the County Borough of Newport;
- (b) the area within the circumference of a circle having a radius of eight miles measured from the City Hall, in the City of Cardiff;
- (c) the area within the circumference of a circle having a radius of five miles measured from the Town Railway Station, in the Urban District of Barry, in the County of Glamorgan.

*Hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold.***A.—FOR CONSUMPTION ON THE PREMISES.**

2. (1) The days and hours on and during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied in any licensed premises or club for consumption on the premises shall be restricted and be as follows:—

On Weekdays other than Saturdays:

The hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.

On Saturdays:

The hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.

On Sundays:

In such districts only to which the provisions of the 6th Schedule to the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910, relating to Wales do not apply:

The hours between 12.30 p.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Except on the days and between the hours aforesaid no person shall—

- (a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply to any person in any licensed premises or club any intoxicating liquor to be consumed on the premises; or
- (b) Consume in any such premises or club any intoxicating liquor; or
- (c) Permit any person to consume in any such premises or club any intoxicating liquor.

B.—FOR CONSUMPTION OFF THE PREMISES.

(2) The days and hours on and during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied in any licensed premises or club for consumption off the premises shall be restricted and be as follows:—

On Weekdays other than Saturdays:

The hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. and between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.

On Saturdays:

The hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. and 7 p.m.

On Sundays:

In such districts only to which the provisions of the 6th Schedule to the Licensing Consolidation Act relating to Wales do not apply.

The hours between 12.30 p.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Except on the days and between the hours aforesaid no person shall—

- (a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply to any person in any licensed premises or club or (except as hereinafter is expressly provided) dispatch therefrom any intoxicating liquor to be consumed off the premises.
- (b) Take from any such premises or club any intoxicating liquor.
- (c) Permit any person to take from any such premises or club any intoxicating liquor.

Additional restrictions as to spirits.

3. In addition to the above general restrictions as to hours during which intoxicating liquor may be sold or supplied, the sale and supply of spirits in licensed premises and clubs shall be subject to the following special restrictions, that is to say:—

- (a) No orders for spirits to be consumed off the premises shall be given by or accepted from any person actually present in any licensed premises or club except on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays and during the hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m.
- (b) Spirits to be consumed off the premises must not (except as hereinafter is expressly provided) be dispatched from any licensed premises or club, nor must they be taken therefrom by the person to whom they are sold or supplied or by any person acting on his behalf, except on the days and during the hours aforesaid.

Conditions as to distribution.

4. No person shall either by himself or any servant or agent—

- (a) Sell, supply, distribute or deliver any intoxicating liquor from any van, barrow, basket or other vehicle or receptacle unless before the liquor is dispatched it has been ordered and the quantity, description and price thereof together with the name and address of the person to whom it is to be supplied has been entered in a delivery book or invoice, which shall be carried by the person delivering the liquor, and in a day book which shall be kept on the premises from which the liquor is dispatched.
- (b) Carry or convey in any van, barrow, basket or other vehicle or receptacle while in use for the distribution or delivery of intoxicating liquor, any such liquor not entered in such delivery book or invoice and day book.
- (c) Distribute or deliver any intoxicating liquor at any address not specified in such delivery book or invoice and day book.
- (d) Refuse to allow any constable to examine such van, barrow, basket or other vehicle or receptacle or such delivery book or invoice.

Liquor Control Order for Newport, Cardiff and Barry areas.

Hours of opening for the supply of food and non-intoxicants.

5. Notwithstanding any provisions of this Order or of the law relating to licensing or the sale of intoxicating liquor:

- (a) Licensed premises and refreshment houses may be kept open for the supply of food and non-intoxicating liquor at any time during which they may be kept open under the general provisions of the Licensing Acts; and
- (b) Licensed premises may be opened for this purpose at the hour of 5.30 in the morning.

Saving provisions.

6. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Order shall be deemed to prohibit, in cases where the same is otherwise lawful—

- (a) The consumption of intoxicating liquor by any person in any licensed premises or club where he is residing;
- (b) The sale or supply of spirits to any person producing a certificate in writing signed by a duly qualified medical practitioner that the spirits are immediately required for medicinal purposes; or
- (c) The dispatch from licensed premises for delivery at a place more than five miles distant of any spirits or other intoxicating liquor in the forenoon of any day on which the sale of the same for consumption off the premises is permitted by this Order.

Treating prohibited.

7. No person shall either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply any intoxicating liquor to any person in any licensed premises or any club to be consumed on the premises: unless the same is ordered and paid for by the person so supplied: nor shall any person order or pay for or lend or advance money to pay for any intoxicating liquor wherewith any other person has been or is to be supplied to be consumed on the premises: nor shall any person consume in such premises or club any intoxicating liquor which any other person has ordered or paid for or agreed to pay for or lent or advanced money to pay for:

Provided always that if such intoxicating liquor is supplied or served for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time and is consumed at such meal the provisions of this regulation shall not be deemed to be contravened if the person who pays for such meal also pays for such intoxicating liquor.

Credit prohibited.

8.—(1) No person shall—

- (a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply in any licensed premises or club any intoxicating liquor to be consumed either on or off the premises; or
- (b) Consume any intoxicating liquor in or take it from such premises or club

unless it is paid for before or at the time when it is supplied;

Provided always that if the liquor is sold or supplied for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time and is consumed at such meal, this provision shall not be deemed to be contravened if the price of the liquor is paid together with the price of such meal and before the person partaking thereof quits the premises.

(2) Introduce or cause to be introduced into the area any intoxicating liquor unless it is paid for before it is so introduced.

Dilution of spirits.

9. The sale of whisky brandy and rum reduced to a number of degrees under proof which falls between 25 and 35 is hereby permitted and accordingly in determining whether an offence has been committed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts by selling to the prejudice of the purchaser brandy whisky or rum not adulterated otherwise than by the admixture of water it shall be a good defence to prove that such admixture has not reduced the spirit more than 35° under proof.

Explanatory provisions.

10.

- (a) Nothing in this Order authorises any licensed premises to be kept open for the sale of intoxicating liquor except during the hours now permitted by law.
- (b) The prohibition under this Order of the sale supply and consumption of intoxicating liquor except on and during certain days and hours is not subject to the exceptions provided for in the Licensing Acts with respect to *bonâ fide* travellers and the supply of intoxicating liquor at railway stations or any other provisions in those Acts enabling intoxicating liquor to be supplied during closing hours in special cases.
- (c) The expression "licensed premises" includes any premises or place where the sale of intoxicating liquor is carried on under a licence.
- (d) This Order does not affect sales of intoxicating liquor to a trader for the purposes of his trade.

Exhibition of the Order.

11. Every holder of a licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor and the secretary of every club to which this Order applies shall keep permanently affixed in some conspicuous place in each public room in the licensed premises or in the club a copy of this Order and any other notice required by the Board to be so affixed.

Commencement of Order.

12. This Order shall come into force at the expiration of ten days from the date thereof.

Given under the Seal of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) this Seventh day of August, 1915.

(L.S.)

D'Abernon,
Chairman.

John Pedder,
Member of the Board.

Liquor Control Order for Scotland, East Central area.

ORDER, DATED AUGUST 12, 1915, OF THE CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD
(LIQUOR TRAFFIC) FOR THE SCOTLAND, EAST CENTRAL AREA.

Any person contravening the provisions of this Order or of the Liquor Control Regulations is liable to imprisonment for six months with hard labour and a fine of £100.

We the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the Acts and Regulations relating to the Defence of the Realm hereby make the following Order:—

Limits of area.

1. The area to which this Order applies is the Scotland, East Central, Area, being the area comprised in the County of the City of Edinburgh, the counties of Midlothian, East Lothian, West Lothian, Fife, Clackmannan and Kinross, including all burghs within the geographical limits thereof, the River and the Firth of Forth from Stirling to a line drawn from Fife Ness to the Isle of May and thence to Vault Ness.

Hours during which Exciseable liquor may be sold.

A.—FOR CONSUMPTION ON THE PREMISES.

2.—(1) The days and hours on and during which exciseable liquor may be sold or supplied in any licensed premises or club for consumption on the premises shall be restricted and be as follows:—

On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays between the hours of 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. and between the hours of 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.

On Saturdays between the hours of 4 p.m. and 9 p.m.

Except on the days and between the hours aforesaid no person shall—

- (a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply to any person in any licensed premises or club any exciseable liquor to be consumed on the premises:
- (b) Consume in any such premises or club any exciseable liquor:
- (c) Permit any person to consume in any such premises or club any exciseable liquor.

B.—FOR CONSUMPTION OFF THE PREMISES.

(2) The days and hours on and during which exciseable liquor may be sold or supplied in any licensed premises or club for consumption off the premises shall (subject to the additional restrictions as regards spirits) be restricted and be as follows:—

On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays between the hours of 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. and between the hours of 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.

On Saturdays between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Except on the days and between the hours aforesaid no person shall—

- (a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply to any person in any licensed premises or club for consumption off the premises, or (except as herein-after is expressly provided) dispatch therefrom, any such exciseable liquor.
- (b) Take from any such premises or club any such exciseable liquor.
- (c) Permit any person to take from any such premises or club any such exciseable liquor.

Additional restrictions as regards spirits.

3. In addition to the above general restrictions as to hours during which exciseable liquor may be sold or supplied in licensed premises or clubs, the sale and supply of spirits shall be subject to the following special restrictions, that is to say:—

- (a) No orders for spirits to be consumed off the premises shall be given by or accepted from any person actually present in any licensed premises or club except on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays and during the hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m.
- (b) Spirits to be consumed off the premises must not (except as hereinafter is expressly provided) be dispatched from any licensed premises or club nor must they be taken therefrom by the person to whom they are sold or supplied or by any person acting on his behalf except on the days and during the hours aforesaid.

Hours of opening for the supply of food and non-exciseable liquor.

4. Notwithstanding any provisions of this Order or of the law relating to licensing or the sale of exciseable liquors, licensed premises may be kept open for the supply of food and non-exciseable liquor at any time during which they may be kept open for that purpose under the Licensing (Scotland) Acts, 1903 to 1913.(a)

Saving provisions.

5. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Order shall be deemed to prohibit where the same is otherwise lawful—

- (a) The consumption of exciseable liquor by any person on any licensed premises or club where he is residing.
- (b) The sale or supply of spirits to any person producing a certificate in writing signed by a duly qualified medical practitioner that the spirits are required immediately for medicinal purposes.
- (c) The dispatch from licensed premises for delivery at a place more than five miles distant of any spirits or other exciseable liquor in the forenoon of any day on which the sale of the same for consumption off the premises is permitted by Article 2 (2) and Article 3 of this Order, as the case may be.

(a) i.e., The Licensing (Scotland) Acts, 1903 (3 Edw. 7. c. 25), and the Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1913 (3 & 4 Geo. 5. c. 33).

Treating prohibited.

6. No person shall either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply any exciseable liquor to any person in any licensed premises or any club to be consumed on the premises unless the same is ordered and paid for by the person so supplied; nor shall any person order or pay for or lend or advance money to pay for any exciseable liquor wherewith any other person has been or is to be supplied to be consumed on the premises; nor shall any person consume in such premises or club any exciseable liquor which any other person has ordered or paid for or agreed to pay for or lent or advanced money to pay for:

Provided always that if such exciseable liquor is supplied or served for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time and is consumed at such meal the provisions of this regulation shall not be deemed to be contravened if the person who pays for such meal also pays for such exciseable liquor.

Credit prohibited.

7. No person shall—

(1) (a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply in any licensed premises or club any exciseable liquor to be consumed either on or off the premises; or

(b) Consume any exciseable liquor on or take it from such premises or club

unless it is paid for before or at the time when it is supplied:

Provided always that if the liquor is sold or supplied for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time this provision shall not be deemed to be contravened if the price of the liquor is paid together with the price of the meal and before the person partaking thereof quits the premises:

(2) Introduce or cause to be introduced into the area any exciseable liquor unless it is paid for before it is so introduced.

Dilution of spirits.

8. The sale of whisky, brandy and rum reduced to a number of degrees under proof which falls between 25 and 35 is hereby permitted, and accordingly in determining whether an offence has been committed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts by selling to the prejudice of the purchaser brandy, whisky or rum not adulterated otherwise than by the admixture of water it shall be a good defence to prove that such admixture has not reduced the spirit more than 35 degrees under proof.

Provision as to passenger steamers.

9. The foregoing provisions of this Order relating to the sale or supply of exciseable liquor in licensed premises shall apply to all passenger steamers in which exciseable liquor is sold or supplied while actually within the area.

Provided always that the hours during which exciseable liquor may be sold or supplied on board such steamers shall be the same on Saturdays as on the other days of the week.

Explanatory provisions.

10.

- (a) Nothing in this Order authorises any licensed premises to be kept open for the sale of exciseable liquor except during the hours now permitted by law.
- (b) The prohibition under this Order of the sale, supply and consumption of exciseable liquor except on and during certain days and hours is not subject to the exceptions provided for in the Licensing Acts with respect to travellers and the supply of exciseable liquor at railway stations or to any other provisions in those Acts enabling exciseable liquor to be supplied during closing hours in special cases.
- (c) The expression "licensed premises" includes any premises or place where the sale of exciseable liquor is carried on under a licence.
- (d) This Order does not affect sales of exciseable liquor to a trader for the purposes of his trade.

Exhibition of the Order.

11. Every holder of a licence for the sale of exciseable liquor and the secretary of every club to which this Order applies shall keep permanently affixed in some conspicuous place in each public room in the licensed premises or in the club a copy of this Order and any other notice required by the Board to be affixed.

Commencement of Order.

12. This Order shall come into force at the expiration of ten days from the date thereof.

Given under the Seal of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) this Twelfth day of August, 1915.

(L.S.)

D'Abernon,
Chairman.

John Peüder,
Member of the Board.

**ORDER, DATED AUGUST 12, 1915, OF THE CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD
(LIQUOR TRAFFIC) FOR THE SCOTLAND, EAST CENTRAL AREA.**

Any person contravening the provisions of this Order or of the Liquor Control Regulations is liable to imprisonment for six months with hard labour and a fine of £100.

We the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the Acts and Regulations relating to the Defence of the Realm hereby make the following Order:—

Limits of area.

1. The area to which this Order applies is the Scotland, West Central, Area, being the area comprised in the County of the City of Glasgow, the counties of Lanark, Ayr, Renfrew, Dumbarton and Stirling, including all burghs within the geographical limits thereof, the Harbour of Glasgow and the Firth of Clyde and other arms of the sea down to a line drawn between the Mull of Kintyre and the Heads of Ayr.

Hours during which Exciseable liquor may be sold.

A.—FOR CONSUMPTION ON THE PREMISES.

2.—(1)—The days and hours on and during which exciseable liquor may be sold or supplied in any licensed premises or club for consumption on the premises shall be restricted and be as follows:—

On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays between the hours of 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. and between the hours of 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.

On Saturdays between the hours of 4 p.m. and 9 p.m.

Except on the days and between the hours aforesaid no person shall—

- (a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply to any person in any licensed premises or club any exciseable liquor to be consumed on the premises:
- (b) Consume in any such premises or club any exciseable liquor:
- (c) Permit any person to consume in any such premises or club any exciseable liquor.

B.—FOR CONSUMPTION OFF THE PREMISES.

(2) The days and hours on and during which exciseable liquor may be sold or supplied in any licensed premises or club for consumption off the premises shall (subject to the additional restrictions as regards spirits) be restricted and be as follows:—

On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays between the hours of 12 noon and 2.30 p.m. and between the hours of 6 p.m. and 8 p.m.

On Saturdays between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Except on the days and between the hours aforesaid no person shall—

- (a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply to any person in any licensed premises or club for consumption off the premises, or (except as hereinafter is expressly provided) dispatch therefrom, any such exciseable liquor.
- (b) Take from any such premises or club any such exciseable liquor.
- (c) Permit any person to take from any such premises or club any such exciseable liquor.

Additional restrictions as regards spirits.

3. In addition to the above general restrictions as to hours during which exciseable liquor may be sold or supplied in licensed premises or clubs, the sale and supply of spirits shall be subject to the following special restrictions, that is to say:—

- (a) No orders for spirits to be consumed off the premises shall be given by or accepted from any person actually present in any licensed premises or club except on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays and during the hours between 12 noon and 2.30 p.m.
- (b) Spirits to be consumed off the premises must not (except as hereinafter is expressly provided) be dispatched from any licensed premises or club nor must they be taken therefrom by the person to whom they are sold or supplied or by any person acting on his behalf except on the days and during the hours aforesaid.

Hours of opening for the supply of food and non-exciseable liquor.

4. Notwithstanding any provisions of this Order or of the law relating to licensing or the sale of exciseable liquors, licensed premises may be kept open for the supply of food and non-exciseable liquor at any time during which they may be kept open for that purpose under the Licensing (Scotland) Acts, 1903 to 1913.(a)

Saving provisions.

5. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Order shall be deemed to prohibit where the same is otherwise lawful—

- (a) The consumption of exciseable liquor by any person on any licensed premises or club where he is residing.
- (b) The sale or supply of spirits to any person producing a certificate in writing signed by a duly qualified medical practitioner that the spirits are required immediately for medicinal purposes.
- (c) The dispatch from licensed premises for delivery at a place more than five miles distant of any spirits or other exciseable liquor in the forenoon of any day

(a) i.e., The Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1903 (3 Edw. 7. c. 25), and the Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1913 (3 & 4 Geo. 5. c. 33).

on which the sale of the same for consumption off the premises is permitted by Article 2 (2) and Article 3 of this Order, as the case may be.

Treating prohibited.

6. No person shall either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply any exciseable liquor to any person in any licensed premises or any club to be consumed on the premises unless the same is ordered and paid for by the person so supplied; nor shall any person order or pay for or lend or advance money to pay for any exciseable liquor wherewith any other person has been or is to be supplied to be consumed on the premises; nor shall any person consume in such premises or club any exciseable liquor which any other person has ordered or paid for or agreed to pay for or lent or advanced money to pay for:

Provided always that if such exciseable liquor is supplied or served for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time and is consumed at such meal the provisions of this regulation shall not be deemed to be contravened if the person who pays for such meal also pays for such exciseable liquor.

Credit prohibited.

7. No person shall—

(1) (a) Either by himself or by any servant or agent sell or supply in any licensed premises or club any exciseable liquor to be consumed either on or off the premises; or

(b) Consume any exciseable liquor on or take it from such premises or club unless it is paid for before or at the time when it is supplied:

Provided always that if the liquor is sold or supplied for consumption at a meal supplied at the same time this provision shall not be deemed to be contravened if the price of the liquor is paid together with the price of the meal and before the person partaking thereof quits the premises:

(2) Introduce or cause to be introduced into the area any exciseable liquor unless it is paid for before it is so introduced.

Dilution of spirits.

8. The sale of whisky, brandy and rum reduced to a number of degrees under proof which falls between 25 and 35 is hereby permitted, and accordingly in determining whether an offence has been committed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts by selling to the prejudice of the purchaser brandy, whisky or rum not adulterated otherwise than by the admixture of water it shall be a good defence to prove that such admixture has not reduced the spirit more than 35 degrees under proof.

Provisions as to passenger steamers.

9. The foregoing provisions of this Order relating to the sale or supply of exciseable liquor in licensed premises shall apply to all passenger steamers in which exciseable liquor is sold or supplied while actually within the area.

Provided always that the hours during which exciseable liquor may be sold or supplied on board such steamers shall be the same on Saturdays as on the other days of the week.

Explanatory provisions.

10.

- (a) Nothing in this Order authorises any licensed premises to be kept open for the sale of exciseable liquor except during the hours now permitted by law.
- (b) The prohibition under this Order of the sale, supply and consumption of exciseable liquor except on and during certain days and hours is not subject to the exceptions provided for in the Licensing Acts with respect to travellers and the supply of exciseable liquor at railway stations or to any other provisions in those Acts enabling exciseable liquor to be supplied during closing hours in special cases.
- (c) The expression "licensed premises" includes any premises or place where the sale of exciseable liquor is carried on under a licence.
- (d) This Order does not affect sales of exciseable liquor to a trader for the purposes of his trade.

Exhibition of the Order.

11. Every holder of a licence for the sale of exciseable liquor and the secretary of every club to which this Order applies shall keep permanently affixed in some conspicuous place in each public room in the licensed premises or in the club a copy of this Order and any other notice required by the Board to be affixed.

Commencement of Order.

12. This Order shall come into force at the expiration of ten days from the date thereof.

Given under the Seal of the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) this Twelfth day of August, 1915.

(L.S.)

D'Abernon,
Chairman.

John Pedder,
Member of the Board

*Compensation for Loss from exercise of Liquor Traffic
Board's Powers.*

(d) Compensation for Loss.

ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY, DATED AUGUST 2, 1915, AS TO
COMPENSATION IN RESPECT OF LOSS TO PROPERTY OR BUSINESS
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OCCASIONED BY EXERCISE OF POWERS
BY THE CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD (LIQUOR TRAFFIC).^(a)

George, R.I.

George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions
beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, to

Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillors:—

Andrew Graham, Baron Dunedin, Knight Commander of

Our Royal Victorian Order; and

Henry Edward Duke, one of Our Counsel learned in the Law;
and

Our trusty and well-beloved:—

Sir James Thomas Woodhouse, Knight;

Everard Charles de Peyer, Esquire;

Alexander Mackay, Esquire, Chartered Accountant, Dundee;
and

John Mackintosh Mac Leod, Esquire, Chartered Accountant,
Glasgow,

Greeting.

Whereas We have deemed it expedient that a Commission
should forthwith issue to inquire and determine, and to report
what sums (in cases not otherwise provided for) ought in reason
and fairness to be paid out of public funds to applicants who (not
being subjects of an enemy State) are resident or carrying on
business in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
in respect of direct and substantial loss incurred by them by
reason of interference with their property or business in Our said
United Kingdom through the exercise by the prescribed Govern-
ment Authority^(b) of its powers under the Defence of the Realm
(Amendment) (No. 3) Act, 1915^(c):

Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in
your knowledge and ability, have authorised and appointed, and
do by these Presents authorise and appoint you the said Andrew
Graham, Baron Dunedin; Henry Edward Duke; Sir James
Thomas Woodhouse; Everard Charles de Peyer; Alexander Mac-
kay; and John Mackintosh Mac Leod to be Our Commissioners
for the purposes of the said inquiry.

And for the better effecting the purpose of this Our Commis-
sion, We do by these Present authorise you to sit in two divisions.

^(a) This Commission was published in the "London Gazette" of August
10th, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of August 10th, 1915; and in the
"Dublin Gazette" of August 13th, 1915.

^(b) i.e., the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic), see Regulation 1 of the
Liquor Control Regulations, printed at p. 167 above.

^(c) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 42, printed at p. 3 above.

consisting as to the one division of you the said Henry Edward Duke (Chairman); Sir James Thomas Woodhouse and Everard Charles de Peyer; and as to the other division of you the said Andrew Graham, Baron Dunedin (Chairman); Alexander Mackay and John Mackintosh Mac Leod: and to allocate to the two said divisions such of the matters submitted for your consideration as you may deem expedient.

And We do by these Presents give and grant unto you full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission; and also to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And We do by these Presents authorise and empower you to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid.

And We do by these Presents will and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

Provided that, should you deem it expedient, the powers and privileges hereinbefore conferred on you shall belong to, and may be exercised by, any one or more of you.

Provided also that the powers and privileges hereinbefore conferred on you or any one or more of you shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the powers and privileges conferred on you or any one or more of you by the Commission appointed by Us on the thirty-first day of March last, and styled "The Defence of the Realm Losses Commission."^(a)

And Our will and pleasure is that you do, from time to time, either jointly or by divisions as aforesaid, report to the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury, under your hands and seals, your opinions upon the matters herein submitted for your consideration.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, the second day of August,
one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, in the sixth year
of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

John Simon.

(a) That Commission is printed at pp. 367, 368 of Supplement No. 3.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

ORDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND, DATED AUGUST 19, 1915, SUS-
PENDING THE OPERATION OF THE TUBERCULOSIS (IRELAND)
ORDER OF 1914.(a)

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899,(b) the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914,(c) and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

From the first day of September, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and until it is otherwise ordered by the Department, the operation of the Order described in the Schedule hereto shall be suspended to the extent mentioned in the third column of such Schedule: Provided that such suspension shall not—

- (i) affect the previous operation of such Order or anything duly done or suffered under such Order; or
- (ii) affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under such Order; or
- (iii) affect any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against such Order; or
- (iv) affect any investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid;

and any such investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy may be instituted, continued, or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture, or punishment may be imposed, as if this Order had not been made.

In witness whereof the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have hereunto set their Official Seal this nineteenth day of August, nineteen hundred and fifteen.

(L.S.)

H. G. Smith,
On behalf of the Secretary.

(a) This Order (of which the Departmental Number is 435) was published in the Dublin Gazette of August 20th, 1915.

(b) 62 & 63 Vict. c. 50.

(c) As to these Acts see footnote (c) p. 309.

SCHEDULE.

Order Suspended.

Date.	Short Title.	Extent of Suspension.
30th December, 1914	Tuberculosis (Ireland) Order of 1914	The whole Order [except Article 12 (1)(Diseased Animals not to be brought for shipment)].

EAST COAST RAID.

TREASURY ANNOUNCEMENT, APPEARING IN THE PRESS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1915, OF EXTENSION OF COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATIONS TO FURTHER RAIDS.

[The Treasury Minute appointing the Committee and the earlier Announcements are printed at pp. 370, 371 of Supplement No. 3.]

The terms of the East Coast Raid Committee's reference have been extended to cover claims for damage sustained during air raids occurring up to the 17th June.

Claims should be forwarded to the Secretary, East Coast Raids Committee, Board of Education, Whitehall, not later than the 30th June.

No further public notice to applicants will be issued by the Committee.(a)

(a) As to Government Aircraft Insurance Scheme see documents printed at pp. 266-271 below under the heading "INSURANCE AGAINST DAMAGE BY AIRCRAFT AND BOMBARDMENT."

EXPORTATION.

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| 1. Orders of Council revoked by Proclamation of July 28th, 1915, p. 222. | 2. Proclamations of June 25th and July 28th, and subsequent Orders of Council, p. 236. |
|--|--|

1. Orders of Council revoked by Proclamation of July 28th, 1915.

ORDER OF COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914, AND SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914, FURTHER VARYING PROCLAMATION OF FEBRUARY 3RD, 1915.(a) (b)

1915. No. 429.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 6th day of May, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(c) that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(d) as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,(e) that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(f) may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915,(g) and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(d) and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(f) and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(c) the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited :

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of May 6th, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of May 4th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of May 7th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of May 7th, 1915.

(b) This Order was revoked by Proclamation dated July 28th, 1915, printed at pp. 237-250 below.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

(d) 42 & 43 Vict., c. 21.

(e) 5 Geo. 5, c. 2, printed at p. 3 of Supplement No. 2.

(f) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

(g) Printed at pp. 382-392 of Supplement No. 3.

And whereas by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915,(a) the 18th day of March, 1915,(a) the 15th day of April, 1915,(a) the 21st day of April, 1915,(a) and the 26th day of April, 1915,(a) the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915,(b) as amended and added to by the Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915,(a) the 18th day of March, 1915,(a) the 15th day of April, 1915,(a) the 21st day of April, 1915,(a) and the 26th day of April, 1915,(a) should be further amended by making the following amendment in and addition to the same :—

- (1) That on and after the 13th May, 1915, " Anthracite " should be deleted from the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal.*
- (2) That on and after the 13th May, 1915, the exportation of " Coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household and all other kinds of coal) and coke " be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates and Allied Countries.*

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) These Amending Orders of Council of March and April, 1915, are printed at pp. 393-402 of Supplement No. 3.

(b) Printed at pp. 382-392 of Supplement No. 3.

*Revoked Orders of Council as to Exportation.***ORDER OF COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914, AND SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914, VARYING PROCLAMATION OF FEBRUARY 3RD, 1915.(a)(b)**

1915. No. 492.

*At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 20th day of May, 1915.
By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.*

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(c) that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(d) as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,(e) that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(f) may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915,(g) and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(d) and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(f) and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(c) the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council(h) the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915,(g) as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council,(h) should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same :—

- (1) That the following article should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations :—*

Coal Tar, crude.

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of May 20th, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of May 18th ; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of May 21st, 1915 ; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of May 21st, 1915.

(b) This Order was revoked by Proclamation, dated July 28th, 1915, printed at pp. 237-250 below.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

(d) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(e) 5 Geo. 5. c. 2, printed at p. 3 of Supplement No. 2.

(f) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

(g) Printed at pp. 382-392 of Supplement No. 3.

(h) These Orders of Council are printed at pp. 393-402 of Supplement No. 3, and at p. 222 above.

(2) That the heading "The compounds of aniline, except aniline salt" (which goods are prohibited to be exported to all destinations under the heading "Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, including aniline oil and aniline salt" in the aforesaid Proclamation) included by the Order of Council of the 18th day of March, 1915, (a) in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates, should be deleted.

(3) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :

Chemicals, Drugs, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical preparations :—

Magnesium Chloride,
Oxides and Salts of Cobalt,
Oxalic Acid,
Phosphorus.

Manufactures of Aluminium.

Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of the military operations, on a scale of four inches to the mile or on any larger scale, or reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans.

(4) That the heading "India-rubber, sheet, vulcanised" (which goods are prohibited to be exported to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates in virtue of the Order of Council of the 18th day of March, 1915, (a) in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted.

(5) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal :—

Lignum vitæ,
Rice and Rice Flour.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

Revoked Orders of Council as to Exportation.

ORDER OF COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914, AND SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914, FURTHER VARYING PROCLAMATION OF FEBRUARY 3RD, 1915.(a)(b)

1915. No. 530.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 2nd day of June, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(c) that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(d) as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,(e) that any Proclamation made under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(f) may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915,(g) and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(d) and Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(f) and Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(e) the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council(h) the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915,(g) as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of June 2nd, 1915, being the 1st Supplement to the Gazette of June 1st; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of June 3rd, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of June 1st; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of June 4th, 1915.

(b) This Order was revoked by Proclamation, dated July 28th, 1915, printed at pp. 237-250 below.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

(d) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(e) 5 Geo. 5. c. 2, printed at p. 3 of Supplement No. 2.

(f) 53 & 54 Vict. c. 44.

(g) Printed at pp. 382-392 of Supplement No. 3.

(h) These Orders of Council are printed at pp. 393-402 of Supplement No. 3 and at pp. 222-225 above.

Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

1. That the heading "*Forage and food for animals*" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading—

Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely:—

Beans, including haricot beans, Burma and Rangoon beans;

Brewers' and distillers' grains;

Brewers' dried yeast;

Cakes and meals, the following, namely—

Coconut or poonac cake;

Compound cakes and meal;

Cottonseed cake, decorticated and unde-
corticated, and cottonseed meal;

Gluten meal or gluten feed;

Linseed cake and meal;

Maize germ meal;

Maize meal and flour;

Hay;

Lentils;

Maize;

Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings;

Offals of corn and grain, including:—

Bran and pollard;

Mill dust and screenings of all kinds;

Rice meal (or bran) and dust;

Sharps and middlings;

Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds;

Straw.

2. That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations:—

Oats;

Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal.

3. That the following sub-headings which have hitherto been included under the heading "*Oleaginous nuts, seeds, and products*" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than *British Possessions and Protectorates* should be deleted:—

Ground nuts (Arachides);

Palm kernels;

Rape seed.

4. That the following sub-heads which have hitherto been included under the heading "*Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man*" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than *British Possessions and Protectorates* should be deleted:—

Barley and oats, including barley meal and pearled barley, and oatmeal;

Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal.

5. That the heading "*Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of the military operations, on a scale of four inches to the mile or on any larger scale, or reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans*" included by the Order of Council of the 20th day of May, 1915,^(a) in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than *British Possessions and Protectorates* should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "*Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans.*"
6. That the heading "*Zinc and zinc ore (including zinc ashes, spelter, spelter dross, and zinc sheets)*" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than *British Possessions and Protectorates* should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the heading "*Zinc (including zinc ashes, spelter, spelter dross, and zinc sheets)*" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations, and the heading "*Zinc ore*" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than *British Possessions and Protectorates*.
7. That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than *British Possessions and Protectorates* :—
 - Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations* :—
 - Hydrochloric acid;*
 - Oxides and salts of nickel;*
 - Oxides and salts of tungsten;*
 - Metals and ores, the following, namely* :—
 - Wulfenite;*
 - Mineral and vegetable wax;*
 - Oleaginous nuts, seeds, and products, the following, namely* :—
 - Ground nuts, earth nuts, or pea nuts (Arachides);*
 - Hempseed;*
 - Palm nuts and palm kernels;*
 - Poppy seeds;*
 - Rape or colza seed;*
 - Sunflower seed;*

(a) Printed at p. 224 above.

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—

Barley, barleymeal, and pearled and pot barley;

Oatmeal and rolled oats.

Tungsten filaments for electric lamps.

8. *That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal:—*

Chemicals, drugs, &c.:—

Arsenic and its compounds;

Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely:—

Buckwheat;

Cakes and meals, the following, namely:—

Biscuit meal;

Calf meal;

Fish meal (including fish guano) and concentrated fish;

Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;

Hempseed cake and meal;

Husk meal;

Locust bean meal;

Meat meal;

Palmtree cake and meal;

Poppyseed cake and meal;

Rapeseed or colza seed cake and meal;

Sesame seed cake and meal;

Soya bean cake and meal;

Sunflower seed cake and meal;

Chick peas, pigeon peas, gram or dhol;

Dari;

Millet;

Molasses for cattle feeding;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—

Onions;

Potatoes;

Rye, rye flour and meal.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

ORDER OF COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914, AND SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914, FURTHER VARYING PROCLAMATION OF FEBRUARY 3RD, 1915.(a)(b)

1915. No. 606.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 24th day of June, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(c) that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(d) as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,(e) that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(f) may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915,(g) and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(d) and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(f) and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(c) the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council(h) the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915,(g) as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of June 24th, 1915, being 3rd Supplement to the Gazette of June 22nd; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of June 25th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of June 25th, 1915.

(b) This Order was revoked by Proclamation, dated July 28th, 1915, printed at pp. 237-250 below.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

(d) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(e) 5 Geo. 5, c. 2, printed at p. 3 of Supplement No. 2.

(f) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

(g) Printed at pp. 382-392 of Supplement No. 3.

(h) These Orders of Council are printed at pp. 393-402 of Supplement No. 3, and at 222-229 above.

Council,^(a) should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same :—

1. That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations :—

Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum.

Chemical, drugs, &c., viz. :—

Caffeine and its salts.

Paraldehyde.

Theobromine-sodium salicylate.

2. That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates :—

Bone ash.

Guanos.

Phosphates of metals, manufactured.

Phosphate rock, viz. :—

Apatites.

Phosphates of lime and alumina.

Phosphides.

Phosphoric acids and oxides.

Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum or both, and any tools or other articles made from such steel.

3. That the heading “ Rubber (including raw, waste, “ and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, “ jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber) and goods made wholly “ of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles and “ for cycles, together with articles or materials “ especially adapted for use in the manufacture or “ repair of tyres ” in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deemed to include balata and gutta-percha and the following varieties of rubber, viz. :—“ Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, “ Pontianac, and all other substances containing “ caoutchouc ”; and that the words “ goods made “ wholly or partly of rubber ” should be substituted for the words “ goods made wholly of rubber ” in the aforesaid heading.

4. That the heading “ rosin ” in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted.

^(a) These Orders of Council are printed at pp. 393-402 of Supplement No. 3, and at pp. 222-229 above.

Revoked Orders of Council as to Exportation.

5. That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal:—

Cotton yarn and thread.

Gums, resins, halsams, and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc (the export of substances containing caoutchouc being prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates).

Hair, animal, of all kinds; and tops, noils and yarns of animal hair.

6. That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden:—

Terneplates.

7. That the exportation of “tin-plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing” which is prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands, and Sweden, should be prohibited also to ports in Norway.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

ORDER OF COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914, AND SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914, FURTHER VARYING PROCLAMATION OF FEBRUARY 3RD, 1915.(a) (b)

1915. No. 632.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 8th day of July, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(c) that any Proclamation or Order in

(a) This Order was published in the “London Gazette” of July 8th, 1915, being the 4th Supplement to the Gazette of July 6th; in the “Edinburgh Gazette” of July 9th, 1915; and in the “Dublin Gazette” of July 9th, 1915.

(b) This Order was revoked by Proclamation dated July 28th, 1915, printed at pp. 237–250 below.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(a) as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,(b) that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(c) may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915,(d) and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(a) and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(c) and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(e) the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council(f) the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915,(d) as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council,(f) should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the headings "Jute yarns" and "Jute piece goods" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and that the exportation of "Jute yarns" and "Jute piece goods and bags and sacks made of jute" should be prohibited to all destinations.

(2) That the heading "Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including paper bags)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including bags and sacks made of jute, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations, and not including paper bags)."

(a) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(b) 5 Geo. 5. c. 2, printed at p. 3 of Supplement No. 2.

(c) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

(d) Printed at pp. 382-392 of Supplement No. 3.

(e) 4 & 5 Geo. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

(f) These Orders of Council are printed at pp. 393-402 of Supplement No. 3, and at pp. 222-232 above.

Revoked Orders of Council as to Exportation.

- (3) *That the exportation of "tin plates; including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing," which is at present prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal.*
- (4) *That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal:—*

Cassava powder and tapioca.

Mandioca or tapioca flour.

Rattans.

Sago and sago meal and flour.

Now, therefore, their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

ORDER OF COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914, AND SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914, PROVIDING FOR THE EXPORTATION OF PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ITALY. (a) (b)

1915. No. 668.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 19th day of July, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, (c) that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of July 19th, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of July 16th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of July 20th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of July 20th, 1915.

(b) This Order was revoked by Proclamation, dated July 28th, 1915, printed at pp. 237-250 below.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

Act, 1879,(a) as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,(b) that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(c) may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915,(d) and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(a) and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(c) and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(e) the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited :

And whereas by subsequent Orders of Council(f) the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars :

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect :—

“ That the exportation of the goods which, in virtue of the Proclamation of February 3rd(d) and subsequent amending Orders of Council,(f) are at present prohibited to be exported to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal, should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Italy, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal.”

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(b) 5 Geo. 5. c. 2, printed at p. 3 of Supplement No. 2.

(c) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

(d) Printed at pp. 382-392 of Supplement No. 3.

(e) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

(f) These Orders of Council are printed at pp. 382-402 of Supplement No. 3, and at pp. 222-234 above.

2. Proclamations of June 25 and July 28, 1915, and subsequent Orders of Council.

PROCLAMATION, DATED JUNE 25, 1915, UNDER SECTION 1 OF THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS ACT, 1900, SECTION 1 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914, AND THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1915, PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF ALL ARTICLES TO THE NETHERLANDS UNLESS CONSIGNED AS THEREIN SPECIFIED.^(a)

1915. No. 608.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation relating to the Exportation of all Articles to the Netherlands during the Present War.

George R.I.

Whereas by Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,^(b) it is enacted that We may, by Proclamation, prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely:—Arms, ammunition, military and naval stores and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition or military or naval stores to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient, in order to prevent such arms, ammunition or military or naval stores being used against Our forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces:

And whereas by Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,^(c) it is enacted that the above-recited Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,^(b) shall have effect whilst a state of war in which His Majesty is engaged exists as if, in addition to the articles therein mentioned there were included all other articles of every description:

And whereas by Section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1915,^(d) it is enacted that the power of His Majesty under Section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,^(b) as amended by the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,^(c) by Proclamation to prohibit the exportation of articles to any country or place named in the Proclamation, shall, during the continuance of the present war, include the power to prohibit the exportation of any article to any such country or place unless consigned to such person or persons as may be authorised by or under the Proclamation to receive such article:

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, to declare and it is hereby declared, that the exportation of the articles mentioned in the second column of the Schedule

(a) This Proclamation was published in the "London Gazette" of June 25th, 1915, being the Supplement to the Gazette of June 23rd; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of June 26th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of June 25th; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of June 29th, 1915.

(b) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

(c) 5 Geo. 5. c. 2, printed at p. 3 of Supplement No. 2.

(d) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 52, printed at p. 16 above.

hereto is prohibited to the country named in first column of the said Schedule unless those articles are consigned to the persons referred to in the third column of the said Schedule.

Schedule.

Country.	Articles.	Authorised Persons.
The Netherlands	All articles	The Netherlands Oversea Trust (or, in the case of any prohibited or restricted goods which are authorised by licence to be exported, the person named in the licence as consignee).

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

PROCLAMATION, DATED JULY 28, 1915, CONSOLIDATING THE PREVIOUS PROCLAMATION AND ORDERS OF COUNCIL PROHIBITING THE EXPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES.(a)(b)

1915. No. 713.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation prohibiting under Section 8 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,"(c) and Section one of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,"(d) and Section one of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,"(e) and Section one of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,"(f) the Exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Articles.

George R.I.

Whereas by Section 8 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,"(c) it is enacted that the exportation of arms, ammunition, and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made

(a) This Proclamation was published in the "London Gazette" of July 28th, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of July 27th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of July 29th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of July 27th; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of July 30th, 1915.

(b) This Proclamation is varied by the Orders of Council of July 30th and August 3rd and 12th, printed at pp. 250, 252 and 253 below, and was further varied as this Volume was going to press by Order of Council of September 16th, 1915 (see "London Gazette" of September 17th, 1915—Supplement to Gazette of 14th inst.).

(c) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(d) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

(e) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

(f) 5 Geo. 5. c. 2, printed at p. 3 of Supplement No. 2.

useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for man may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas by Section one of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,"(a) it is enacted that We may by Proclamation prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces :

And whereas by Section one of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,"(b) it is enacted that Section 8 of the aforesaid Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(c) shall have effect whilst a state of war in which we are engaged exists as if in addition to the articles therein mentioned there were included all other articles of every description :

And whereas it is further enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,"(b) that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8, as so amended, of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,"(c) may whilst a state of war exists be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by Section one of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,"(d) it is enacted that Section one of the "Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,"(a) shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if, in addition to the articles therein mentioned, there were included all other articles of every description :

And whereas it is further enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,"(d) that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(a) may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas a Proclamation dated the 3rd February, 1915,(e) and various Orders dated respectively the 2nd(e) and the 18th(e) March, the 15th(e) the 21st(e) and the 26th(e) April, the 6th(f) and the 20th May,(f) the 2nd(f) and the 24th June,(f) and the 8th(f) and the 19th(f) July, 1915,(f) prohibiting the exportation of certain articles therein

(a) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

(c) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(d) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 2, printed at p. 3 of Supplement No. 2.

(e) This Proclamation and the Orders of Council down to that of April 26th, 1915, are printed at pp. 382-402 of Supplement No. 3.

(f) These Orders of Council of May, June, and July, are printed at pp. 222-235 above.

referred to from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations, have been issued in pursuance of the aforesaid powers:

And whereas it is expedient that the said Proclamation and Orders should be consolidated, with amendments and additions, and that such Proclamation and Orders should be revoked:

And whereas We have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter enumerated:

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, declaring, and it is hereby declared, that the above-mentioned Proclamation and Orders be and the same are hereby revoked:

And We have further thought fit, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, further to declare, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

(A) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations^(a):—

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, and balloons, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft, including:—non-inflammable “celluloid” sheet (or similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water); aeroplane dope; high tensile steel tubes; aeroplane instruments (aneroids, barographs, revolution indicators); aeroplane turnbuckles; steel stampings; aeroplane engines and parts;

Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war; Cannon and other ordnance and machine guns, and parts thereof;

Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum;

Carbons, suitable for searchlights;

Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance, and for machine guns and parts thereof;

Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts; Celluloid;

Chemicals, drugs, dyes and dye stuffs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, and tanning extracts, namely:—

Aceto-celluloses;

Acetone;

Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin);

Alcohol, methylic;

Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide;

Amyl acetate;

Anthracene oil and green oil;

Antipyrine (phenazone);

Anti-tetanus serum;

Belladonna, its alkaloids and preparations, including belladonna plaster;

Benzol;

Caffeine and its salts;

^(a) This list was added to by Orders of July 30th and August 12th, 1915, printed at pp. 250 and 253 below.

Chemicals, drugs, &c.—continued.

Calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates;
Cantharides and its preparations;
Carbolic acid;
Carbon disulphide;
Chloral and its preparations, including chloramid;
Chlorates, perchlorates, and nitrates, all metallic;
Coal tar distillation products, being the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol;
Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, including aniline oil and aniline salt;
Collodion;
Cresol, and all preparations of cresol (including cresylic acid) and nitro-cresol (except saponified cresol);
Cyanamide;
Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium;
Dimethylaniline;
Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products;
Emetin and its salts;
Ergot of rye, not including liquid extract or other medicinal preparations of ergot;
Eucaine hydrochlor;
Fusel oil (amyl alcohol);
Gentian and its preparations;
Glycerine, crude and refined;
Henbane and its preparations;
Hydroquinone;
Indigo, natural;
Ipecacuanha root;
Manganese, peroxide of;
Methylaniline;
Neo-salvarsan;
Nitric acid;
Nitrotoluol;
Novocain;
Opium and its preparations and alkaloids;
Paraffin, liquid medicinal;
Paraformaldehyde and trioxymethylene;
Paraldehyde;
"Peptone Witte";
Phenacetin;
Picric acid and its components;
Potash, caustic;
Potassium cyanide;
Potassium permanganate;
Protargol, not including silver proteinate;
Pyridine;
Saccharin (including "saxin");
Salicylic acid, methyl salicylate, sodium salicylate, and theobromine-sodium salicylate;
Salol;
Salvarsan;

Chemicals, drugs, &c.—*continued.*

Santonin and its preparations;
Sulphonal;
Sulphur, and spent oxide of sulphur;
Sulphur dioxide, liquefied;
Sulphuric acid;
Tanning, extracts for use in, the following:—
 Chestnut extract;
 Oakwood extract;
Thorium, oxide and salts of;
Thymol and its preparations;
Toluol and mixtures containing toluol;
Trephenyl phosphate;
Trional;
Valonia;

Coal tar, crude;
Compasses, other than ships' compasses;
Cotton fabric, suitable for aircraft;
Cotton waste of all descriptions;
Explosives of all kinds;
Field glasses and telescopes;
Firearms, rifled, of all kinds, and their component parts;
Flax fabric, suitable for aircraft;
Flax, raw;

Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely:—

Beans, including haricot beans, Burma and Rangoon beans;
Brewers' and distillers' grains;
Brewers' dried yeast;
Cakes and meals, the following, namely:—
 Coconut and poonac cake;
 Compound cakes and meal;
 Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated, and
 cottonseed meal;
 Gluten meal or gluten feed;
 Linseed cake and meal;
 Maize germ meal;
 Maize meal and flour;

Hay;
Lentils;
Maize;
Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings;
Offals of corn and grain, including:—
 Bran and pollard;
 Mill dust and screenings of all kinds;
 Rice meal (or bran) and dust;
 Sharps and middlings;
Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds;
Straw;

Glass for optical instruments;
Gold beaters' skin;

Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes:—

Brass rivets, for use by hand or machine;
 Cutlan studs, for use by hand or machine;
 Heel attaching pins, for use by hand or machine;
 Lasting tacks or rivets, including iron shoe rivets, for use by hand or machine;
 Steel bills, for use by hand or machine;
 Heel tips;
 Heel tip nails;
 Hobnails of all descriptions;
 Protector studs;
 Screwing wire;
 Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes, including metal fittings for such harness or saddlery;
 Heliographs;
 Hemp, other than Manila hemp;
 Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses, and calfskins;
Hosiery needles; (a)
 Iron pyrites;
 Jute piece goods, and bags and sacks made of jute;
 Jute yarns;
 Khaki woollen cloth;
 Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots or military clothing;
 Magnetos;
 Meat, namely, beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated;
 Oats;
 Periscopes;
 Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts;
 Range finders and parts thereof;
 Sheepgut;
 Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges;
 Silk noils;
 Silk, Shantung, in the piece;
 Spirits, methylated;
 Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof;
 Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being firearms) and parts thereof;
 Tarpaulins and waggon covers;
 Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal;
 Wood, namely:—
 Ash;
 Ash three-ply wood;
 Spruce;
 Walnut wood;
 Zinc (including zinc ashes, zinc rods, zinc sheets, spelter, and spelter dross).

(a) These goods can now (Aug. 31, 1915) be exported to British Possessions and Protectorates, *see* Order of August 12th, printed at p. 253 below.

(B) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates^(a):—

Accoutrements, namely, web equipment, leather belts, leather bandoliers, leather pouches, other leather articles of personal equipment suitable for military purposes;

Alunite;

Blankets, coloured, exceeding 3½ lbs. in weight, containing wool;

Bone ash;

Boots, heavy, for men;

Camp equipment, articles of, including tents and their component parts, wooden huts, ovens, camp kettles, buckets, lanterns, and horse rugs;

Carts, two-wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over, and their component parts;

Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, namely:—

Acetanilide;

Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids;

Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound, other than ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide;

Ammonia, liquefied;

Ammonia liquor;

Antimony, sulphides and oxides of;

Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates;

Bromine and alkaline bromides;

Calcium carbide;

Carbon tetrachloride;

Chloride of tin;

Chlorine (including liquefied chlorine);

Coca and its preparations and alkaloids;

Copper iodide;

Copper, suboxide of;

Copper sulphate;

Cresol (saponified);

Formic aldehyde;

Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its preparations;

Hydrobromic acid;

Hydrochloric acid;

Magnesium chloride and sulphate;

Mercury, salts and preparations of (other than nitrate of mercury);^(b)

Oxalic acid;

(a) This List was added to by Orders of July 30th and August 3rd and 12th, printed at pp. 250, 252 and 253 below.

(b) For this heading the Order of Aug. 12th, 1915, printed at p. 253 below, substitutes "Mercury, compounds and preparations of (other than nitrate of mercury)."

Chemicals, drugs, &c.—continued.

Oxides and salts (other than chlorates, perchlorates, and nitrates) of the following metals:—

Aluminium;

Cobalt;

Nickel;

Tungsten;

Phosphorus and its compounds;

Potash salts (except potassium chlorate, cyanide, nitrate (saltpetre), perchlorate, and permanganate);

Prussiate of soda;

Sodium hyposulphite (thiosulphate);

Tartaric acid, cream of tartar, and alkaline tartrates;

Urea and its compounds;

Zinc chloride and sulphate;

Coal sacks;

Deer skins, dressed and undressed;

Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire, and diamonds prepared for use therein;

Electros for printing purposes, composed of lead, antimony, and copper;

Ferro alloys, including:—

Ferro-chrome;

Ferro-manganese;

Ferro-molybdenum;

Ferro-nickel;

Ferro-titanium;

Ferro-tungsten;

Ferro-vanadium;

Spiegeleisen;

Ferro-silicon;

Forges, portable;

Goat skins, dressed and undressed;

Graphite, including foundry (moulding) plumbago and plumbago for lubricating;

Guanos;

Hemp, the following manufactures of:—

Cloth;

Cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of Manila hemp or reaper or binder twine;

Horse shoes;

Jute, raw and carded;

Lubricants;

Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans;

Metals and ores, namely:—

Aluminium, manufactures of aluminium, and alloys of aluminium;

Metals and Ores—continued.

- Antimony and alloys of antimony, including anti-friction metal;
- Bauxite;
- Chrome ore;
- Cobalt;
- Copper unwrought and part wrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper, phosphor bronze, and solder containing copper), copper and brass circles, slabs, bars, ingots, scrap, rods, and plates, and also wrought copper of the following descriptions:—Copper and brass pipes, sheets, *solid drawn tubes*,^(a) condenser plates, copper wire, brass wire, bronze wire, perforated brass sheets, perforated brass linings, and copper foil;
- Lead, pig, sheet or pipe (including solder containing lead);
- Lead ore;
- Manganese and manganese ore;
- Mercury;^(b)
- Molybdenum and molybdenite;
- Nickel and nickel ore;•
- Scheelite;
- Selenium;
- Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum or both, and any tools or other articles made from such steel;
- Tin and tin ore;
- Tungsten;
- Vanadium;
- Wolframite;
- Wulfenite;
- Zinc ore;
- Mica (including mica splittings) and micanite;
- Mineral jellies;
- Mines and parts thereof;
- Oil, blast furnace (except creosote and creosote oil);
- Oil fuel, shale;
- Oils and fats, all animal and vegetable, including fatty acids, but not including essential oils;
- Oil, whale (train, blubber, sperm), seal oil, shark oil, fish oil generally, and mixtures or compounds of any of the foregoing;
- Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, namely:—
 - Castor beans;
 - Coconuts;
 - Copra;
 - Cotton seed;
 - Ground nuts, earth nuts, or pea nuts (*Arachides*);

(a) The exportation of copper and brass solid drawn tubes is now (Aug. 31 1915), prohibited to all destinations *see* Order of July 30th, printed at p. 250 below.

(b) The exportation of mercury is now (Aug. 31, 1915), prohibited to all destinations, *see* Order of Aug. 12th, printed at p. 253 below.

Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products.—continued.

Hempseed;
 Linseed;
 Palm nuts and palm kernels;
 Poppy seeds;
 Rape and colza seed;
 Sesame seed;
 Soya beans;
 Sunflower seed;

Paraffin wax, wax candles, and waxed paper;
 Petroleum, fuel oil (including turpentine substitute and paraffin oil);

Petroleum, gas oil;
 Petroleum spirit and motor spirit (including Shell spirit);
 Phosphate rock, viz.:—

Apatites;
 Phosphates of lime and alumina;

Pigskins, dressed or undressed;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man.
 namely:—

Animals, living, for food;
 Barley, barley meal, and pearled and pot barley;
 Butter;
 Cheese;
 Eggs in shells;
 Lard and imitation lard;
 Malt;
 Margarine;

Milk, condensed, sweetened or not;
 Oatmeal and rolled oats;

Peas, except tinned and bottled peas and peas packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles;
 Sugar, refined and candy;
 Sugar, unrefined;

Rope (steel wire) and hawsers;

Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber, and also including balata, gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz.:—Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang. Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc) and goods made wholly or partly of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres;

Search-lights;

Sheepskins, tanned;

Sheepskins, whether wooled or not;

Signalling lamps of all kinds capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code, and component parts of such lamps;

Submarine sound signalling apparatus;

Surgical bandages and dressings (including buttercloth);

- Tanning substances of all kinds (including extracts for use in tanning) except chestnut extract, oakwood extract, and valonia;
 - Telephone sets and parts thereof, field service telegraph and telephone cable;
 - Torpedo nets;
 - Torpedo tubes;
 - Torpedoes and parts thereof;
 - Tungsten filaments for electric lamps;
 - Turpentine (oil and spirit);
 - Uniform clothing and military equipment;
 - Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds; floating docks and their component parts;
 - Waggon, four-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton and over and their component parts;
 - Wax, mineral and vegetable, except Carnauba wax;
 - Wire, barbed, and galvanised wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same (but not including galvanised wire netting);
 - Wire, steel, of all kinds;
 - Wood tar, and wood tar oil;
 - Wool, raw (sheep's and lambs');
 - Wool tops;
 - Wool noils;
 - Wool waste;
 - Woollen rags, applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not;
 - Woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern;
 - Woollen and worsted yarns;
 - Woollen jerseys, cardigan jackets, woollen gloves, woollen socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds.
- (C) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal^(a):—
- Anchors and chain cables;
 - Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material;
 - Asbestos;
 - Bags and sacks of all kinds (except bags and sacks made of jute and paper bags);
 - Bicycles, and their component parts;
 - Binder twine;
 - Bladders, casings, and sausage skins;
 - Camphor;
 - Carnauba wax;
 - Chemicals, drugs, &c.:—
 - Arsenic and its compounds;
 - Bichromate of soda;
 - Bismuth and its salts (except bismuth nitrate);

^(a) This list was added to by Orders of July 30th and August 12th, printed at pp. 250 and 253 below.

Chemicals, drugs, &c.—cont.

Iodine and its preparations and compounds;

Nux Vomica and its alkaloids and preparations;

Tin, compounds of, other than chloride of tin and tin ore;

Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments;

Compasses for ships, and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles;

Cotton, raw;

Cotton yarn and thread;

Firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes;

Flaxen canvas, namely:—

Hammock canvas;

Kitbag canvas;

Merchant Navy canvas;

Royal Navy canvas;

Tent canvas;

Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely:—

Buckwheat;

Cakes and meals, the following, namely:—

Biscuit meal;

Calf meal;

Fish meal and concentrated fish;

Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;

Hempseed cake and meal;

Husk meal;

Locust bean meal;

Meat meal;

Palmnut cake and meal;

Poppyseed cake and meal;

Rapeseed or colzaseed cake and meal;

Sesame seed cake and meal;

Soya bean cake and meal;

Sunflower seed cake and meal;

Chick peas, pigeon peas, gram or dhol;

Dari;

Millet;

Molasses for cattle feeding;

Grindstones, carborundum wheels, and emery wheels;

Gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc;

Hair, animal, of all kinds; and tops, noils and yarns of animal hair;

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea, namely, plant for cordite and ammunition factories, viz.:—

Cordite presses;

Dies for cartridge cases;

Gauges for shells or cartridges;

Incorporators;

Lapping machines;

Rifling machines;

Wire-winding machines;

Intrenching tools and intrenching implements, namely, pick-axes and grubbers, whether of combination pattern or otherwise; spades and shovels of all descriptions; helvcs and handles for pick-axes, grubbers, spades and shovels; and machinery for trenching and ditching;

Lacs of all kinds, including shellac, gum lac, seed lac, stick lac, and other forms of lac, but not including lac dye;

Lignum vitæ;

Linen close canvas;

Linen duck cloth;

Machinery, metal-working;

Mahogany;

Mess tins, and water bottles for military use;

Metals and ores, namely:—

Copper ore;

Iron ore;

Iron, haematite pig;

Monazite sand;

Motor vehicles of all kinds, including motor bicycles, and their component parts and accessories;

Packings, engine and boiler (including slagwool);

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—

Cassava powder and tapioca;

Cocoa powder;

Herrings, cured or salted, in barrels or cases, including dry salted herrings and herrings in brine;

Mandioca or tapioca flour;

Onions;

Potatoes;

Rice and rice flour;

Rye, rye flour and meal;

Sago and sago meal and flour;

Soups, compressed and dessicated;

Tinned and potted meats and extract of meat;

Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock;

Rattans;

Seeds, clover and grass;

Shipbuilding materials, namely:—

Boiler tubes;

Condenser tubes;

Iron and steel castings and forging for hulls and machinery of ships;

Iron and steel plates and sectional materials for ship building;

Marine engines, and parts thereof;

Ships' auxiliary machinery;

Sounding machines and gear;

Telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones, material for;

Terneplates;

Tin plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing.

(D) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates and Allied Countries :—

Coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household and all other kinds of coal) and coke.(a)

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

ORDER OF COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914, AND SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914, VARYING PROCLAMATION OF JULY 28TH, 1915.(b)

1915. No. 745.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 30th day of July, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(c) that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(d) as amended by the Act now in recital may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,(e) that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(f) may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

(a) The exportation of these goods is now (Aug. 31, 1915), prohibited to all destinations other than British Possessions and Protectorates, *see* Order of August 3rd, printed at p. 252 below.

(b) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of July 30th, 1915: in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of July 31st, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of July 30th; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of August 3rd, 1915.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

(d) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(e) 5 Geo. 5. c. 2, printed at p. 3 of Supplement No. 2.

(f) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915,(a) and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(b) and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(c) and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(d) the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915,(a) should be amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the exportation of "copper and brass solid drawn tubes," which is at present prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates, should be prohibited to all destinations.

(2) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations:—

Diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes.

(3) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—

Charcoal and peat.

Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely:—

Green forage;

Lupin seeds.

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—

Bacon, ham and pork;

Cocoa, raw, of all kinds and all preparations of cocoa, including cocoa husks, cocoa shells, and chocolate;

Coffee;

Vegetables, fresh, except peas.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) Printed at pp. 237-250 above.

(b) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(c) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

(d) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

ORDER OF COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914, AND SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914, FURTHER VARYING PROCLAMATION OF JULY 28TH, 1915.(a)

No. 747. 1915.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 3rd day of August, 1915.
By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(b) that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(c) as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,(d) that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(e) may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915,(f) and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(c) and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(e) and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(b) the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas by an Order of Council, dated the 30th day of July, 1915,(g) the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915,(f) as amended and added to by the Order of Council, dated the 30th day of July, 1915,(g) should be further amended by making the following amendment in the same:—

That on and after the 13th day of August, 1915, the exportation of "Coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household and all other kinds of coal) and coke,"

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of August 3rd, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of July 30th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of August 4th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of August 3rd; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of August 4th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of August 3rd.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

(c) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(d) 5 Geo. 5. c. 2, printed at p. 3 of Supplement No. 2

(e) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

(f) Printed at pp. 237-250 above.

(g) Printed at p. 250 above.

which is at present permitted to British Possessions and Protectorates and Allied Countries, should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

ORDER OF COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914, AND SECTION 2 OF THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914, FURTHER VARYING PROCLAMATION OF JULY 28TH, 1915.(a)

1915. No. 766.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 12th day of August, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(b) that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(c) as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914,(d) that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(e) may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915,(f) and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879,(c) and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,(e) and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914,(b) the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles to certain or all destinations was prohibited:

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of August 12th, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of August 10th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of August 13th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of August 13th, 1915.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 64, printed at p. 23 of the Manual.

(c) 42 & 43 Vict. c. 21.

(d) 5 Geo. 5. c. 2, printed at p. 3 of Supplement No. 2.

(e) 63 & 64 Vict. c. 44.

(f) Printed at pp. 237-250 above.

And whereas by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 30th day of July, 1915,(a) and the 3rd day of August, 1915,(b) the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 28th day of July, 1915,(c) as amended and added to by the Orders of Council, dated respectively the 30th day of July, 1915,(a) and the 3rd day of August, 1915,(b) should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

- (1) That the heading "Hosiery Needles" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and that the exportation of "Hosiery Needles" should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.
- (2) That the heading "Mercury" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and that the exportation of "Mercury" should be prohibited to all destinations.
- (3) That the heading "Mercury, salts and preparations of (other than nitrate of mercury)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Mercury, compounds and preparations of (other than nitrate of mercury)."
- (4) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—
Caustic Soda;
Sodium.
- (5) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal:—
Acetic Acid;
Antimony, compounds of, except sulphides and oxides of antimony (the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates);
Copper, compounds of, except copper nitrate (the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations), and copper iodide, copper sulphate, and suboxide of copper (the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates);
Sodium cyanide;
Sodium sulphide.

(a) Printed at p. 250 above.

(b) Printed at p. 252 above.

(c) Printed at pp. 237-250 above.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

FOREIGN TRADE DEBTS COMMITTEE.

NOTE.

From June 30th, 1915, the offices of this Committee were removed to—

Gwydyr House,
Whitehall, S.W.

FRESH ISSUES OF CAPITAL.

(1) QUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWER GIVEN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON MAY 18TH, 1915, AS TO TREASURY RESTRICTIONS ON CAPITAL ISSUES.

MR. MACCALLUM SCOTT,—To ask Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether he is aware that the Treasury has no power to prevent the registration of a new joint stock company, in regard to which it has refused to approve the issue of the capital with which it proposes to operate; and whether he proposes to ask Parliament for powers to prohibit the issue of such capital.

MR. MACCALLUM SCOTT,—To ask the Prime Minister, whether he proposes to introduce legislation with the object of controlling the issue of fresh capital in this Country without the approval of the Treasury.

The Treasury have no legal power to make their disapproval of fresh issues of Capital effective and the Government do not propose to seek such power at the present time. I do not, however, consider it probable that in the present circumstances promoters will persist in propositions of which the Treasury have expressed disapproval, or that if they do persist, such propositions will be supported by the public. Should they do so, the question whether any advantage they may thereby obtain over those who

have been content to be guided by the rules laid down, should not be counterbalanced by special fiscal burdens will not fail to receive careful consideration.

- (2) TREASURY NOTICE, APPEARING IN THE PRESS, FRIDAY, JUNE 4TH, 1915, AS TO THE COMMITTEE ON FRESH ISSUES OF CAPITAL.

Captain E. G. Pretzman, M.P., has been appointed a member of the Treasury Committee on Fresh Issues of Capital in place of Mr. George Stapylton Barnes, C.B., whose other duties prevent him from remaining a member of the Committee.

IMPORTATION.

PROCLAMATION, DATED MAY 5, 1915, PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF BELGIAN BANK NOTES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.(a)

1915. No. 428.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation for Prohibiting the Importation of Belgian Bank Notes into the United Kingdom.

George, R.I.

Whereas it is desirable to prohibit the importation of Belgian Bank Notes into the United Kingdom:

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation in pursuance of section 43 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876.(b) and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, and We do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

The importation into the United Kingdom of all Belgian Bank Notes is hereby prohibited.(c)

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

(a) This Proclamation was published in the "London Gazette" of May 6th 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of May 4th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of May 7th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of May 7th, 1915.

(b) 39 & 40 Vict. c. 36.

(c) See also Treasury Statement, dated February 4th, 1915, and printed at p. 291 of Supplement No. 3, as to Belgian Currency Notes.

THE DIAMONDS (PROHIBITION OF IMPORT) PROCLAMATION, 1915.
DATED JULY 28, 1915.(a)

1915. No. 714.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation for Prohibiting the Importation of Unset Diamonds into the United Kingdom.

George R.I.

Whereas by Section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876,(b) it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation:

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of unset diamonds should be prohibited except as hereinafter provided:

Now, therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

As from and after the fourth day of August, 1915, subject as hereinafter provided, all unset diamonds shall be prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom:

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that nothing in this Proclamation shall apply to unset diamonds imported under the licence of one of Our Principal Secretaries of State and in accordance with the provisions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the **Diamonds (Prohibition of Import) Proclamation, 1915.**

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

(a) This Proclamation was published in the "London Gazette" of July 28th, 1915, being the 2nd Supplement to the Gazette of July 27th: in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of July 29th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of July 27th; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of July 30th, 1915.

(b) 39 & 40 Vict. c. 36.

INJURIES IN WAR COMPENSATION.

ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVING A SCHEME UNDER THE INJURIES IN WAR (COMPENSATION) ACT, 1914, AND THE INJURIES IN WAR COMPENSATION ACT, 1914 (SESSION 2), AND APPLYING AS FROM AUGUST 3RD, 1914, TO ALL OFFICERS AND MEN OF FLEET AUXILIARIES (OTHER THAN RANKS AND RATINGS IN RECEIPT OF NAVAL PAY), AND TO OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT EXAMINATION SERVICE, AND OTHER PERSONS EMPLOYED AFLOAT (WHETHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY) BY OR UNDER THE ADMIRALTY OR ARMY COUNCIL, AND TO THE DEPENDANTS OF SUCH PERSONS.(a)

1915. No. 555.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 27th day of May, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 1st day of May, 1915, in the words following, viz.:—

“Whereas by Section 1 of the Injuries in War (Compensation) Act, 1914,(b) it is enacted that it shall be lawful for Your Majesty, by Your Order in Council, to frame a Scheme as to the pensions, grants, and other allowances in the nature thereof, to be paid to persons, not being Officers or Seamen of the Royal Navy, or Officers or Soldiers of any of Your Majesty's Land or Marine Forces, in respect of injuries suffered by them whilst employed afloat by or under the Admiralty, or Army Council, in connection with warlike operations in which Your Majesty is engaged, and, in the case of their death, to their widows and other dependants:

“And whereas it is further enacted in the said Section of the said Act that Your Order in Council shall specify the persons to whom it applies and the conditions under which it becomes applicable, and that Your Order may include persons not in the direct employment of the Admiralty or Army Council, and persons employed in Commissioned Ships, notwithstanding that by reason of such employment they are subject to the Naval Discipline Act:

“And whereas it is further enacted in the said Section of the said Act that a person to whom any such Order in Council applies shall not, nor in the case of his death shall his widow or other dependants or his personal representatives, in respect of any injury suffered by him whilst the

(a) This Order was published in the “London Gazette” of May 28th, 1915, and in the “Edinburgh Gazette” of June 1st, 1915.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 30, printed at p. 14 of the Manual.

Order in Council so applies to him, be entitled to any pensions or other benefits under any other Order in Council or any Warrant or Regulations relating to Officers and Men in the Naval or Military Service of the Crown, or to any compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906,(a) or to any compensation or damages at common law or under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880,(b) or any other Statute, or to any gratuity or any superannuation or other allowance under the Superannuation Acts, 1834 to 1909,(c) or to any pension or allowance under the Greenwich Hospital Acts, 1865 to 1898,(d) except so far as the Order in Council otherwise provides:

"And whereas it is further enacted in the said Section of the said Act that an Order in Council under the said Act may provide that the Order shall have effect as from the 3rd day of August, 1914, and that any such Order in Council may be revoked or varied by a subsequent Order:

"And whereas by Section 2 of the Injuries in War (Compensation) Act, 1914, (Session 2),(e) it is enacted that the Injuries in War (Compensation) Act, 1914,(f) shall extend to pensions, grants, and other allowances in respect of disablement by sickness specifically attributable to the nature and condition of the employment in like manner as it applies to pensions and other allowances in respect of injuries:

"And whereas a Scheme of the nature indicated by the Injuries in War (Compensation) Act, 1914,(f) was framed by an Order of Your Majesty in Council, bearing date the 10th day of August, 1914(g):

"And whereas we are of opinion that it is desirable to extend the provisions of the said Scheme to the cases to which it is authorized to be extended by the Injuries in War (Compensation) Act, 1914, (Session 2),(e) and to vary the said Scheme in other respects:

"We beg leave humbly to recommend that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased, by Your Order in Council, to cancel the Scheme framed by Your Order in Council bearing date the 10th day of August, 1914,(g) and to sanction in substitution therefor, and with effect from the 3rd day of August,

(a) 6 Edw. 7, c. 58.

(b) 43 & 44 Vict. c. 42.

(c) i.e., The Superannuation Acts, 1834 (4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 24), 1859 (22 Vict. c. 26), 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. c. 89), 1866 (29 & 30 Vict. c. 68), 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. 53), 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. 43), 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 57), 1887 (50 & 51 Vict. c. 67), 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 40), and 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 10). See Short Titles Act, 1896 (59 & 60 Vict. c. 14), and 9 Edw. 7. c. 10, s. 8. These Acts are amended by the Superannuation Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 86), s. 7 of which provides for its citation with the earlier Acts.

(d) i.e., The Greenwich Hospital Acts, 1865 (28 & 29 Vict. c. 89), 1869 (32 & 33 Vict. c. 44), 1872 (35 & 36 Vict. c. 67), 1883 (46 & 47 Vict. c. 32), 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. c. 42), and 1898 (61 & 62 Vict. c. 24), together with the Naval Knights of Windsor (Dissolution) Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 34). See Short Titles Act, 1896 (59 & 60 Vict. c. 14), and (61 & 62 Vict. c. 24, s. 5).

(e) 5 Geo. 5, c. 18, printed at p. 31 of Supplement No. 2.

(f) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 30 printed at p. 14 of the Manual.

(g) Printed at pp. 182-5 of the Manual.

1914, payment of the pensions, grants, and other allowances, to the persons, on the scales, and subject to the conditions, specified in the annexed Schedule.

"The Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury have signified their concurrence in these proposals."

"Schedule.

" PERSONS TO WHOM THE SCHEME APPLIES.

"The following Scheme of pensions, grants, and allowances in the nature thereof, shall apply as from the 3rd day of August, 1914, to all Officers and Men of Fleet Auxiliaries (other than ranks and ratings in receipt of Naval Pay) and Officers and Men of the War Department Examination Service and other persons employed afloat (whether directly or indirectly) by or under the Admiralty or Army Council, who may be injured on duty during employment afloat in connection with warlike operations in which His Majesty is engaged, or may be disabled by sickness specifically attributable to the nature and conditions of such employment, and to the dependants of any such persons who may be killed on duty during such employment or die from and as the result of an injury sustained on such duty and during such employment within 7 years of the date on which the injury was sustained, or from and as the result of sickness specifically attributable to the nature and conditions of such employment within 7 years from the commencement of the sickness or the termination of the employment, whichever shall be the earlier, provided that the Scheme shall only apply to injuries sustained and disablements caused and deaths occurring or resulting from injuries sustained or disablements caused during the continuance of the present War, and shall not apply to Officers and Men of the Royal Naval Reserve, Royal Fleet Reserve, or Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, or to Naval Pensioners serving in the Fleet and in receipt of Naval Rates of Pay during such service, or to any other Officers or Seamen of the Royal Navy or Officers or Soldiers of any of His Majesty's Land or Marine Forces.

" 'Dependants' in this Scheme shall be deemed to include all persons who were in fact dependent wholly or partially on the earnings of persons killed or dying as mentioned above.

**" SCALES OF PENSIONS, GRANTS, AND OTHER ALLOWANCES,
AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT.**

" Injury and Disablement Pensions.

"If the injury or disablement results in total destruction of earning capacity a pension equal to two-thirds pay during the period of such total incapacity.

"If the injury or disablement results in partial impairment of earning capacity, a pension during the period of such partial impairment of earning capacity equal to:—

"One-sixth pay in respect of slight impairment of earning capacity.

"One-third pay in respect of impairment of earning capacity which is more than slight but is not material.

"Half pay in respect of material impairment of earning capacity.

"All awards shall be subject to periodical review, and dependent upon the degree of impairment of earning capacity for the time being as described above, provided, however, that it shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council to award a pension at the maximum rate for a period not exceeding 6 calendar months from the date of injury irrespective of the degree of impairment of earning capacity.

**"PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES TO WIDOWS AND OTHER
DEPENDANTS.**

"If any of the above-mentioned persons be killed on duty during such employment as aforesaid, or die from and as the result of an injury sustained on such duty and during such employment within 7 years of the date on which the injury was sustained, or from and as the result of sickness specifically attributable to the nature and conditions of such employment within 7 years from the commencement of the sickness or the termination of the employment, whichever shall be the earlier, there may be awarded at the discretion of the Admiralty or Army Council:—

"(a) To a widow a pension equal to one-third pay, or £26 per annum, whichever be greater, and

"(b) To or for the benefit of each child (other than a motherless child) until the age of 16, an allowance equal to one twenty-fourth of pay, or £6 10s. per annum, whichever be greater, but so that if and whilst the number of children (other than as aforesaid) shall be more than four the total amount payable for the benefit of the said children shall not exceed one-sixth of pay, or £26 per annum, whichever be the greater, and shall be divided equally between the said children.

"(c) To or for the benefit of each motherless child, an allowance equal to one-twelfth of pay, or £13 per annum, whichever be greater, until the age of 16, provided, however, that the total annual sum payable in respect of any one family of motherless children shall in no case exceed the annual sum which might have been paid under this Scheme in respect of the same family had the mother been alive, and in receipt of a pension.

"Any allowance awarded to or for the benefit of a child may be paid either to the child or to the child's mother or to any other person on behalf of the child.

“ If there be no award to a widow, a pension for life or for a limited period may be awarded at the discretion of the Admiralty or Army Council to some other dependant of the deceased man, provided that the annual amount of such pension shall in no case exceed :—

“ (i) If there be no children, the annual amount which might have been paid to a widow, or

“ (ii) If there be allowances in course of payment to or for the benefit of the deceased man's children such annual sum as when added to the annual amount of the children's allowances will equal the provision that might have been made under this Scheme for a widow with a like number of children.

“ The payment of an allowance to any child may be made or continued after such child shall have attained the age of 16 if it be shown to the satisfaction of the Admiralty or Army Council that such child is afflicted with mental or bodily infirmity rendering him or her incapable of making any exertion for his or her own support, and that he or she is in distressed circumstances. Provided always that the infirmity dates from a period before the death of the person so killed or dying, and before the child reaches the age of 16.

“ In the event of a widow's re-marriage her pension shall cease, but the Admiralty or Army Council may, at their discretion, award to her a lump sum not exceeding the amount by which three years' pay or £300 (whichever of the two shall be the less), or £150, if three years' pay shall be less than £150, exceeds the aggregate of (a) the total sum already paid in respect of her pension, and of the allowance (if any) to children, and (b) the estimated value of the future allowances (if any) to children.

“ Similarly in the event of the allowances awarded to the widow, children, or other dependants, lapsing before the amount paid in respect thereof equals in the aggregate three years' pay or £300, (whichever be less), or £150, (if three years' pay be less than £150), the Admiralty or Army Council may, at their discretion, award a lump sum not exceeding the difference to any dependants then remaining.

“ In the event of any lump sum being awarded the Admiralty or Army Council shall have power to take any precautions against the squandering thereof, *e.g.*, by entrusting it to Trustees to be administered in specified payments or to be applied wholly or partly for the children's education or otherwise.

“ Proof of dependency may be made a condition of the grant of any pension or allowance whether to a widow, or to a child, or to any other person.

“ The Admiralty or Army Council may, at their discretion, interpret the word ‘child’ as including, in any particular case arising under this Scheme, any dependant under the age of 16; and the words ‘motherless child’ shall include any dependent child to whose mother, although alive, no pension shall have been awarded, provided that the said words shall not include a child living with any person to whom a pension may for the time being be paid.

“ DEFINITION OF THE TERM ‘ PAY.’ ”

“ For the purposes of this Scheme pay shall be computed as follows :—

- “ (1) In the case of Officers and Men serving in Ships chartered by the Admiralty, whether with or without demise to the Crown, pay shall be deemed to be the pay (including a victualling allowance at the rate of 3s. a day for Officers and 1s. 6d. a day for Men, when pay does not include victualling) of the present rank ruling in the Ship, or in Ships of corresponding size and character, at a date 6 calendar months prior to the commencement of the present War.
- “ (2) In the case of casual labourers engaged for Fleet coaling afloat, whether in the direct employment of the Admiralty or not, pay shall be deemed to be the normal wages of an unskilled labourer at the place of engagement at a date 6 calendar months prior to the commencement of the said War.
- “ (3) In all other cases pay shall be computed in such manner as is best calculated to give the rate at which the person was being remunerated during the year preceding 3rd August, 1914, provided that when it is impracticable to compute pay in such manner pay shall be taken to be such amount as the Admiralty or Army Council may determine having regard to the amount of the earnings of persons in similar employment during the same year.

“ LIMITATION OF BENEFITS IN THE CASE OF PERSONS ENTITLED TO DAMAGES OR COMPENSATION AT COMMON LAW, OR UNDER ANY ACT OTHER THAN THE INJURIES IN WAR (COMPENSATION) ACT, 1914.(a) ”

“ No person who is eligible to benefit under this Scheme shall lose by virtue thereof any gratuity or any superannuation or other allowance for which he may be eligible under any provision of the Superannuation Acts, 1834 to 1914,(b) and any person who, if this Scheme had not been framed, and the Injuries in War (Compensation) Act, 1914,(c) had not been passed, would have been entitled to any gratuity or allowance in respect of injury under Section 1 of the Superannuation Act, 1887,(d) or to any pension or allowance under the Greenwich Hospital Acts, 1865 to 1898,(e) or (not being a person or a dependant or legal personal representative of a person in the direct employ of the Crown) to any compensation under the Workmen's Compensation

(a) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 30, printed at p. 14 of the Manual.
(b) As to the Superannuation Acts, *see* footnote (c), p. 259.
(c) 50 & 51 Vict. c. 67.
(d) As to the Greenwich Hospital Acts, *see* footnote (d), p. 259.

Act, 1906,(a) or any damages or compensation at Common Law, or under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880,(b) or any other Statute, shall remain entitled to the gratuity, allowance, pension, compensation, or damages, as the case may be, but shall be entitled to benefit under this Scheme only to the extent, if any, by which the value of the benefits it confers exceeds the value of the gratuity, allowance, pension, compensation, or damages, as the case may be.

"Values for the purposes of this Scheme shall be decided. at their sole discretion, by the Admiralty or Army Council. who may, at the like discretion, increase or diminish any of them if and whenever circumstances shall change, and may in estimating the value of any compensation payable to dependants under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906,(a) take into account the full amount of the compensation payable or awarded without having regard to the mode of its distribution under the said Act, and there shall be no appeal from the decision.

"Any pension or allowance awarded under this Scheme may, at the discretion of the Admiralty or Army Council. be commuted for a single payment, the amount of which shall be settled between the party entitled and the Admiralty or Army Council, as the case may be, and in any case in which the Admiralty or Army Council may think such a course desirable they may award a lump sum of such amount as they may determine in lieu of any pension or allowance.

"No injured or disabled person shall receive as the result of this Scheme a total annual payment out of the Public Funds in excess of his pay at the date of the injury or disablement.

" BENEFITS NOT ASSIGNABLE.

"A payment under this Scheme shall not be capable of being assigned, charged, or attached, and shall not pass to any other person by operation of law, and where the Admiralty or Army Council shall consider it desirable in the interest of any person to whom any payment is hereby directed or authorized to be made they may appoint a Trustee or Trustees and pay the money to him or them to be administered for the benefit of such person, or his dependants, or any of them, and the receipt of the Trustee or Trustees shall be a good discharge to the Admiralty or the Army Council for the same.

" MODE OF PAYMENT OF PENSIONS, &C., AWARDED TO PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND.

"When a person to whom a pension, grant, or other allowance, has been awarded under this Scheme, is certified by a Justice, or a Minister of Religion, and by a Medical Practitioner, to be unable by reason of mental disability to manage his or her affairs, the Admiralty or Army Council may pay so much of the allowance as the Department thinks

(a) 6 Edw. 7, c. 58.

(b) 43 & 44 Vict. c. 42.

fit to the Institution or persons having the care of the disabled person, and may pay the surplus, if any, or such part thereof as the Department thinks fit for or towards the maintenance and benefit of the dependants of the disabled person, and the Government shall be discharged from all liability in respect of any sums so paid.

“ INTERPRETATION OF THE SCHEME.

“ In the event of any question arising on the interpretation or administration of this Scheme, the decision of the Admiralty or Army Council thereon shall be final.”

His Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

INSURANCE.

**ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, DATED JULY 7, 1915, MAKING
A RULE UNDER THE ASSURANCE COMPANIES ACT, 1909.**

1915. No. 643.

The Board of Trade in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Section 2 of the Assurance Companies Act, 1909,^(a) do hereby make the following Rule supplemental to the Rules relating to Deposits by Assurance Companies under Section 2 of the said Act made on the 6th June, 1910.^(b)

Walter Runciman,

President of the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade,
7th July, 1915.

RULE.

Where any Company has made a deposit in pursuance of the Act which includes £3 10s. per cent. War Loan, £2 10s. per cent. Consols, £2 15s. per cent. Annuities, or £2 10s. per cent. Annuities, and the Company desires to convert such War Loan, Stock, or Annuities, or any part thereof, into £4 10s. per cent. War Loan, the Board of Trade may issue a warrant authorising the conversion to be made, which warrant shall be a sufficient authority to the Paymaster-General to effect the conversion on his being furnished by the Company with the necessary documents and cash and the Paymaster-General shall effect the conversion accordingly.

(a) 9 Edw 7. c. 49.

(b) Printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1910, No. 566, and at pp. 240-258 of the Annual Volume for that year.

any time before four o'clock in the afternoon of the day of 19 the Government will pay or make good all such Loss or Damage within 30 days after it has been adjusted to an amount not exceeding in respect of the several matters the subject of this Insurance the sums hereby insured thereon respectively and not exceeding in the whole the sum of pounds.

IN WITNESS whereof I, being an Official of the*

have hereunto set my hand

For His Majesty's Government.

* Here insert the name of the Insurance Company.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

1. This Policy shall not cover consequential loss or damage of any kind or description unless it is hereby expressly covered, nor any loss or damage which would have been covered by a Policy of Insurance against loss by fire containing a clause in the following words:—"This Policy does not cover Loss or Damage occasioned by or happening through Invasion, Foreign Enemy, Riot, Civil Commotion or Military or Usurped Power," if such a Policy had been then in force.

2. If at the time of the Loss or Damage there is any Fire Policy effected by the Insured or anyone acting on his behalf covering any of the property or matter or any item thereof hereby insured subject to average the Insurance by this Policy thereon shall be subject to average in like manner And if there is not then any Fire Policy covering any of the property or matter or any item thereof hereby insured the Insurance by this Policy thereon shall be subject to average And if at the time of the Loss or Damage the property or matter or any item thereof hereby insured shall be also insured by any Fire Policy which is not subject to average then if the sum insured thereon by this Policy shall be less than the sum insured thereon by the Fire Policy the Insured shall be considered as being his own Insurer for the difference and shall bear a rateable proportion of any loss or damage And if at the time of any Loss or Damage there shall be any other subsisting Insurance covering such Loss or Damage or any part thereof the Government shall not be liable for more than its rateable proportion of the Loss or Damage nor until the Insured has exhausted his rights under such subsisting Insurance or Insurances.

3. On the happening of any Loss or Damage, the Insured shall forthwith give notice thereof in writing to the Government and shall within thirty days after such Loss or Damage, or such further time as the Government may allow, deliver to the Government a Claim in writing for the Loss or Damage, containing as particular an account as may be reasonably practicable of the property destroyed or damaged and of the amount of Loss or Damage. The Insured shall also give to the Government all such proofs and information with respect to the Claim as may be reasonably required. No Claim under this Policy shall be payable unless the terms of this Condition are complied with.

4. If the Claim shall be in any respect fraudulent, or if any fraudulent devices are used by the Insured to obtain any benefit under this Policy the Government shall not be liable to pay or make good any Loss or Damage under this Policy.

5. The premium or any part thereof shall not in any event be returnable.

6. The Insured hereby warrants that this Policy is not a Re-insurance.

Note.—Whenever the Insurance on any property or matter hereby insured is or becomes subject to average if the property or matter is of greater value than the sum hereby insured thereon the Insured shall be considered as being his own Insurer for the difference and shall bear a rateable share of any Loss or Damage accordingly.

(3) FORM OF POLICY FOR AIRCRAFT ALONE.

THIS POLICY of INSURANCE made the day of
19 WITNESSETH that in consideration of
 (hereinafter called the Insured) paying to
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT (hereinafter called the
Policy No. Government) the premium above mentioned, for insuring as herein-
after mentioned, the following property, viz.:—

Premium £	(a)	(i) On	£.....
		(ii) On	£.....
		(iii) On	£.....

Premium £

Premium £

(a) (i) O_n
(ii) O_n
(iii) O_n

(ii) O_n

(iii) O_n

£.....

£.....

£.....

and/or

(b) On the property or several items of property described, and each of the matters specified, in the Fire Policy No. _____ effected by the Insured with the _____

£.....

The Government agree with the Insured (subject to the terms and Conditions printed on the back hereof or otherwise expressed hereon, which are to be taken as part of this Policy) that if after payment of the premium the above-mentioned property or any part thereof, shall be destroyed or damaged directly or indirectly by AERIAL CRAFT (hostile or otherwise) or Shot Shells Bombs or Missiles from or used against Aerial Craft, at any time before four o'clock in the afternoon of the day of 19 the Government will pay or make good all such Loss or Damage within 30 days after it has been adjusted to an amount not exceeding in respect of the several matters the subject of this Insurance the sums hereby insured thereon respectively and not exceeding in the whole the sum of pounds.

* Here insert the name of the Insurance Company.

IN WITNESS whereof I, being an Official of the*

have hereunto set my hand

For His Majesty's Government.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

1. This Policy shall not cover consequential loss or damage of any kind or description unless it is hereby expressly covered, nor any loss or damage which would have been covered by a Policy of Insurance against loss by fire containing a clause in the following words:—"This Policy does not cover Loss or Damage occasioned by or happening through Invasion, Foreign Enemy, Riot, Civil Commotion or Military or Usurped Power," if such a Policy had been then in force.

2. If at the time of the Loss or Damage there is any Fire Policy effected by the Insured or anyone acting on his behalf covering any of the property or matter or any item thereof hereby insured subject to average the Insurance by this Policy thereon shall be subject to average in like manner And if there is not then any Fire Policy covering any of the property or matter or any item thereof hereby insured the Insurance by this Policy thereon shall be subject to average And if at the time of the Loss or Damage the property or matter or any item thereof hereby insured shall be also insured by any Fire Policy which is not subject to average then if the sum insured thereon by this Policy shall be less than the sum insured thereon by the Fire Policy the Insured shall be considered as being his own Insurer for the difference and shall bear a rateable proportion of any loss or damage And if at the time of any Loss or Damage there shall be any other subsisting Insurance covering such Loss or Damage or any part thereof the Government shall not be liable for more than its rateable proportion of the Loss or Damage nor until the Insured has exhausted his rights under such subsisting Insurance or Insurances.

3. On the happening of any Loss or Damage, the Insured shall forthwith give notice thereof in writing to the Government and shall within thirty days after such Loss or Damage, or such further time as the Government may allow, deliver to the Government a Claim in writing for the Loss or Damage, containing as particular an account as may be reasonably practicable of the property destroyed or damaged and of the amount of Loss or Damage. The Insured shall also give to the Government all such proofs and information with respect to the Claim as may be reasonably required. No Claim under this Policy shall be payable unless the terms of this Condition are complied with.

4. If the Claim shall be in any respect fraudulent, or if any fraudulent devices are used by the Insured to obtain any benefit under this Policy the Government shall not be liable to pay or make good any Loss or Damage under this Policy.

5. The premium or any part thereof shall not in any event be returnable.

6. The Insured hereby warrants that this Policy is not a Re-insurance.

Note.—Whenever the Insurance on any property or matter hereby insured is or becomes subject to average if the property or

matter is of greater value than the sum hereby insured thereon the Insured shall be considered as being his own Insurer for the difference and shall bear a rateable share of any Loss or Damage accordingly.

(4) AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT AND CERTAIN APPROVED FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THIS AGREEMENT made the _____ day of _____ 1915 BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT (hereinafter called the Government) of the one part and _____ whose registered office is situate at _____ (hereinafter called the Company) of the other part.

1. The Company hereby undertake to issue on behalf of the Government policies of insurance against damage by aircraft and/or by aircraft and bombardment in one or other of the forms set out in the schedule hereto.(a)

2. The Government shall notify the Company in writing the rates at which premiums under the said policies are to be charged and the premiums payable under the said policies shall be at the rates so notified but the Government may at any time or times by giving the Company seven days' notice in writing in that behalf vary the said rates and the premiums payable under all policies issued after the expiration of the seven days shall be at the rates specified in such notice.

3. The Company shall collect on behalf of the Government all premiums payable under or in respect of any policy issued by the Company under this agreement.

4. The Company may on behalf of the Government pay the Company's agents a 5 per cent. commission on the gross amount of the said premiums actually received under the policies issued under this agreement.

5. The Government shall provide the Company with the forms of policies and other documents required for the purpose of carrying out the Company's part of this agreement or reimburse the Company the cost thereof.

6. On the happening of any loss or damage arising under any policy issued hereunder the Company may instruct an assessor to investigate and adjust the amount of the same and the fees of the said assessor and his expenses shall be paid by the Government.

7. The stamp duties on the said policies shall be paid by the Government.

8. In consideration of the Company placing their staff at the disposal of the Government for the purposes aforesaid the Government will pay the Company (in addition to the agents' commission mentioned in Clause 4) a commission of 10 per cent. on the

(a) The Forms of Policies are printed at pp. 266 and 268 above.

gross premiums and save as provided in Clauses 4, 5, 6 and 7 hereof the said commission shall be in full satisfaction and discharge of all their expenses connected with the said policies and the adjustment of claims thereunder or otherwise relating thereto.

9. All claims arising on the said policies shall be settled and paid by the Government.

10. The Company shall keep accurate and proper accounts in separate books containing full entries of all moneys received and paid under this agreement and all material particulars relating to the said policies and the said books shall at all convenient times be open to the inspection of the Government's agent or agents who shall be at liberty to make copies thereof and extracts therefrom.

11. At or before the end of each calendar month the Company shall send to the Government a full and detailed account of the moneys due to or by the Company under this agreement at the end of the previous calendar month and each such account shall be settled and paid by the Government or the Company as the case may be within 14 days of its delivery or (so far as regards payments to be made by the Government) so soon after the expiration of the said 14 days as the Company shall give the Government reasonable evidence that the said account is correct.

12. During the continuance of this agreement the Company shall not either as principals or as agents for any principal other than the Government issue or be interested in the issue of any policy or other cover against damage to property by aircraft or bombardment or which could be covered by a policy issued under the provisions of Clause 1 hereof.

13. The Government hereby undertake to keep the Company and every agent of the Company who may subscribe any policy issued by the Company under this agreement fully indemnified and save harmless from and against all claims demands actions proceedings costs and damages under or in respect of any Policy issued by the Company under and in accordance with the provisions herein before contained.

14. Either of the parties hereto may at any time terminate this agreement by giving to the other three calendar months' notice in writing in that behalf and on the expiration of such three calendar months this agreement shall be wholly determined.

In Witness, &c.,

INSURANCE AGAINST WAR RISKS OF SHIPS AND CARGO.

[A Note by the Board of Trade as to the Government War Risks Insurance Scheme, the Agreements made between H.M.'s Government and Insurance Associations for the purpose of carrying out the Scheme as regards the Insurance of Hulls of Steamships and as to the payment of allowances to Officers and Seamen interned in Enemy countries and the Forms of Policies under those Agreements are printed at pp. 413-448 of Supplement No. 3. An Explanatory Memorandum as to Cargo Insurance, the Form of Application, and the Form of Policy for Insuring Cargo are printed at pp. 449-456 of Supplement No. 3.]

(1) REINSURANCE AGREEMENT FOR OVERSEA SAILING SHIPS ON ARTICLES CURRENT AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

REINSURANCE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE WAR RISKS ASSOCIATION
LIMITED (HEREINAFTER CALLED "THE ASSOCIATION") OF THE
ONE PART AND HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF THE OTHER
PART.

WHEREAS the Association was formed in the year 1899 for the purpose of insuring against war risks the vessels which belong to its Members and are entered in the Association.

AND WHEREAS the Association has agreed to insure against the risks of King's Enemies the vessels belonging to its Members and entered in the Association, in consideration of His Majesty's Government undertaking to reinsure the Association as and to the extent hereinafter provided.

AND WHEREAS the Association has furnished to His Majesty's Government a list set out in the First Schedule hereto, of the vessels belonging to its Members and entered in the Association which were engaged upon voyages at the time when war between Great Britain and Germany was declared.

NOW THEREFORE IT IS HEREBY AGREED between the parties as follows:—

1. His Majesty's Government agrees to insure, as reinsurers of the Association, in the terms of the Policy set out in the Third Schedule hereto, any of the vessels mentioned in the First Schedule hereto and any vessels added thereto with the consent of His Majesty's Government which belong to Members of the Association and insured by the Association in the terms of the Policy set out in the Second Schedule hereto, provided that such vessels were engaged upon a voyage at 11 p.m. on the 4th day of August, 1914.

2. Such insurance by His Majesty's Government shall be against the following risks only, namely, the risks of capture, seizure and detainment of the King's enemies, and the consequences thereof or any attempt thereat, and all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations by or against the King's enemies, whether before or after declaration of war.

3. Such insurance by His Majesty's Government shall cover Sixty per cent. of the liability of the Association as original insurers in respect of the risks mentioned in clause 2 hereof.

4. Such insurance by His Majesty's Government shall be without premium in consideration of the Association, as original insurers, insuring the vessels against the like risks.

5. For the purposes of insurance and reinsurance under this Agreement the vessels insured shall be valued on the following basis, namely, a sum not exceeding the first cost of the vessel, without allowance for the cost of alterations or additions, less depreciation at the rate of Three per cent. per annum, with a minimum value of Thirty Shillings per ton gross register tonnage.

6. The Association agrees that it will not charge its Members any premium other than the annual subscription and entrance fee provided by the Articles of Association of the Association, and that any losses shall as between the Association and its members be made good by a call upon the Members as may be provided by the Articles of Association of the Association.

7. His Majesty's Government may appoint two representatives who shall be entitled to attend the meetings of the Committee of the Association.

8. The Association shall at all convenient times permit the representatives of His Majesty's Government to examine the books and documents of or in the possession of the Association relating to the original insurances and any losses and claims thereunder and shall also give all information in the possession of the Association relating thereto and so far as lies in its power produce and procure the production of all books and documents which the Association is entitled to have the production of in connection with the original insurances and any losses and claims thereunder for the examination by such representatives of His Majesty's Government.

9. All settlements and decisions of the Committee of the Association, with the assent in writing of the representatives of His Majesty's Government on any of the following matters, shall be accepted by His Majesty's Government as binding and conclusive and His Majesty's Government agrees to follow and be bound by the same, namely:—

(a) The settlement of losses and claims attaching to any original policy.

(b) The decision upon all questions of average deposits and other deposits or contributions and upon all questions of salvage and refund, and generally upon all matters appertaining or incidental to the insurances.

10. His Majesty's Government shall bear and pay its rateable proportion of any expenses incurred by the Association in connection with any loss or claim.

11. As between His Majesty's Government and the Association all moneys payable to the Association in respect of losses, claims, deposits, expenses or otherwise shall be debited in account and all moneys payable by the Association in respect of salvages

*Insurance of Hulls :—List of Sailing Ships on voyages at
Outbreak of War.*

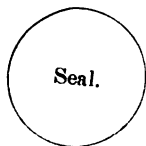
or otherwise shall be credited in account but if at any time the amount due on balance to the Association exceed Five thousand pounds the excess shall be paid by His Majesty's Government to the Association within seven days of a request for payment by the Association.

12. The accounts between His Majesty's Government and the Association shall be rendered quarterly by the Association to His Majesty's Government within three months after the close of each quarter and the balance due on either side shall be paid within seven days.

13. Where used in this Agreement the expression "vessel" means a sailing vessel which is employed in the oversea trade and the expression "original insurance" means the insurance by the Association of a member of the Association.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1914.

IN WITNESS whereof the War Risks Association hath hereunto caused its Common Seal to be affixed, and the President of the Board of Trade for and on behalf of His Majesty's Government hath hereunto set his hand and the Seal of the Board of Trade.



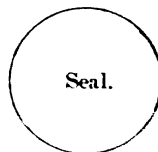
ROBT. R. DOUGLAS, LIMITED,
Managers.

ROBT. R. DOUGLAS,
Director.

Signed by the Right Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, the Seal of the Board having been duly affixed by his direction, in the presence of

WALTER RUNCIMAN.

R. W. MATTHEW.



FIRST SCHEDULE.

No. of Entry.	SHIP.	Gross Registered Tons.	No. of Entry.	SHIP.	Gross Registered Tons.
1	Bay of Biscay ...	1,998	9	Drummuir ...	1,844
2	Castleton ...	1,971	10	Birkdale ...	1,483
3	Hilston ...	2,087	11	Wiscombe Park ...	2,228
4	Andromeda ...	1,928	12	Lauriston ...	2,301
5	Queen Elizabeth ...	1,784	13	Gladys ...	1,363
6	Golden Gate ...	2,341	14	Engelhorn ...	2,459
7	Wm. T. Lewis ...	2,166	15	Claverdon ...	2,520
8	Annie M. Reid ...	2,165	16	Archibald Russell ...	2,385

*Insurance of Hulls :—List of Sailing Ships on voyages at
Outbreak of War.*

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No. of Entry	SHIP.	Gross Regis- tered Tons.	No. of Entry	SHIP.	Gross Regis- tered Tons.
17	Hougomont ...	2,428	71	Carnmoney ...	1,299
18	Kildalton ...	1,784	72	Cumberland ...	1,849
19	Killoran ...	1,757	73	Edinburgh ...	1,473
20	Kilmeny ...	1,630	74	Falkirk ...	1,986
21	Vimeira ...	2,233	75	Galgorm Castle... ..	1,596
22	Celtic Glen ...	1,941	76	Kilmallie ...	1,634
23	Ainsdale... ..	1,825	77	Monkbarns ...	1,911
24	Ravenhill ...	1,826	78	Westgate ...	1,921
25	Dovenby ...	1,653	79	William Mitchell ...	2,035
26	Alice A. Leigh ...	2,999	80	Belford ...	1,905
27	Galgate ...	2,356	81	Conway Castle ...	1,694
28	Lydgate ...	2,534	82	Dolbadarn Castle ...	1,989
29	Crown of India... ..	2,034	83	Gwydyr Castle ...	1,512
30	Rendova... ..	1,432	84	Islamount ...	1,620
31	Sunlight... ..	1,433	85	Milverton ...	2,215
32	Clackmannanshire ...	1,583	86	Neotsfield ...	1,894
33	Dumfriesshire ...	2,622	87	Penrhyn Castle... ..	1,367
34	Elginshire ...	2,229	88	Afon Alaw ...	2,050
35	Inverness-shire ...	2,307	89	Colony ...	1,750
36	Jordanhill ...	2,291	90	Metropolis ...	1,811
37	Kinross-shire ...	2,299	91	Crocodile ...	2,557
38	Kirkcudbrightshire ...	1,582	92	Boadicea ...	1,938
39	Iverna ...	2,312	93	Isle of Arran ...	1,918
40	Pinmore... ..	2,431	94	Beeswing ...	1,462
41	St. Mirren ...	1,956	95	Harold ...	1,376
42	Inverurie ...	1,417	96	Killarney ...	1,413
43	Invermark ...	1,436	97	Naiad ...	1,907
44	Invergarry ...	1,416	98	Wray Castle ...	1,937
45	Invercauld ...	1,416	99	Hinemoa ...	2,283
46	Inveramsay ...	1,438	100	Howth ...	2,244
47	Inveresk... ..	1,415	101	Juteopolis ...	2,842
48	Inversnaid ...	1,418	102	Chiltonford ...	2,348
49	Invercoe ...	1,421	103	Mount Stewart ...	1,903
50	Inverneill ...	1,470	104	Westfield ...	1,108
51	Invermay ...	1,471	105	Caraid ...	114
52	Inverclyde ...	1,634	106	David Morris ...	161
53	Inverness ...	1,959	107	Ellen James ...	165
54	Inverlyon ...	1,827	108	Elizabeth Eleanor ...	168
55	Inverlogie ...	2,347	109	Elizabeth Pritchard ...	126
56	Holt Hill ...	2,398	110	M. A. James ...	126
57	Glenholm ...	1,968	111	Mary Annie ...	154
58	Bengairn ...	2,127	112	R. J. Owens ...	123
59	Ben Lee... ..	2,341	113	Wm. Prichard ...	170
60	Centurion ...	1,828	114	Blodwen ...	129
61	Grenada... ..	2,268	115	Gracie ...	126
62	Langdale ...	2,047	116	Jenny Jones ...	151
63	Oweenee ...	2,432	117	Miss Morris ...	156
64	Heathfield ...	1,643	118	Wm. Morton ...	167
65	Renfield ...	1,112	119	John Llewelyn ...	170
66	Celticburn ...	2,655	120	Elizabeth ...	156
67	Eudora ...	1,991	121	Isallt ...	133
68	Tamar ...	2,112	122	A. M. Fox ...	125
69	Dudhope ...	2,086	123	Madeleine Constance ...	418
70	Amulree ...	1,445			

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Form of Policy to be issued by the Association.

THE WAR RISKS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

BE IT KNOWN THAT

as well in . own name, as for and in the name and names of all and every other person or persons to whom the same doth, may, or shall appertain in part or in all, doth, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained and referred to, make assurance and cause and them and every of them to be insured lost or not lost for and during the period from noon on the day of 191 , to noon on the 1st day of January, 1915. beginning and ending with Greenwich mean time. In port and at sea, at all times, in all places, and on all occasions. services and trades, whatsoever, and wheresoever upon the Body, Tackle, Apparel, Ordnance, Munition, Artillery. Boat and other Furniture, of and in the sailing vessel called the

in the sum of	...	...	...	...	...	£
on Ship valued at	...	...	...	...	...	£

The assured warrants that the value above-mentioned does not exceed a value ascertained on the following basis, namely, the first cost of the vessel, without allowance for the cost of alterations or additions, less depreciation at the rate of three per cent. per annum, or thirty shillings per ton of the vessel's gross register tonnage, whichever sum shall be greater, and, if this warranty be broken, the value above-mentioned shall be reduced to the value ascertained upon the said basis and the amount insured shall be reduced in proportion to such reduction in value.

Touching the Adventures and Perils which we the Assurers are contented to bear and do take upon us, they are, as hereinafter set forth. In case of any Loss or Misfortune, it shall be lawful to the Assured, their Factors, Servants and Assigns, to sue, labour and travel for, in and about the Defence, Safeguard and Recovery of the said Ship, &c., or any part thereof, without Prejudice to this Insurance; to the Charges whereof we, the Insurers, will contribute. And it is especially declared and agreed that no acts of the Insurer or Insured in recovering, saving, or preserving the property insured, shall be considered as a waiver or acceptance of abandonment. And it is agreed by us, the Insurers, that this Writing or Policy of Assurance shall be of as much Force and Effect as the surest Writing or Policy of Assurance heretofore made in Lombard Street, or in the Royal Exchange, or elsewhere in London.

And so we, the Insurers, are contented and do hereby promise and bind ourselves, each one for his own part, our Heirs, Executors, and Goods, to the Assured, their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, for the true Performance of the Premises it being agreed that the assured shall, in consideration thereof, pay to us THE WAR RISKS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (hereinafter

called the Association) the annual subscription and entrance fee in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Association, and shall, if and when the same become payable, further pay all the sums and contributions which the Association shall become entitled to call upon the Assured, as a Member or Members of the Association, to pay to the Association according to the Articles of Association of the Association for the time being in force.

1. This Policy is subject to the Articles of Association for the time being in force of the Association.

2. This Insurance is only to cover the risks of capture, seizure, and detainment by the King's Enemies and the consequences thereof, or any attempt thereat, and all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations by or against the King's Enemies, whether before or after declaration of war, but this insurance shall not be subject to a three per cent. or other franchise.

Average payable without deduction of thirds, new for old, whether the average be particular or general.

General Average and Salvage to be adjusted according to the law and practice obtaining at the place where the adventure ends, as if the contract of affreightment contained no special terms upon the subject; or if the contract of affreightment so provides, according to York-Antwerp Rules, or, in case of wood cargoes, York-Antwerp Rules omitting the first word of Rule 1 ("No").

3. The Assured warrants that the ship is throughout the insurance British owned and registered in the United Kingdom or in a British Possession.

4. The Assured further warrants:—

(A) That the ship shall be employed only in commercial trading.

(B) That the ship shall not be employed in any trade prohibited by His Majesty's Government or by the Committee of the Association.

(C) That the ship shall comply, as far as possible, with the orders of His Majesty's Government and the directions of the Committee as to sailing, routes, ports of call, stoppages, arrival, and otherwise.

(D) That the ship shall leave an enemy's port within the days of grace allowed by the enemy and shall comply with the terms of any pass granted by the enemy.

(E) That the ship shall not enter, or leave, or attempt to enter or leave, any port which is known to be blockaded by the enemy.

(F) That the ship shall not sail from a home port upon a new voyage without the consent in writing of the Committee of the Association.

Provided always that the breach of any of the warranties mentioned in this clause shall not operate to invalidate the insurance or to defeat a claim if the assured can satisfy the Committee (of which the Committee shall be the sole judge) that such breach happened without the fault or privity of the assured and of the owners and managers of the ship.

Insurance of Hulls:—Associations' Policy for Oversea Sailing Ships on Articles Current.

5. The assured shall give the Committee full information of the employment and position of the ship insured and any other information required by the Committee.

6.—(I) In the event of a loss by capture, seizure, or detainment, the Association shall not be bound to pay any claim in respect thereof until the expiration of 183 days from the date of loss, but if payment is so postponed by the Association, it shall pay interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum from the date of loss. Provided always that if before the expiration of such 183 days the ship be re-captured or released or restored to the assured, there shall be no claim upon the Association for any loss in respect of or arising out of such capture, seizure, or detainment other than the following, namely, (A) the cost of repair of damage received by the ship by reason of the capture, seizure, or detainment, (B) the expenses incurred in respect of the ship, (C) a sum equal to ten per cent. per annum on the insured value hereinbefore mentioned from the date of capture or seizure or beginning of the detainment until the date of release.

(II) In the event of a total loss under this policy the amount due hereunder to be paid by equal instalments at six, nine, and twelve months from the date of loss, but such instalments shall carry interest from the date of loss at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

7. The said ship shall be deemed to be at all times fully insured against all perils covered by an ordinary Lloyd's policy, containing an F. C. & S. clause in the following terms:—

“Warranted free from capture, seizure, and detention, and the consequences thereof, or any attempt thereat, piracy excepted, and from all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations, whether before or after declaration of war.”

and to be fully entered in the P. and I. classes of the Clyde Sailing Ship Owners' Association, Limited, and no claim whatever against which a ship is deemed to be otherwise insured or protected as aforesaid or against which she is in fact insured or protected by any other insurance policy or Protection Association shall be recoverable under this policy.

8. In ascertaining whether a ship is a constructive total loss the insured value shall be taken as the repaired value, and nothing in respect of the damaged or breaking up value of the ship shall be taken into account.

9. In the event of total or constructive total loss no claim to be made by the Association for freight or passage moneys, whether notice of abandonment has been given or not.

10. Prompt notice of any loss, or of the happening of any event which is likely to give rise to a claim, shall be given in writing, to the Association, failing which the Committee may, in their absolute discretion, refuse to admit the claim or make such deduction therefrom as they may think fit.

IN WITNESS whereof the Association have caused their Common Seal to be hereunto affixed at Liverpool the day of

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Managers.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Form of Re-insurance Policy to be issued by H.M. Government.

BE IT KNOWN THAT THE WAR RISKS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, as well, in their own names, as for and in the name and names of all and every other person or persons to whom the same doth, may, or shall appertain in part, or in all, doth subject to the provisions hereinafter contained and referred to make assurance with His Majesty's Government and cause themselves and them and every of them, to be insured lost or not lost, for and during the period from 11 p.m. on the 4th day of August, 1914, until the completion of the voyage, upon which the ship was then engaged.

In port or at sea, at all times, in all places, and on all occasions, services and trades, whatsoever and wheresoever

upon the Body, Tackle, Apparel, Ordnance, Munition, Artillery, Boat and other Furniture, of and in the Sailing Vessel called the

in the sum of 60 (sixty) per cent. of £

Touching the Adventures and Perils which His Majesty's Government is contented to bear and does take upon itself, they are as hereinafter set forth. In case of any Loss or Misfortune, it shall be lawful to the Assured, their Factors, Servants and Assigns, to sue, labour and travel for, in and about the Defence, Safeguard and Recovery of the said ship, etc., or any part thereof, without Prejudice to this Insurance : to the Charges whereof His Majesty's Government will contribute. And it is especially declared and agreed that no acts of the Insurer or Insured in recovering, saving, or preserving the property insured, shall be considered as a waiver or acceptance of abandonment. And it is agreed that this Writing or Policy of Assurance shall be of as much Force and Effect as the surest Writing or Policy of Assurance heretofore made in Lombard Street, or in the Royal Exchange, or elsewhere in London.

Now this Policy witnesseth that His Majesty's Government takes upon itself the burden of this Insurance and promises and binds itself and its successors to the Assured, their Executors, Administrators and Assigns for the true Performance of the Premises.

1. This insurance is a reinsurance of the risks underwritten by THE WAR RISKS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, for the period herein mentioned, and is subject to the same clauses and conditions as the original policy or policies as and while they respectively apply, but :

- (1) This Insurance shall cover only the risks of capture, seizure and detainment by the King's enemies, and the consequences thereof, or any attempt thereat, and all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations by or against the King's enemies, whether before or after declaration of war.

*Insurance of Hulls :—Reinsurance Agreement for Oversea Sailing
Ships on New Voyages.*

(2) This insurance shall apply only if the vessel was engaged upon a voyage at 11 p.m. on the 4th day of August, 1914.

(3) The vessel shall be deemed to have been engaged upon a voyage at 11 p.m. on the 4th day of August, 1914, if she was then elsewhere than in a port of the United Kingdom with a crew and under an "Agreement with the crew"; and the voyage upon which she was engaged shall be deemed to be completed upon the termination of such Agreement with the crew.

2. This insurance is granted without premium in consideration of the Association as original insurers insuring the subject matter of this insurance against the like risks in a sum whereof sixty per cent. is hereby re-insured.

3. Valued as in the original policy or policies, but if the valuation in the original policy or policies be reduced in accordance with the warranty as to value therein contained, the value for the purpose of this policy shall be reduced accordingly and the amount hereby insured shall be reduced in proportion to such reduction in value.

4. To pay as may be paid on the original policy or policies to the extent of sixty per cent. of the liability of the said Association thereon and the settlement of a loss by the Committee of the Association, with the assent in writing of the representatives on such Committee of His Majesty's Government, to be accepted as final and conclusive.

IN WITNESS whereof the undersigned on behalf of His Majesty's Government have hereunto set their hands in London the _____ day of _____ 19 _____.

}

(2.) SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT FOR INSURANCE OF OVERSEA
SAILING SHIPS ON NEW VOYAGES.

SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE WAR RISKS ASSOCIATION LIMITED OF THE ONE PART AND HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF THE OTHER PART.

WHEREAS this Agreement is supplemental to an Agreement dated the 30th day of November 1914 and made between the parties hereto (herein called "the principal Agreement").

AND WHEREAS by the principal Agreement it is provided that His Majesty's Government shall insure as Reinsurers of the Association, in the terms of the policy set out in the Third Schedule to the principal Agreement any of the vessels belonging

to Members of the Association and insured by the Association in the terms of the policy set out in the Second Schedule to the principal Agreement provided that such vessels were engaged upon a voyage at 11 p.m. on the 4th day of August, 1914.

AND WHEREAS it has been agreed between the parties that such insurance by His Majesty's Government shall not be limited as provided by the principal Agreement but shall be extended as hereinafter provided.

NOW THEREFORE, It is Agreed between the Parties as follows :—

1. The Association agree to reinsure with His Majesty's Government and His Majesty's Government agrees to insure as reinsurers of the Association, in the terms of the Policy set out in the second schedule hereto with such modifications (if any) thereof as may in any case or cases and from time to time be approved by His Majesty's Government, for voyages subsequent to those provided for in the principal Agreement all such of the vessels which shall be valued in accordance with clause 5 of the principal Agreement at over £4,000, belonging to Members of the Association and insured by the Association in the terms of the Policy set out in the first schedule hereto with such modifications (if any) thereof as may in any case or cases and from time to time be approved by His Majesty's Government.

2. Any risk to be insured by His Majesty's Government shall be declared in writing by the Association to His Majesty's Government forthwith after the receipt by the Association from its member of advice of such risk.

3. Such insurance by His Majesty's Government—

(a) Shall be at such rates of premium as shall from time to time be fixed by His Majesty's Government and notified to the Association.

(b) Shall be at the rate applicable to the voyage to be insured at the time when the ship actually sails.

4. His Majesty's Government may give notice in writing to the Association of any voyages for which His Majesty's Government is not prepared to insure, and shall not be bound to insure any vessel for any such voyage unless the vessel has actually sailed on such voyage and the risk has been declared by the Association to His Majesty's Government before the receipt by the Association of the notice applicable to such voyage, provided always that His Majesty's Government shall not refuse to insure if satisfied that the ship sailed on such voyage before the Association, after receipt of such notice, was able, using due diligence in that behalf, to forbid the sailing.

5. Such insurance by His Majesty's Government shall in respect of any vessel insured cover the excess of the value as ascertained in accordance with clause 5 of the principal Agreement over the sum of £4,000 or sixty per cent. of such value whichever amount shall be the less.

*Insurance of Hulls :—Reinsurance Agreement for Oversea Sailing
Ships on New Voyages.*

6. The Association agrees that it will not charge its Members in respect of any voyages reinsured by His Majesty's Government under this Agreement an initial premium at a higher rate than the rate charged by His Majesty's Government and that any excess of losses over premiums shall as between the Association and its Members be made good by a call upon the Members as may be provided by the Articles of Association of the Association.

7. Clauses 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 of the principal Agreement shall be treated as forming part of this Agreement.

8. This Agreement may be determined at any time by six months notice in writing on either side and shall if not previously determined determine on the conclusion of peace in the present war but notwithstanding such determination His Majesty's Government shall continue to be bound to reinsure the Association in respect of any voyage on which a vessel shall have actually sailed or the risk on which shall have been declared by the Association to His Majesty's Government before such determination.

Dated the eighth day of December 1914.

IN WITNESS whereof the War Risks Association hath hereunto caused its Common Seal to be affixed, and the President of the Board of Trade for and on behalf of His Majesty's Government hath hereunto set his hand and the Seal of the Board of Trade.



ROBT. R. DOUGLAS, LIMITED.
Managers.

ROBT. R. DOUGLAS,
Director.

Signed by the Right Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, the Seal of the Board of Trade having been duly affixed by his direction in the presence of

WALTER RUNCIMAN.

R. W. MATTHEW,
7, Whitehall Gardens,
S.W.



SCHEDULE 1.

Form of policy to be issued by the Association.

WAR RISKS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

BE IT KNOWN THAT

as well in own name as for and in the
name and names of all and every other person or persons to
whom the same doth, may or shall appertain in part or in
all, doth, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained and
referred to, make assurance and cause and
them and every of them to be insured lost or not lost for
and during the period from noon on the day of
191 , to noon on the 1st day of January, 191 ,
beginning and ending with Greenwich mean time. In port
and at sea at all times, in all places and on all occasions,
services and trades, whatsoever, and wheresoever upon the
Body, Tackle, Apparel, Ordnance, Munition, Artillery,
Boat and other Furniture of and in the sailing vessel called
the

in the sum of £
on Ship valued at £

The assured warrants that the value above-mentioned does not
exceed a value ascertained on the following basis, namely, the
first cost of the vessel without allowance for the cost of alterations
or additions, less depreciation at the rate of Three per cent. per
annum or thirty shillings per ton of the vessel's gross register
tonnage, whichever sum shall be greater and, if this warranty
be broken, the value above-mentioned shall be reduced to the
value ascertained upon the said basis and the amount insured
shall be reduced in proportion to such reduction in value.

Touching the Adventures and Perils which we the Assurers are contented to bear
and do take upon us, they are as hereinafter set forth. In case of any Loss or Mis-
fortune, it shall be lawful to the Assured, their Factors, Servants, and Assigns to
sue, labour and travel for, in and about the Defence, Safeguard and Recovery of the
said Ship, &c., or any part thereof, without prejudice to this Insurance; to the
Charges whereof, we, the Insurers, will contribute. And it is especially declared
and agreed that no acts of the Insurer or Insured in recovering, saving, or preserv-
ing the property insured shall be considered as a waiver or acceptance of abandon-
ment. And it is agreed by us the Insurers that this Writing or Policy of Assurance
shall be of as much Force and Effect as the surest Writing or Policy of Assurance
heretofore made in Lombard Street or in the Royal Exchange or elsewhere in
London.

And so we, the Insurers, are contented and do hereby promise
and bind ourselves each one for his own part our Heirs Executors
and Goods to the Assured their Executors Administrators and
Assigns for the true performance of the Premises it being agreed
that the Assured shall in consideration thereof, pay to us, THE
WAR RISKS ASSOCIATION LIMITED (hereinafter called the Associa-
tion) the annual subscription and entrance fee in accordance with
the Articles of Association of the Association, and shall if and
when the same become payable. further pay all the sums and con-
tributions which the Association shall become entitled to call

*Insurance of Hulls:—Associations' Policy for Oversea Sailing
Ships on New Voyages.*

upon the Assured as a Member or Members of the Association to pay to the Association according to the Articles of Association of the Association for the time being in force.

1. This Policy is subject to the Articles of Association for the time being in force of the Association.

2. This Insurance is only to cover the risks of capture seizure and detainment by the King's Enemies, and the consequences thereof, or any attempt thereat and all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations by or against the King's Enemies whether before or after declaration of war, but this insurance shall not be subject to a three per cent. or other franchise.

Average payable without deduction of thirds, new for old, whether the average be particular or general.

General Average and Salvage to be adjusted according to the law and practice obtaining at the place where the adventure ends as if the contract of affreightment contained no special terms upon the subject; or if the contract of affreightment so provides, according to York Antwerp Rules or in case of wood cargoes York Antwerp Rules omitting the first word of Rule 1 ("No").

3. The Assured warrants that the ship is throughout the insurance British owned and registered in the United Kingdom or in a British Possession.

4. The Assured further warrants—

- (A) That the ship shall be employed only in commercial trading.
- (B) That the ship shall not be employed in any trade prohibited by His Majesty's Government or by the Committee of the Association.
- (C) That the ship shall comply as far as possible with the Orders of His Majesty's Government and the Directions of the Committee as to sailing, routes, ports of call, stoppages, arrival, and otherwise.
- (D) That the ship shall leave an enemy's port within the days of grace allowed by the enemy and shall comply with the terms of any pass granted by the enemy.
- (E) That the ship shall not enter or leave, or attempt to enter or leave any port which is known to be blockaded by the enemy.
- (F) That the ship shall not sail from a home port upon a new voyage without the consent in writing of the Committee of the Association.

Provided always that the breach of any of the warranties mentioned in this clause shall not operate to invalidate the insurance or to defeat a claim if the assured can satisfy the Committee (of which the Committee shall be the sole judge) that such breach happened without the fault or privity of the assured and of the owners and managers of the ship.

5. The assured shall give the Committee full information of the employment and position of the ship insured and any other information required by the Committee.

6.—(I) In the event of a loss by capture, seizure, or detainment, the Association shall not be bound to pay any claim in

respect thereof, until the expiration of 183 days from the date of loss, but if payment is so postponed by the Association it shall pay interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum from the date of loss. Provided always that if before the expiration of such 183 days the ship be re-captured or released or restored to the assured, there shall be no claim upon the Association for any loss in respect of or arising out of such capture, seizure or detainment other than the following, namely, (A) the cost of repair of damage received by the ship by reason of the capture, seizure, or detainment, (B) the expenses incurred in respect of the ship by reason of the capture, seizure, or detainment and the release of the ship, (C) a sum equal to ten per cent. per annum on the insured value hereinbefore mentioned from the date of capture or seizure or beginning of the detainment until the date of release.

(II) In the event of a total loss under this policy the amount due hereunder to be paid by equal instalments at six, nine, and twelve months from the date of loss but such instalments shall carry interest from the date of loss at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

7. The said ship shall be deemed to be at all times fully insured against all perils covered by an ordinary Lloyd's Policy containing an F. C. & S. clause in the following terms:—

“Warranted free from capturē, seizure, and detention and the consequences thereof of any attempt thereat, piracy excepted, and from all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations whether before or after declaration of war.”

and to be fully entered in the P. and I. classes of the Clyde Sailing Ship Owners' Association, Limited, and no claim whatever against which a ship is deemed to be otherwise insured or protected as aforesaid, or against which she is in fact insured or protected by any other insurance policy, or Protection Association shall be recoverable under this policy.

8. In ascertaining whether a ship is a constructive total loss the insured value shall be taken as the repaired value and nothing in respect of the damaged or breaking up value of the ship shall be taken into account.

9. In the event of total or constructive total loss no claim to be made by the Association for freight or passage moneys whether notice of abandonment has been given or not.

10. Prompt notice of any loss or of the happening of any event which is likely to give rise to a claim shall be given in writing to the Association, failing which the Committee may in their absolute discretion refuse to admit the claim or make such deduction therefrom as they may think fit.

IN WITNESS whereof the Association have caused their Common Seal to be hereunto affixed at Liverpool the day of

191 .

Managers.

Director.

SCHEDULE 2.

Form of Re-insurance Policy to be issued by His Majesty's Government.

BE IT KNOWN THAT THE WAR RISKS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
 as well in their own names, as for and in the name and names of all and every other person or persons to whom the same doth may or shall appertain in part, or in all, doth subject to the provisions hereinafter contained and referred to make assurance with His Majesty's Government and cause themselves and them and every of them to be insured lost or not lost at and from to and while there for 30 days after arrival or until a succeeding Policy of insurance by His Majesty's Government against the risks hereby assured attaches whichever period shall be less upon the Body, Tackle, Apparel, Ordnance, Munition, Artillery, Boat and other Furniture of and in the Sailing Vessel called the
 in the sum of £ (excess of £4,000) on Ship valued at £ .

Touching the adventures and perils which His Majesty's Government is contented to bear and does take upon itself they are as hereinafter set forth. In case of any loss or misfortune it shall be lawful for the Assured their Factors, Servants and Assigns to sue, labour and travel for in and about the defence safeguard and recovery of the said ship, etc., or any part thereof without prejudice to this Insurance: to the Charges whereof His Majesty's Government will contribute. And it is especially declared and agreed that no acts of the Insurer or Insured in recovering saving or preserving the property insured shall be considered as a waiver or acceptance of abandonment. And it is agreed that this Writing or Policy of Assurance shall be of as much Force and Effect as the surest Writing or Policy of Assurance heretofore made in Lombard Street or in the Royal Exchange or elsewhere in London.

Now this Policy witnesseth that His Majesty's Government takes upon itself the burden of this Insurance and promises and binds itself and its successors to the Assured their Executors Administrators and Assigns, for the true performance of the Premises it being agreed that the assured shall in consideration thereof pay to His Majesty's Government a premium at and after the rate of .

1. This insurance is a reinsurance of the risks underwritten by THE WAR RISKS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, and is subject to the same clauses and conditions as the original policy or policies as and while they respectively apply, but:

- (1) This Insurance shall cover only the risks of capture, seizure and detainment by the King's Enemies and the consequences thereof, or any attempt thereat and all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations by or against the King's enemies, whether before or after declaration of war.
- (2) This Insurance shall apply only during the voyage above described.
- (3) Valued as in the original policy or policies, but if the valuation in the original policy or policies be reduced in accordance with the warranty as to value therein

contained the value for the purposes of this policy shall be reduced accordingly and the amount hereby insured shall be reduced so as to cover only the excess of such reduced value over the sum of £4,000 or 60 per cent. of such reduced value whichever amount shall be the less.

- (4) To pay as may be paid on the original policy or policies to the extent of the amount insured under this Policy and the settlement of a loss by the Committee of the Association with the assent in writing of the representatives on such Committee of His Majesty's Government to be accepted as final and conclusive.

IN WITNESS whereof the undersigned on behalf of His Majesty's Government have hereunto set their hands in London the day of 191 .

(3) REINSURANCE AGREEMENT RELATING TO FISHING VESSELS.

REINSURANCE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE BRITISH FISHING VESSELS WAR RISKS INSURANCE ASSOCIATION LIMITED (HEREINAFTER CALLED "THE ASSOCIATION") OF THE ONE PART AND HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT OF THE OTHER PART.

WHEREAS the Association has been formed for the purpose of insuring against the war risks hereinafter mentioned the steamships engaged in the fishing trade which belong to its Members and are entered in the Association.

AND WHEREAS His Majesty's Government is desirous on grounds of public safety that while Great Britain is at war British trawlers should not be laid up or the fishing trade interrupted.

AND WHEREAS the Association on behalf of its Members has agreed that the trawlers as hereinafter defined belonging to its Members shall so far as possible continue to be employed in sea fishing in consideration of His Majesty's Government undertaking to reinsure the Association as and to the extent hereinafter provided.

NOW THEREFORE IT IS HEREBY AGREED between the parties as follows:—

1. His Majesty's Government agrees to insure, as reinsurers of the Association, in the terms of the Policy set out in the Schedule hereto, marked B, any of the trawlers belonging to Members of the Association and insured by the Association in the terms of the Policy set out in the Schedule hereto marked A for time beginning after the time when war is declared or hostilities are begun by or against Great Britain.

2. Such insurance by His Majesty's Government shall be against the following risks only, namely, the risks of capture, seizure and detainment of the King's enemies, and the consequences thereof or any attempt thereat, and all consequences of

hostilities or warlike operations by or against the King's enemies, whether before or after declaration of war.

3. Such insurance by His Majesty's Government shall cover Eighty per cent. of the liability of the Association as original insurers in respect of the risks mentioned in clause 2 hereof.

4. Such insurances by His Majesty's Government shall be for such periods and at such rates of premium as may from time to time be fixed by His Majesty's Government, but unless otherwise specially agreed between the Association and His Majesty's Government the full premium for a period shall be payable in respect of any trawler insured for the whole or any part thereof.

5. For the purposes of insurance and reinsurance under this Agreement the trawlers insured shall be valued on the following basis, namely, a sum not exceeding the first cost of the trawler, without allowance for the cost of alterations or additions, less depreciation at the rate of Four per cent. per annum, provided that if the value of any trawler so calculated is less than £2,000, the trawler shall be valued at a sum equal to the insured value on which it was on the 31st day of July, 1914, insured against sea perils in the Insurance Club or Association in which it is entered or the sum of £2,000, whichever shall be less.

6. The Association undertakes to insure as original insurers One hundred per cent. of the insured value of each of the trawlers insured by it, and to retain for its own account Twenty per cent. of each original insurance.

7. The Association agrees that it will not charge its Members an initial premium at a higher rate than the rate charged by His Majesty's Government and that any excess of losses over premiums shall as between the Association and its Members be made good by a call upon the Members as may be provided by the Articles of Association or Rules of the Association.

8. The Association shall keep His Majesty's Government advised of all original insurances in respect of which His Majesty's Government is bound to reinsure the Association and His Majesty's Government shall as requested issue reinsurance policies accordingly.

9. It shall be a condition of this Agreement that the Committee of the Association shall be constituted in such manner as shall be approved by His Majesty's Government and His Majesty's Government may appoint such representatives as it shall think fit who shall be entitled to attend the meetings of the Committee of the Association.

10. The Association shall procure for the inspection of the representatives of His Majesty's Government the original policies issued by the Association and shall at all convenient times permit such representatives to examine the books and documents of or in the possession of the Association relating to the original insurances and any losses and claims thereunder and shall also give all information in the possession of the Association relating thereto and so far as lies in its power produce and procure the production of all books and documents which the Association is entitled to

have the production of in connection with the original insurances and any losses and claims thereunder for the examination by such representatives of His Majesty's Government.

11. All settlements and decisions of the Committee of the Association, with the assent in writing of the representatives or a majority of the representatives (if more than two) of His Majesty's Government on any of the following matters, shall be accepted by His Majesty's Government as binding and conclusive and His Majesty's Government agrees to follow and be bound by the same, namely:—

(A) The settlement of losses and claims attaching to any original policy.

(B) The decision upon all questions of average deposits and other deposits or contributions and upon all questions of salvage and refund, and generally upon all matters appertaining or incidental to the insurances.

12. His Majesty's Government shall bear and pay its rateable proportion of any expenses incurred by the Association in connection with any loss or claim.

13. As between His Majesty's Government and the Association all moneys payable to the Association in respect of losses claims deposits expenses or otherwise shall be debited in account and all moneys payable by the Association in respect of premiums salvages or otherwise shall be credited in account but if at any time the amount due on balance to the Association exceeds Ten thousand pounds the excess shall be paid by His Majesty's Government to the Association within seven days of a request for payment by the Association.

14. The accounts between His Majesty's Government and the Association shall be rendered quarterly by the Association to His Majesty's Government within three months after the close of each quarter and the balance due on either side shall be paid within seven days.

15. The Association undertakes:—

(A) That, upon receiving any such notices of prohibition and orders of His Majesty's Government as are referred to in clause (5) of the policy set out in Schedule A hereto, it will communicate the same to the original assured immediately upon and to the master of the insured trawler as soon as possible after receipt thereof, and

(B) That it will, so far as lies in its power, procure the owners and masters of all insured trawlers to give to such persons as His Majesty's Government may appoint to receive the same such information and at such times as may by such persons be required in reference to the employment and movements of the trawlers.

16. Where used in this Agreement the expression "trawler" means a fishing boat which is a steam trawler or a steam liner or a steam drifter and the expression "original insurance"

Insurance of Hulls :—Reinsurance Agreement for Fishing Vessels.

means the insurance by the Association of a Member of the Association.

17. Before the expiration of the first or any subsequent period of insurance the rate of premium fixed for that period shall be reconsidered with a view to seeing whether in the light of the losses incurred or likely to be incurred the premium for any subsequent period can be reduced or whether the premium for any subsequent period ought to be increased.

18. Nothing herein contained shall bind His Majesty's Government to continue the insurance beyond the first period of insurance fixed by it.

Dated the fourth day of September, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

IN WITNESS whereof the British Fishing Vessels War Risks Insurance Association Limited hath hereunto caused its Common Seal to be affixed and the President of the Board of Trade for and on behalf of His Majesty's Government hath hereunto set his hand and the Seal of the Board of Trade.

The Common Seal of the British Fishing Vessels War Risks Insurance Association Limited was hereunto affixed in the presence of

J. H. ROBINS

J. McCANN

} *Members
of
Committee.*



Countersigned

HENRY ARCHER,

Secretary.

Signed by the Right Honourable
Walter Runciman, Member of Par-
liament, President of the Board of
Trade, the Seal of the Board having
been duly fixed by his direction in
the presence of

WALTER RUNCIMAN.

ROBERT JOHN LISTER,

Librarian,

Board of Trade,

Whitehall Gardens, S.W.



Schedule A.

Form of Policy to be issued by the Association to cover Time on Fishing Voyages begun after Declaration of War.

THE BRITISH FISHING VESSELS WAR RISKS INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

BE IT KNOWN that

as well in own name, as for and in the name and names of all and every other person or persons to whom the same doth, may, or shall appertain in part or in all, doth, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained and referred to, make assurance and cause

and them and every of them to be insured lost or not lost for and during the period of days from noon on the day of 191, to noon on the day of 191, beginning and ending with Greenwich mean time. In port and at sea.

upon the Body, Tackle, Apparel, Ordnance, Munition, Artillery, Boat and other Furniture, exclusive of nets and fishing gear, of and in the Steam called the

in the sum of £
on Hull, Materials, Machinery, Boilers, &c.,
valued at £

Touching the Adventures and Perils which we the Assurers are contented to bear and do take upon us, they are, as hereinafter set forth. In case of any Loss or Misfortune, it shall be lawful to the Assured, their Factors, Servants and Assigns, to sue, labour and travel for, in and about the Defence, Safeguard and Recovery of the said Ship, etc., or any part thereof, without Prejudice to this Insurance; to the Charges whereof we, the Insurers, will contribute. And it is especially declared and agreed that no acts of the Insurer or Insured in recovering, saving, or preserving the property insured, shall be considered as a waiver or acceptance of abandonment. And it is agreed by us, the Insurers, that this Writing or Policy of Assurance shall be of as much Force and Effect as the surest Writing or Policy of Assurance heretofore made in Lombard Street, or in the Royal Exchange, or elsewhere in London.

And so we, the Insurers, are contented and do hereby promise and bind ourselves, each one for his own part, our Heirs, Executors, and Goods, to the Assured, their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, for the true Performance of the Premises it being agreed that the Assured shall, in consideration thereof, pay to us The British Fishing Vessels War Risks Insurance Association, Ltd. (hereinafter called the Association) a premium at and after the rate of per cent., and shall, if and when the same become payable, further pay all the sums and contributions which the Association shall become entitled to call upon the Assured, as a Member or Members of the Association, to pay to the Association according to the Articles of Association and Rules of the Association for the time being in force.

Insurance of Hulls:—Associations' Policy for Time on Fishing Voyages.

(1) THIS INSURANCE IS ONLY TO COVER the risks of capture, seizure, and detainment by the King's Enemies and the consequences thereof, or any attempt thereat, and all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations by or against the King's Enemies, whether before or after declaration of war, but this insurance shall not be subject to a three per cent. or other franchise.

Average payable without deduction of thirds, new for old, whether the average be particular or general.

(2) THIS POLICY IS SUBJECT TO THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION AND RULES FOR THE TIME BEING IN FORCE OF THE ASSOCIATION.

(3) Should the ship be at sea on the expiration of this policy, she shall be held covered at a *pro rata* premium until her arrival at a safe port and for 72 hours after arrival or until a succeeding time policy against the risks hereby insured against attaches, whichever period is less.

(4) THE ASSURED WARRANTS that the ship is throughout the insurance British owned and registered in the United Kingdom.

(5) THE ASSURED FURTHER WARRANTS:—

(A) That the ship shall be employed only in sea fishing.

(B) That the ship shall not be employed in any area prohibited by His Majesty's Government or by the Committee of the Association.

(C) That the ship shall comply, as far as possible, with the orders of His Majesty's Government and the directions of the Committee as to sailing, routes, ports of call, stoppages, arrival, manning, equipment and otherwise.

(D) That the ship shall leave an enemy's port within the days of grace allowed by the enemy and shall comply with the terms of any pass granted by the enemy.

(E) That the ship shall not enter, or leave, or attempt to enter or leave, any port which is known to be blockaded by the enemy.

Provided always that the breach of any of the warranties mentioned in this clause shall not operate to invalidate the insurance or to defeat a claim if the assured can satisfy the Committee (of which the Committee shall be the sole judge) that such breach happened without the fault or privity of the assured and of the owners and managers of the ship.

(6) The assured shall, upon demand, give the Committee full information of the employment and position of the ship insured and any other information required by the Committee.

(7)—(I) In the event of a loss by capture, seizure, or detainment, the Association shall not be bound to pay any claim in respect thereof until the expiration of 183 days from the date of loss, but if payment is so postponed by the Association it shall pay interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. per annum

from the date of loss. Provided always that if before the expiration of such 183 days the ship be re-captured or released or restored to the assured there shall be no claim upon the Association for any loss in respect of or arising out of such capture, seizure, or detainment other than the following, namely, (A) the cost of repair of damage received by the ship by reason of the capture, seizure, or detainment, (B) the expenses incurred in respect of the ship by reason of the capture, seizure, or detainment and the release of the ship, (C) a sum equal to ten per cent. per annum on the insured value hereinbefore mentioned from the date of capture or seizure or beginning of the detainment until the date of release.

(II) In the event of a total loss under this policy the amount due hereunder to be paid by equal instalments at six, nine, and twelve months from the date of loss, but such instalments shall carry interest from the date of loss at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

(8) A SHIP ENTERED IN THIS ASSOCIATION SHALL CEASE TO BE INSURED:—

(A) From the date of the legal transfer of such ship or transfer of the management of the ship by the member or his firm unless with the written consent of the Association.

(B) If default is made in payment of any call within the time fixed according to the Articles of Association.

(C) If the member becomes bankrupt or insolvent unless before a claim arises an undertaking approved by the Committee and registered by them has been given to pay all contributions due or to become due.

(D) If any person giving an undertaking under this rule fail to discharge his liability within seven days of notice being posted to him of a claim upon him.

So long as any member is uninsured in consequence of the operation of this clause there shall be no liability on the part of this Association for any previous or subsequent claims but the member shall nevertheless remain liable for contributions for all losses and expenses as provided by the Articles of Association of the Association. The Committee however may at their discretion admit the claims of such member to the extent of the contributions which he is liable to pay to the intent that such claims may be set off against such contributions.

(9) The said ship shall be deemed to be at all times fully insured against all perils covered by an ordinary Lloyd's policy, with collision clause attached and containing an F. C. & S. clause in the following terms:—

“Warranted free from capture, seizure, and detention, and the consequences thereof, or any attempt thereat, barratry, piracy, riots and civil commotions excepted, and also from all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations, whether before or after declaration of war.”

Insurance of Hulls :—Government Policy for Time on Fishing Voyages.

and to be fully entered in the Hull Steam Trawlers Mutual Insurance and Protecting Company, Limited, excluding the risks mentioned in clause 1 hereof which are or may be covered in the said Company; and no claim whatever against which a ship is deemed to be otherwise insured or protected as aforesaid or against which she is in fact insured or protected by any other insurance policy or Protection Association shall be recoverable under this policy.

(10) In ascertaining whether a ship is a constructive total loss the insured value shall be taken as the repaired value, and nothing in respect of the damaged or breaking up value of the ship shall be taken into account.

(11) In the event of total or constructive total loss no claim to be made by the Association for freight or passage moneys, whether notice of abandonment has been given or not.

(12) Prompt notice of any loss, or of the happening of any event which is likely to give rise to a claim, shall be given in writing to the Association, failing which the Committee may, in their absolute discretion, refuse to admit the claim or make such deduction therefrom as they may think fit.

IN WITNESS whereof the Association have
at the day of 191

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Secretary.

SCHEDULE B.

Form of Re-Insurance Policy to be issued by H.M. Government
to cover Time on Fishing Voyages begun after Declaration
of War.

BE IT KNOWN that THE BRITISH FISHING VESSELS WAR RISKS INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, as well, in their own name, as for and in the name and names of all and every other person or persons to whom the same doth, may, or shall appertain in part, or in all, doth subject to the provisions hereinafter contained and referred to make assurance with His Majesty's Government and cause themselves and them and every of them, to be insured lost or not lost, for and during the period of days from noon

on the day of 191 to noon on the
 day of 191 beginning and ending
with Greenwich mean time. In port or at sea,
upon the Body, Tackle, Apparel, Ordnance, Munition,
Artillery, Boat and other Furniture, exclusive of nets and
fishing gear, of and in the Steam called the

in the sum of 80 (eighty) per cent. of £

Touching the Adventures and Perils which His Majesty's Government is contented to bear and does take upon itself, they are as hereinafter set forth. In case of any Loss or Misfortune, it shall be lawful to the Assured, their Factors, Servants and Assigns, to sue, labour and travel for, in and about the Defence, Safeguard and Recovery of the said ship, etc., or any part thereof, without Prejudice to this Insurance; to the Charges whereof His Majesty's Government will contribute. And it is especially declared and agreed that no acts of the Insurer or Insured in recovering, saving, or preserving the property insured, shall be considered as a waiver or acceptance of abandonment. And it is agreed that this Writing or Policy of Assurance shall be of as much Force and Effect as the surest Writing or Policy of Assurance heretofore made in Lombard Street, or in the Royal Exchange, or elsewhere in London.

Now this Policy witnesseth that His Majesty's Government takes upon itself the burden of this Insurance and binds itself and its successors to the Assured, their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, for the true Performance of the Premises it being agreed that the Assured shall, in consideration thereof, pay to His Majesty's Government a premium at and after the rate of per cent.

(1) This insurance is a reinsurance of the risks underwritten by THE BRITISH FISHING VESSELS WAR RISKS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, for the period herein mentioned, and is subject to the same clauses and conditions (including continuation clause) as the original policy or policies, but is **to cover only the risks of capture, seizure and detainment by the King's enemies, and the consequences thereof, or any attempt thereat, and all consequences of hostilities or warlike operations by or against the King's enemies, whether before or after declaration of war.**

(2) Valued as in the original policy or policies.

(3) To pay as may be paid on the original policy or policies to the extent of eighty per cent. of the liability of the said Association thereon and the settlement of a loss by the Committee of the Association, with the assent in writing of the representatives or a majority of the representatives (if more than two) on such Committee of His Majesty's Government, to be accepted as final and conclusive.

IN WITNESS whereof the undersigned on behalf of His Majesty's Government have hereunto set their hands in London the day of 19 .

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ISLE OF MAN.

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|--|--|
| 1. <i>Aliens Restriction</i> , p. 296. | 3. <i>Maintenance of Live Stock</i> ,
p. 301. |
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1. Aliens Restriction.

1915. No. 638.

THE ALIENS RESTRICTION (ISLE OF MAN) AMENDMENT ORDER,
1915.(a) (b)

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 6th day of July, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's most Excellent Majesty

Duke of Devonshire
Marquess of Lansdowne

Lord Chamberlain
Sir Frederick Ponsonby.

Whereas His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, has been pleased, under the provisions of the Isle of Man (War Legislation) Act, 1914,(c) to order that the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914,(d) shall extend to the Isle of Man :

And whereas, by the said Aliens Restriction Act, 1914,(d) power is conferred upon His Majesty, in time of War, or Imminent National Danger, or Great Emergency, by Order in Council, to impose Restrictions on Aliens, and to make such provisions as may be necessary or expedient for carrying such Restrictions into effect :

And whereas by the Aliens Restriction (Isle of Man) Order, 1914(e) (hereinafter referred to as "The Principal Order"), His Majesty has been pleased to impose Restrictions on Aliens and to make various Regulations for carrying those Restrictions into effect :

And whereas it is expedient to amend the Principal Order in manner hereinafter appearing :

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of July 9th, 1915.

(b) The amendments made by this Order in the Aliens Restriction (Isle of Man) Order, 1914, correspond to those made by Article 3 of the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Order, 1915 (printed at p. 248 of Supplement No. 3) in the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914 (printed at pp. 68-85 of the Manual). A further Order in Council of September 14th (see "London Gazette" of September 14th) provides for the registration of Belgian Refugees in the Isle of Man.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 62, printed at p. 22 of the Manual.

(d) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 12, printed at pp. 6-8 of the Manual.

(e) Printed at pp. 186-9 of the Manual.

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1.--(1) After the 15th day of July, 1915, it shall be the duty of the Keeper of every Hotel, Inn, Boarding-house and Lodging-house, to ascertain and enter in a Register kept for the purpose the names and nationality of all persons over the age of 14 years staying at the Hotel, Inn, Boarding-house, or Lodging-house, who are Aliens, together with the dates of their arrival and departure, their destinations on departure, and such other particulars as may be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and if the Keeper of an Hotel, Inn, Boarding-house, or Lodging-house, fails to do so, or if he makes any entry in any such Register which he knows, or could by the exercise of reasonable diligence have ascertained, to be false, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the Principal Order.

(2) The Keeper of every Hotel, Inn, Boarding-house, or Lodging-house, shall also, if directions for the purpose are issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, make to the Registration Officer of the Registration District in which the Hotel, Inn, Boarding-house, or Lodging-house is situate, such returns as to the particulars aforesaid at such times or intervals, and in such form, as may be specified in such directions, and if he fails to do so, or makes any false return, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the Principal Order.

(3) It shall be the duty of every person who stays at an Hotel, Inn, Boarding-house, or Lodging-house, to furnish to the Keeper thereof and sign a statement containing such information as such Keeper may require for the purpose of compiling such Register as aforesaid, and if any person fails to do so, or gives any false information, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the Principal Order.

(4) Every Register kept under this Article shall, at all reasonable hours, be open to inspection by any Officer of Police or by any other person authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor.

(5) For the purposes of this Article the expression "Keeper of a Lodging-house" shall include any person who for reward receives any other person to lodge with him or in his house, and where any Hotel, Inn, Boarding-house, or Lodging-house, is under the management of a Manager the expression "Keeper" shall in relation thereto include such Manager.

(6) This Article shall have effect as if it were included in the Principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly.

2. This Order may be cited as "The Aliens Restriction (Isle of Man) Amendment Order, 1915."

Almeric FitzRoy.

2. Defence of the Realm.

ORDER IN COUNCIL UNDER THE ISLE OF MAN (WAR LEGISLATION) ACT, 1914, EXTENDING THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1915, THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (AMENDMENT) NO. 2 ACT, 1915, AND THE REGULATIONS OF MARCH 23RD, 1915, AMENDING THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (CONSOLIDATION) REGULATIONS, 1914, TO THE ISLE OF MAN.(a)

1915. No. 556.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 27th day of May, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's most Excellent Majesty.

Lord Chancellor	Mr. Secretary Chamberlain
Lord President	Mr. Balfour
Lord Privy Seal	Mr. Long
Marquess of Lansdowne	Mr. Chancellor of the
Viscount Allendale	Exchequer
Secretary Sir John Simon	Mr. Chancellor of the Duchy
Mr. Secretary Bonar Law	of Lancaster.

Whereas by the Isle of Man (War Legislation) Act, 1914,(b) His Majesty has power to extend to the Isle of Man any Act which, in the opinion of His Majesty, was passed for the purpose of meeting any emergency created by the present War, subject to adaptations for the purpose of making the Act applicable to the Isle of Man:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,(c) and the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915,(d) and the Regulations amending the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,(e) issued by His Majesty by Order in Council dated the 23rd day of March, 1915,(f) thereunder, shall extend to the Isle of Man, subject to the following adaptations:—

1. In the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915(c):—

The expression "A Court of Summary Jurisdiction" shall mean "a High Bailiff or two Justices of the Peace."

For Sub-section (4) of Section 1, the following provision shall be substituted:—

"The Criminal Code, 1872 (an Act of the Isle of Man Legislature), as amended by any subsequent enactment, shall apply to a felony under this Act as if it were included among the Offences mentioned in Section 357 of the said Act."

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of June 4th, 1915: and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of June 8th, 1915.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 62, printed at p. 22 of the Manual.

(c) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 34, printed at pp. 238-240 of Supplement No. 3.

(d) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 37, printed at pp. 243 of Supplement No. 3.

(e) Printed at pp. 104-122 of Supplement No. 2.

(f) Printed at pp. 330-7 of Supplement No. 3.

2. In the Defence of the Realm Amendment Regulations^(a) :—

The words “or the Isle of Man” shall be read after the words “the United Kingdom” wherever they occur in the said Regulations.

There shall be substituted for Sub-section (11) of Regulation 9, the following provision :—

“In the Isle of Man, offences against these Regulations shall not be prosecuted before a Civil Court with a Jury except by or with the consent of the Attorney-General for the Isle of Man, nor before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction by any person other than the competent Naval or Military Authority, or a person authorized by him, or an Officer of Police, an Officer of Customs and Excise, or an Aliens Officer, except with the consent of the Attorney-General for the Isle of Man.”

Almeric FitzRoy.

ORDER IN COUNCIL UNDER THE ISLE OF MAN (WAR LEGISLATION) ACT, 1914, EXTENDING SECTION 10 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915, AND CERTAIN ORDERS IN COUNCIL AMENDING THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM (CONSOLIDATION) REGULATIONS, 1914, WITH ADAPTATIONS TO THE ISLE OF MAN.^(b)

1915. No. 738.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of July, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President

Lord Colebrooke

Viscount Knollys

Mr. Secretary Bonar Law

Sir Robert Borden.

Whereas by the Isle of Man (War Legislation) Act, 1914,^(c) His Majesty has power to extend to the Isle of Man any Act which, in the opinion of His Majesty, was passed for the purpose of meeting any emergency created by the present War, subject to adaptations for the purpose of making the Act applicable to the Isle of Man.

And whereas by Order in Council, dated the 17th day of December, 1914,^(d) His Majesty was pleased to order that the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,^(e) and the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,^(f) should extend to the Isle of Man subject to the adaptations therein contained :

(a) Printed at pp. 330-7 of Supplement No. 3.

(b) This Order was published in the “London Gazette” of August 3rd, 1915. A further Order in Council of September 14th (see “London Gazette” of September 14th) extends the Order in Council of July 28th (printed at pp. 133-139 above) with adaptations to the Isle of Man.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 62, printed at p. 22 of the Manual.

(d) Printed at p. 457 of Supplement No. 3.

(e) 5 Geo. 5. c. 8, printed at p. 14 of Supplement No. 2.

(f) Printed at pp. 104-122 of Supplement No. 2.

And whereas by Order in Council, dated the 27th day of May, 1915,(a) His Majesty was pleased to order that the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915,(b) and the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1915,(c) and the Regulations amending the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, issued by His Majesty by Order in Council dated the 23rd March, 1915,(d) should extend to the Isle of Man, subject to the adaptations therein contained :

And whereas the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1915,(e) has been amended by Section 10 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915(f) :

And whereas the said Regulations have been further amended by Orders in Council dated the 13th day of April,(g) the 29th day of April,(g) the 2nd day of June,(h) the 10th day of June,(i) and the 6th day of July,(j) 1915 :

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Section 10 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915,(k) and the Regulations amending the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,(d) issued by His Majesty by Orders in Council dated the 13th day of April,(f) the 29th day of April,(g) the 2nd day of June,(h) the 10th day of June,(i) and the 6th day of July,(j) 1915, respectively, shall extend to the Isle of Man, subject to the following adaptations :—

1. In the Regulations of the 13th April, 1915.(f)

In Regulation 14A, for the words “any outlying Islands forming part of the United Kingdom” there shall be read the words “the Isle of Man.”

In Clause 2, for the words “23rd day of March” there shall be read the words “27th day of May.”

In Clause 3, delete the words “In England and Ireland.”

2. In the Regulations of the 29th April, 1915.(g)

In Regulation 8B (b), for the words “United Kingdom” there shall be substituted the words “Isle of Man.”

3. In the Regulations of the 2nd June, 1915.(h)

At the end of Regulation 38A, after the words “United Kingdom” insert the words “or the Isle of Man.”

The powers conferred by Regulation 56 (13) upon the Director of Public Prosecutions in England shall be exercised by the Attorney General for the Isle of Man in the said Island.

(a) Printed at p. 298 above.

(b) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 34, printed at pp. 238–240 of Supplement No. 3.

(c) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 37, printed at p. 243 of Supplement No. 3.

(d) Printed at pp. 330–37 of Supplement No. 3.

(e) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54, s. 10 of which Act is printed at p. 22 above.

(f) Printed at p. 334 of Supplement No. 3.

(g) Printed at p. 339 of Supplement No. 3.

(h) Printed at pp. 122–5 above.

(i) Printed at pp. 125–131 above.

(j) Printed at pp. 131–3 above.

(k) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54, printed at pp. 17–27 above.

4. In the **Regulations** of the 10th June, 1915.(a)

In **Regulation** 6A, for the "Secretary of State" there shall be substituted "Governor," and for the words "one hundred and fifty of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901," there shall be read "thirty-eight of the Factories and Workshops Act, 1909."

5. In the **Regulations** of the 6th July, 1915.(b)

In **Clauses** 3 and 4, after the words "United Kingdom" there shall be read the words "or the Isle of Man."

Almeric FitzRoy.

3. Maintenance of Live Stock.

ORDER IN COUNCIL UNDER THE ISLE OF MAN (WAR LEGISLATION) ACT, 1914. EXTENDING THE MAINTENANCE OF LIVE STOCK ACT, 1915. WITH ADAPTATIONS TO THE ISLE OF MAN.(c)

1915. No. 806.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 12th day of August, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty
Lord President Lord Stamfordham
Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson.

Whereas by the Isle of Man (War Legislation) Act, 1914,(d) His Majesty has power to extend to the Isle of Man any Act which, in the opinion of His Majesty, was passed for the purpose of meeting any emergency created by the present War, subject to adaptations for the purpose of making the Act applicable to the Isle of Man:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Maintenance of Live Stock Act, 1915,(e) shall extend to the Isle of Man, adapted as set out in the Schedule hereto.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) Printed at pp. 125-131 above. (b) Printed at pp. 131-3 above.

(c) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of August 17th, 1915.

(d) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 62, printed at p. 22 of the Manual.

(e) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 65, printed at p. 56 above.

Schedule.

Power to
make orders
for the
maintenance
of stock.

1.—(1) The Lieutenant Governor may, for the purpose of maintaining a sufficient stock of animals to which this Act applies, by Order applicable to the Isle of Man or any part thereof—

- (a) prohibit or restrict the slaughter of animals;
- (b) prohibit or restrict the sale or exposure for sale of meat of immature animals which has not been imported;
- (c) authorize any Officer of the Government or Local Government Board or of a Local Authority to enter any slaughter-house or other premises on which animals are slaughtered for human food and examine any animals or carcases therein;
- (d) prohibit or restrict the movement of animals out of any area in which the slaughter of such animals is prohibited or restricted;
- (e) revoke, extend, or vary any Order so made.

(2) The animals to which this Act applies are cattle, sheep, and swine.

Offences.

2. If any person acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any of the provisions of an Order made under this Act, or obstructs, or impedes any Officer in the execution of his powers or duties under any such Order, he shall, on conviction before a High Bailiff or two Justices of the Peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding £20, or, if the offence is an offence committed with respect to more than four animals, to a fine not exceeding £5 for each animal.

Recovery of
penalties.

3. Any penalty imposed by this Act may be sued for and recovered in the name of the Head Constable of this Isle or in the name of any Inspector or Sergeant of Police.

Definition.

4. In this Act "Local Authority" means for the Borough of Douglas, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the said Borough; and otherwise, the Commissioners of a Local Government District under the Local Government Act, 1886, and any Act amending the same.

Short title
and dura-
tion

5.—(1) This Act may be cited as "The Maintenance of Live Stock (Isle of Man) Act, 1915."

(2) This Act shall remain in force during the continuance of the present War, and for a period of twelve months thereafter and no longer, but the expiration of this Act and of any Order then in force shall not prejudice or affect the institution or prosecution of any proceedings for any offence committed before such expiration.

4. National Registration.

ORDER IN COUNCIL UNDER THE ISLE OF MAN (WAR LEGISLATION) ACT, 1914, EXTENDING THE NATIONAL REGISTRATION ACT, 1915. WITH ADAPTATIONS TO THE ISLE OF MAN.(a)

1915. No. 767.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace. the 28th day of July, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty

Lord President

Lord Colebrooke

Viscount Knollys

Mr. Secretary Bonar Law.

Sir Robert Borden.

Whereas by the Isle of Man (War Legislation) Act, 1914,(b) His Majesty has power to extend to the Isle of Man any Act which, in the opinion of His Majesty, was passed for the purpose of meeting any emergency created by the present War, subject to adaptations for the purpose of making the Act applicable to the Isle of Man:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the National Registration Act, 1915,(c) shall extend to the Isle of Man, adapted as set out in the Schedule hereto.

Almeric FitzRoy.

Schedule.

1. A Register shall be formed of all persons, male and female, between the ages of 15 and 65 (not being members of any of His Majesty's Naval Forces or of His Majesty's Regular or Territorial Forces) subject to the exceptions in this Act.

Register of persons between the ages of 15 and 65.

2. The Registrar-General, acting under the directions of the Lieutenant-Governor, shall be the Central Registration Authority, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Douglas, and the Commissioners of any District under the Local Government Act, 1886. and any Act amending the same, shall be Local Registration Authorities for their respective Areas, and each such Area shall be a separate Registration District.

Registration authorities and districts.

3. It shall be the duty of the Local Registration Authority, in accordance with instructions issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, to compile and maintain the Register so far as it relates to their Area, to tabulate the contents thereof, and to make them available for such purposes as may be prescribed, and to furnish to the Central Registration Authority, and to other Government Departments, such Returns therefrom as may be required.

Duty to compile register

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of August 3rd, 1915.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 62, printed at p. 22 of the Manual.

(c) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 60, printed at pp. 36-41 above.

Duty to fill
up and return
forms.

4.—(1) For the purpose of enabling such a Register to be compiled it shall be the duty of every such person as aforesaid, within the prescribed time, to fill up and sign a form showing the following particulars:—

- (a) name; place of residence; age; whether single, married, or widowed; number of dependants (if any), distinguishing wife, children, and other dependants; profession or occupation (if any); name and business address of employer (if any), and nature of employer's business; and (in the case of a person born abroad) nationality, if not British; and
- (b) whether the work on which he is employed is work for or under any Government Department;
- (c) whether he is skilled in and able and willing to perform any work other than the work (if any) at which he is at the time employed, and, if so, the nature thereof.

(2) The Central Registration Authority shall cause forms to be prepared and issued to the Local Registration Authorities, and every Local Registration Authority shall, in accordance with instructions from the Lieutenant-Governor, cause the forms to be distributed so as to secure that, as far as possible, a sufficient number of forms shall be left at every dwelling-house within their Registration District, and shall also give public notice as to the places within the Registration District where forms can be obtained.

(3) The Local Registration Authority shall also make arrangements for the collection, in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed times, of forms when filled up and signed.

Completion
and
correction
of forms.

5. The Local Registration Authority shall cause the forms, when filled up and signed, to be examined, and such of them as appear to be incomplete or incorrect to be completed or corrected, and may take such steps as appear to them necessary to enable such completion or correction to be effected, and where it appears to the Local Registration Authority that no form has been returned, or that the form returned cannot be completed or corrected without the personal attendance of the person concerned, they may require his attendance at such place and at such time as they may appoint, and it shall be the duty of every person whose attendance is so required to attend, and to answer such questions as may be addressed to him for the purpose of enabling the forms to be filled up, completed, or corrected.

Right to
certificates of
registration.

6. After the return by a person of a form filled up and signed, and where necessary, completed and corrected, in accordance with this Act, there shall be supplied to him a Certificate of Registration which shall be signed and preserved by him.

Notification
of changes of
address, &c.

7.—(1) If any person registered under this Act changes his place of residence he shall, unless such change is merely temporary, within 28 days thereafter send or deliver to the Local Registration Authority of the District in which the new place of residence is situate, by post or otherwise, his Certificate of Registration with the new place of residence noted thereon, and there shall be supplied to him a fresh Certificate of Registration, and if his new place of residence is in a different District from that in which the previous place of residence is situate, the Local

Registration Authority receiving the Certificate shall communicate the change to the Local Registration Authority of the last-mentioned District, and the change shall be noted in the Register.

(2) Within 28 days after the arrival in the Isle of Man of any person between such ages aforesaid, he shall, if not previously registered under this Act, send or deliver to a Local Registration Authority, by post or otherwise, notice of his arrival, together with the particulars concerning himself required by this Act to be registered, and shall, if so required, attend at such place and time as the Authority may appoint, and shall answer such questions as may be addressed to him for the purpose of enabling the necessary particulars to be registered, and thereupon shall be supplied with a Certificate of Registration.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor may issue such instructions as appear to him to be necessary for carrying this Act into effect, and may by such instructions prescribe—

Matters to be prescribed by instructions.

(a) the manner in which the Register is to be compiled, and the nature of the forms to be issued; and

(b) the duties of Registration Authorities, and persons employed by them under this Act; and

(c) anything authorized by this Act to be prescribed.

9.—(1) The expenses of the Registrar-General in carrying this Act into operation, to such an amount as the Lieutenant-Governor may sanction, shall be defrayed out of the General Revenue of the Isle of Man.

Expenses.

(2) There shall be paid out of the General Revenue of the Isle of Man to the Local Registration Authorities towards their expenses under this Act allowances on such scale as the Lieutenant-Governor may approve, and the expenses of Local Registration Authorities under this Act, so far as not covered by such allowances, shall be paid in the case of the Borough of Douglas out of the Borough Fund or Borough Rate, and in the case of any other Local Registration Authority out of the Fund or Rate out of which the general expenses of the Authority are payable.

10. A Local Registration Authority may, for the purposes of this Act, use free of charge any room which may be used for the purposes of taking a poll at an election under the House of Keys Election Acts, subject, however, to the conditions and provisions subject to which it may be so used.

Use of rooms by Local Registration Authority.

11. For the purposes of facilitating the compilation and maintenance of the Register, it shall be the duty of any employer of labour (including Heads of Government Departments) to supply to any Registration Authority such information and render such assistance as may be prescribed in respect of such persons in his employment as are required to be registered under this Act.

Duty of employers to furnish information.

12. No person shall be registered in more than one Area, and, if any person is liable to be registered in two or more Areas, he shall have liberty to choose in which Area he shall be registered.

Registration in one area only.

13. The duty of registering under this Act shall not, except to such extent as may be prescribed, apply to any prisoner in a prison, certified lunatic or defective, or inmate of any poor relief institution, hospital, or other prescribed institution, nor to a prisoner of war or a person who is interned.

Exceptions.

Penalties for offences.

14.—(1) If any person employed under this Act makes wilful default in the performance of any of his duties under this Act, he shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £5. 0. 0.

(2) If any person employed in collecting, correcting, or completing forms, or otherwise acting in the compilation or maintenance of the Register, or the tabulation of the contents thereof, or any person using the Register, communicates without lawful authority any information acquired in the course of his employment, or from such use, he shall, on summary conviction be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding 3 months, or to a fine not exceeding £20. 0. 0., or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(3) If any person over 18 years of age required to register himself under this Act—

(a) refuses, or without lawful excuse neglects, to fill up or cause to be filled up a form to the best of his knowledge and belief, or to sign it as by this Act required; or

(b) refuses, or without lawful excuse neglects, to attend at any place or time at which his attendance is required under this Act; or

(c) wilfully makes or signs, or causes to be made or signed, any false return of any matter specified in the form; or

(d) refuses to answer, or wilfully gives a false answer to, any question necessary for obtaining the information required to be obtained under this Act; or

(e) refuses, or without lawful excuse neglects, to perform any other duty imposed on him by or under this Act, he shall for each offence be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £5. 0. 0., and in the case of a continuing offence to a further fine not exceeding £1. 0. 0. for each day during which the offence continues.

(4) If any person falsely represents himself to be a person to whom a Certificate of Registration has been issued under this Act, he shall on summary conviction be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding 3 months, or to a fine not exceeding £20. 0. 0., or to both imprisonment and fine.

Recovery of penalties.

15. All penalties imposed by this Act shall be recovered at the suit or instance of the Registrar-General, or of a Head-Constable, and all penalties when recovered shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Isle of Man to be added to the General Revenue thereof.

Definitions.

16. In this Act—

“Summary Conviction” shall mean conviction before a High Bailiff, or two Justices of the Peace.

“The Registrar-General” shall mean the Registrar-General appointed under the Civil Registration Act, 1878.

Short title and duration.

17.—(1) This Act may be cited as the National Registration (Isle of Man) Act, 1915.

(2) This Act shall continue in force during the continuance of the present War and no longer, without prejudice, however, to the taking or prosecution of proceedings for any offence committed before the expiration of this Act.

LOCAL LOANS.

TREASURY NOTICE AS TO RATES OF INTEREST ON LOCAL LOANS UNDER MINUTE OF SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1914 (a) (b).

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury hereby give notice that, in pursuance of the powers conferred on Them by the Public Works Loans Act, 1897, (60 and 61 Vict., cap. 51, Section 1), They have been pleased to direct by Their Minute of the 10th September, 1914, that on loans granted out of the Local Loans Fund, subsequently to the date of that Minute, there shall be chargeable, in lieu of the rates fixed by Treasury Minutes of the 9th September and 31st December, 1907, the following rates of interest, viz.:—

	Rate of Interest.
I. Loans to Local Authorities for any purposes of the Housing Acts and the Small Hold- ings Acts	
Any period	4 per cent.
II. Other Loans secured on Local Rates	
Not exceeding 30 years	4 per cent.
" " 50 "	4½ "
III. Loans not secured on Local Rates	
(a) Loans under the Harbour and Pass- ing Tolls Act, 1861.	
(i) With collateral security of pro- perty.	
Not exceeding 30 years	4 per cent.
" " 50 "	4½ "
(ii) Without collateral security.	
Not exceeding 30 years	4½ per cent.
" " 50 "	4¾ "
(b) Loans under the Housing Acts.	
(i) To companies and private per- sons limiting their profits as pro- vided by Treasury Minute of 14th November, 1890.	
Not exceeding 30 years	4 per cent.
" " 40 "	4½ "
(ii) To companies and private per- sons not so limiting their profits.	
Not exceeding 30 years	4½ per cent.
" " 40 "	4¾ "

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of September 11th, 1914; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of September 15th, 1914; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of September 15th, 1914.

(b) The Rates specified in this Notice are superseded as to Loans granted subsequently to August 6th, 1915, by the Rates fixed by Treasury Minute of that date, see Notice printed at p. 308 below.

**TREASURY NOTICE AS TO RATES OF INTEREST ON LOCAL LOANS
UNDER MINUTE OF AUGUST 6TH, 1915.(a)**

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury hereby given Notice that, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Public Works Loans Act, 1897 (60 and 61 Vict., cap. 51, section 1), they have been pleased to direct by their Minute of the 6th August, 1915, that on loans granted out of the Local Loans Fund, subsequently to the date of that Minute, there shall be chargeable, in lieu of the rates fixed by Treasury Minute of the 10th September, 1914,(b) the following rates of interest, viz.:—

					Rate of Interest.
I. Loans to Local Authorities for any purposes of the Housing Acts and the Small Holdings Acts—					
Any period	...	...	...	...	4½ per cent.
II. Other Loans secured on Local Rates—					
Not exceeding 30 years	...	...	...	...	4½ ..
„ „ 50 „	...	...	...	...	4½ ..
III. Loans not secured on Local Rates—					
(a) Loans under the Harbour and Passing Tolls Act, 1861—					
(i) With collateral security of property.					
Not exceeding 30 years	...	...	...	...	4½ ..
„ „ 50 „	...	...	...	...	4½ ..
(ii) Without collateral security.					
Not exceeding 30 years	...	...	...	...	5 ..
„ „ 50 „	...	...	...	...	5½ ..
(b) Loans under the Housing Acts—					
(i) To companies and private persons limiting their profits as provided by Treasury Minute of 14th November, 1890.					
Not exceeding 30 years	...	...	...	...	4½ ..
„ „ 40 „	...	...	...	...	4½ ..
(ii) To companies and private persons not so limiting their profits.					
Not exceeding 30 years	...	...	...	...	5 ..
„ „ 40 „	...	...	...	...	5½ ..

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of August 6th, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of August 10th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of August 10th, 1915.

(b) See Notice printed at p. 307 above.

MAINTENANCE OF LIVE STOCK.

1. *Slaughter of Animals Orders* | 2. *Maintenance of Live Stock*
(now superseded), pp. 309-312. | Orders, pp. 313-319.

1. Slaughter of Animals Orders (now superseded).

(a) England and Wales.

*THE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ORDER OF 1915. DATED
JUNE 22, 1915.(a)*

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1914,(b) and for the purpose of maintaining a sufficient breeding stock, do hereby order as follows :

Restriction of Slaughter of Animals In-calf or In-pig.

1. An animal which is visibly or obviously in-calf or in-pig shall not be slaughtered, or be caused or permitted by its owner to be slaughtered.

Restriction of Slaughter of Calves.

2. A calf under the age of twelve weeks shall not be slaughtered, or be caused or permitted by the owner thereof to be slaughtered; but this provision shall not apply to a male calf of any of the following dairy breeds, that is to say, Channel Island, Ayrshire and Kerry breeds.

Exceptions from Restrictions.

3. The restrictions of slaughter imposed by this Order shall not apply to—

- (a) slaughter of an animal under the powers conferred by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914,(c) or any Order made thereunder; or*
- (b) slaughter of an animal necessary or desirable on account of accidental injury to the animal or its illness; or*
- (c) slaughter of an animal if in the opinion of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries the slaughter is desirable for any exceptional reason or purpose and the slaughter is authorised by a licence granted by that Board or an officer of that Board.*

(a) This Order, which was published in the "London Gazette" of June 22nd, 1915, is superseded by the Maintenance of Live Stock Order, printed at pp. 313-6 below.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 75, printed at p. 31 of the Manual. This Act is repealed by the Maintenance of Live Stock Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 65), printed at p. 56 above.

(c) i.e., The Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 (57 & 58 Vict. c. 57); 1896 (59 & 60 Vict. c. 15); 1903 (3 Edw. 7. c. 43); 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 26); 1910 (10 Edw. 7 & 1 Geo. 5. c. 20); 1911 (1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 11); and 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 15).

*Slaughter of Animals, Scotland***Application of Order.**

4. *This Order applies to England and Wales.*

Duration of Operation of Order.

5. *This Order shall come into operation on the twenty-fourth day of June, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and cease to operate after the thirty-first day of August following, except in relation to proceedings for any offence committed on or before such last-mentioned date.*

Short Title.

6. *This Order may be cited as the Slaughter of Animals Order of 1915.*

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-second day of June, nineteen hundred and fifteen.

(L.S.)

Sydney Olivier,
Secretary.

(b) Scotland.

*THE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (SCOTLAND) ORDER OF 1915.
DATED JUNE 23, 1915.(a)*

The Board of Agriculture for Scotland by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1914,(b) and for the purpose of maintaining a sufficient breeding stock, do hereby order as follows:—

Restriction of Slaughter of Animals In-calf or In-pig.

1. *No animal which is visibly or obviously in-calf or in-pig shall be slaughtered, or sold or exposed for sale to be slaughtered.*

Restriction of Slaughter of Calves.

2. *No calf under the age of twelve weeks shall be slaughtered, or sold or exposed for sale to be slaughtered: (but this restriction shall not apply to a male calf of any of the following dairy breeds, that is to say, Channel Islands, Ayrshire and Kerry breeds).*

(a) This Order, which was published in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of June 25th, 1915, is superseded by the Maintenance of Live Stock (Scotland) Order of 1915, printed at pp. 316-8 below

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 75, printed at p. 31 of the Manual. This Act is repealed by the Maintenance of Live Stock Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 65) printed at p. 56 above

Exceptions from Restrictions.

3. *The restrictions of slaughter imposed by this Order shall not apply to:—*

- (a) *Slaughter of any animal under the powers conferred by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914, (a) or any Order made thereunder; or*
- (b) *Slaughter of any animal rendered desirable by illness or accidental injury; or*
- (c) *Slaughter of any animal authorised by a licence granted by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland or an officer of that Board on cause shown.*

Application of Order.

4. *This Order applies to Scotland.*

Duration of Operation of Order.

5. *This Order shall come into operation on the twenty-fifth day of June, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and cease to operate after the thirty-first day of August following, except in relation to proceedings for any offence committed on or before such last-mentioned date.*

Short Title.

6. *This Order may be cited as the Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Order of 1915.*

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture for Scotland have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-third day of June, nineteen hundred and fifteen.

Robert P. Wright,
Chairman,

H. M. Conacher,
Secretary.

(c) Ireland.

THE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1915.
DATED JUNE 22, 1915 (b).

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1914, (c) and for the purpose of maintaining a sufficient breeding stock, do hereby order as follows:—

Restriction of Slaughter of Animals In-calf or In-pig.

1. *An animal which is visibly or obviously in-calf or in-pig shall not be slaughtered, or be caused or permitted by its owner to be slaughtered.*

(a) As to these Acts see footnote (c) p. 309 above.

(b) This Order, which was published in the "Dublin Gazette" of June 25th, 1915, is revoked by the Maintenance of Live Stock (Ireland) Order of 1915, printed at p. 318 below.

(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 75, printed at p. 31 of the Manual. This Act is repealed by the Maintenance of Live Stock Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 65) printed at p. 56 above.

*Slaughter of Animals, Ireland.**Restriction of Slaughter of Calves.*

2. *A calf under the age of twelve weeks shall not be slaughtered, or be caused or permitted by the owner thereof to be slaughtered; but this provision shall not apply to a male calf of any of the following dairy breeds, that is to say, Channel Island, Ayrshire and Kerry breeds.*

Exceptions from Restrictions.

3. *The restrictions of slaughter imposed by this Order shall not apply to—*

- (a) *slaughter of an animal under the powers conferred by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914,^(a) or any Order made thereunder; or*
- (b) *slaughter of an animal necessary or desirable on account of accidental injury to the animal or its illness; or*
- (c) *slaughter of an animal if in the opinion of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland the slaughter is desirable for any exceptional reason or purpose and the slaughter is authorised by a licence granted by that Department or an officer of that Department.*

Application of Order.

4. *This Order applies to Ireland.*

Duration of Operation of Order.

5. *This Order shall come into operation on the twenty-fourth day of June, Nineteen hundred and fifteen, and cease to operate after the thirty-first day of August following except in relation to proceedings for any offence committed on or before such last-mentioned date.*

Short Title.

6. *This Order may be cited as the Slaughter of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1915.*

In witness whereof the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-second day of June, Nineteen hundred and fifteen.

(L.S.)

J. V. Coyle,

On behalf of the Secretary.

(a) As to these Acts see footnote (c), p. 309 above.

2. Maintenance of Live Stock Orders.

(a) England and Wales.

THE MAINTENANCE OF LIVE STOCK ORDER OF 1915. DATED
AUGUST 18, 1915.(a) (b)

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Maintenance

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of August 20th 1915.

(b) Extracts from Memorandum of August 21st, 1915, of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries :—

The main criticisms of the existing Order have been—

(1) that no adequate provision was made for exempting from the restriction of slaughter, calves which were worthless for rearing purposes ; and

(2) that the necessity of feeding for twelve weeks calves intended for veal, involved an expenditure in excess of any benefit derived from the growth of the calf after the normal age at which calves are at their prime for veal.

The procedure which is embodied in the new Order is to allow the slaughter of a calf which has been offered for sale by auction at any market or sale yard in England, Wales, or Scotland without reserve or subject to a reserve price of thirty shillings or less, and for which no bid exceeding thirty shillings has been made on such occasion ; but this provision will have effect only—

(a) if the calf so offered for sale is, before movement from the market or sale yard, marked with a broad arrow by, or under the direction of, the auctioneer in the manner prescribed by the Order ; and

(b) if such mark is on the calf at the time of slaughter.

Under the present circumstances if a calf fetches more than thirty shillings presumably it is worth rearing ; if it fetches thirty shillings or less than thirty shillings it may be treated as not worth rearing ; and, therefore, it would be marked by the auctioneer or his assistant, and would be available for slaughter. There will be no compulsion on the purchaser to slaughter the calf, but, on the other hand, he will be free to do so. This price test does not profess to be anything but a very rough and ready method of meeting the case, but it has the advantage of simplicity and economy, and therefore Lord Selborne has adopted it and intends to give it a fair trial. Under this plan, if the owner of a calf which is worthless to rear wishes to sell it for slaughter, he must send it to a market at which there is an auction, or if he cannot conveniently so send it himself, he must dispose of it to a dealer who can take it there. By this means the grievance that such a calf cannot be sold for slaughter but must be kept and fed, although worthless to rear, will disappear.

The effect of the existing Order has been to prevent any abnormal slaughter of calves, but Lord Selborne, after careful consideration, and after consultation with the Agricultural Consultative Committee appointed by his predecessor, has come to the conclusion that it is practicable and desirable in the public interest that the stock in the country should be increased by the total prohibition for a period of the slaughter of all calves suitable for rearing as stock. The new Order, therefore, provides that after the 30th September next, until the Board shall by Order otherwise provide, the prohibition of slaughter shall be extended, subject to the exemption of worthless calves and of calves of cows of Channel Island, Ayrshire, Kerry, and Dexter breeds, to all calves in which the first permanent molar or grinder tooth is not cut or visible, which, for practical purposes, may be taken to mean calves under six months old.

Until the 30th September the restriction on slaughter of young calves will continue in force, but to meet the criticism above referred to the age has been reduced from twelve weeks to eight.

The effect of the Order will be closely watched with a view to its revocation whenever it has resulted in the desired increase of the stock of the country or the feeding facilities render the maintenance of the restrictions undesirable.

of Live Stock Act, 1915,^(a) and for the purpose of maintaining a sufficient stock of cattle and swine, do hereby order as follows:—

Restriction of Slaughter of Animals In-calf or In-pig.

1. An animal which is visibly or obviously in-calf or in-pig shall not be slaughtered, or be caused or permitted by its owner to be slaughtered.

Restriction of Slaughter of Calves.

2.—(1) After the thirtieth day of September, nineteen hundred and fifteen, until the Board shall by Order otherwise provide, and subject to the provisions of this Article, a calf, as defined by clause (5) of this Article, shall not be slaughtered, or be caused or permitted by the owner thereof to be slaughtered. From the commencement of this Order until the said date this provision shall apply only to calves under the age of eight weeks.

(2) This Article shall not apply to the slaughter of a calf of a cow of any of the following dairy breeds, that is to say:—Channel Island, Ayrshire, Kerry and Dexter breeds.

(3) This Article shall also not apply to the slaughter of a calf which has been offered for sale by public auction at any market or saleyard in England, Wales or Scotland, without reserve or subject to a reserve price of thirty shillings or less, and for which no bid exceeding thirty shillings has been made on such occasion; but this provision shall have effect only—

(a) if the calf so offered for sale is before movement from the market or sale yard marked by, or under the direction of, the auctioneer in the manner prescribed by this Article; and

(b) if such mark is on the calf at the time of slaughter.

(4) The prescribed mark for the purposes of this Article shall be a broad arrow branded, in hot pitch or a mixture of hot pitch and tar, on the back of the calf midway between the hips, the shaft and two barbs of the arrow to be a quarter of an inch in width, and the length of the shaft and of the barbs (outside measurement) to be two and a half inches.

(5) For the purposes of this Article the expression “calf” means, except where otherwise expressly stated, a bovine animal in which the first permanent molar or grinder tooth is not cut and visible.

Exceptions from Restrictions.

3. The restrictions of slaughter imposed by the preceding Articles of this Order shall not apply to—

(a) slaughter of an animal under the powers conferred by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914,^(b) or any Order made thereunder; or

(b) slaughter of an animal necessary or desirable on account of accidental injury to the animal or its illness; or

(a) 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 65, printed at p. 56 above.

(b) As to these Acts see footnote (c), p. 309 above.

- (c) slaughter of an animal if in the opinion of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries the slaughter is desirable for any exceptional reason or purpose, and the slaughter is authorised by a licence granted by that Board or an officer of that Board.

Local Authorities authorised to execute and enforce Order.

4.—(1) The local authority for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914,^(a) and the executive committee (if any) for those purposes of such local authority, may execute and enforce the provisions of this Order within the district of the local authority, and any expenses so incurred by a local authority may be defrayed as if they were expenses incurred under the said Acts.

(2) The council of a borough (including a metropolitan borough) or urban or rural district may execute and enforce the provisions of this Order within the borough or district, and any expenses so incurred may be defrayed as part of the expenses incurred by the council in the execution of the Public Health Acts, or the Public Health (London) Act, 1891,^(b) as the case may be.

(3) A council of a borough which is a local authority for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914,^(a) may defray the expenses under either of the powers conferred by this Article or partly under each power, as the council shall determine.

Power of Entry.

5. For the purpose of executing and enforcing this Order any officer of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries may, subject to any directions given by that Board, and upon production, if so required, of his appointment, enter any slaughter-house or other premises on which animals are slaughtered for human food, and examine any animals or carcasses therein; and any officer of a local authority to which the preceding Article applies shall, subject to any directions given by the local authority, have the like power of entry of premises in the district of the local authority in addition to any power of entry which he is otherwise entitled to exercise.

Application of Order.

6. This Order applies to England and Wales.

Commencement.

Revocation of Existing Order.

7. This Order shall come into operation on the twenty-third day of August, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and on that date the Slaughter of Animals Order of 1915^(c) shall cease to operate, except in relation to proceedings for any offence committed before such date, and any licence issued under that Order shall have effect as a licence granted under this Order.

(a) As to these Acts see footnote (c) p. 309 above.

(b) 54 & 55 Vict. c. 76.

(c) Printed at p. 309 above.

Short Title.

8. This Order may be cited as the **Maintenance of Live Stock Order of 1915.**

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this eighteenth day of August, nineteen hundred and fifteen.

Sydney Olivier,
Secretary.

(b) Scotland.

THE MAINTENANCE OF LIVE STOCK (SCOTLAND) ORDER OF 1915.
DATED AUGUST 24, 1915.(a) (b)

The Board of Agriculture for Scotland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Maintenance of Live Stock Act, 1915,(c) and for the purpose of maintaining a sufficient stock of cattle and swine, do hereby order as follows:—

Restriction of Slaughter of Animals In-calf or In-pig.

1. No animal which is visibly or obviously in-calf or in-pig shall be slaughtered or sold or exposed for sale to be slaughtered.

(a) This Order was published in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of August 27th, 1915.

(b) Extract from Memorandum of August 24th, 1915, of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland:—

Guided by the experience gained during the two months in which the existing order has been in force, the Board have decided to retain the provision forbidding the slaughter or sale for slaughter of animals visibly or obviously in-calf or in-pig and so amend the provision restricting the slaughter of calves, in the following particulars:—

(1) The existing exemption in favour of male calves of the dairy breeds is extended to include heifer calves of these breeds.

The Board were satisfied by the representations made on behalf of dairy farmers keeping Ayrshire stock that the maintenance of the existing order would impose an undue burden on their industry.

(2) Facilities will be afforded under the new order for exempting calves of other breeds considered worthless for rearing purposes.

(3) With a view to meeting the difficulties which have arisen as to determining whether a calf is below or over 12 weeks of age, it has been decided to apply the restriction to calves which have not yet cut their first molar tooth.

The Board, after considering what would be the best practical test to determine whether a calf could be regarded as worthless for rearing, have agreed to accept the suggestion of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to allow the slaughter of any calf which had been exposed for sale by auction and for which no bid exceeding 30s. has been made. Such calves must be branded with an official mark before being removed from the sale yard.

These changes will come into effect after the 30th September.

(c) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 65, printed at p. 56 above.

Restriction of Slaughter of Calves.

2. From the commencement of this Order until the thirtieth day of September, nineteen hundred and fifteen, no calf under the age of twelve weeks shall be slaughtered or sold or exposed for sale to be slaughtered (but this restriction shall not apply to a male calf of any of the following dairy breeds, that is to say, Channel Islands, Ayrshire and Kerry breeds.

3.—(1) After the thirtieth day of September, nineteen hundred and fifteen, until the Board shall by Order otherwise provide, and subject to the provisions of this Article, no calf, as defined by Clause (5) of this Article, shall be slaughtered or sold or exposed for sale to be slaughtered.

(2) This Article shall not apply to the slaughter of a calf of any of the following dairy breeds, that is to say, Channel Islands, Ayrshire, Kerry and Dexter breeds.

(3) This Article shall also not apply to the slaughter of a calf which has been offered for sale by public auction at any market or saleyard in England, Wales or Scotland, without reserve or subject to a reserve price of thirty shillings or less, and for which no bid exceeding thirty shillings has been made on such occasion; but this provision shall have effect only—

(a) if the calf so offered for sale is before movement from the market or saleyard marked by or under the direction of the auctioneer in the manner prescribed by this Article; and

(b) if such mark is on the calf at the time of slaughter.

(4) The prescribed mark for the purposes of this Article shall be a broad arrow branded, in hot pitch or a mixture of hot pitch and tar, on the back of the calf midway between the hips, the shaft and two barbs of the arrow to be a quarter of an inch in width, and the length of the shaft and of the barbs (outside measurement) to be two and a half inches.

(5) For the purposes of this Article the expression "calf" means, except where otherwise expressly stated, a bovine animal in which the first permanent molar or grinder tooth is not cut and visible.

Exceptions from Restriction.

4. The restrictions of slaughter imposed by the preceding Articles of this Order shall not apply to—

(a) slaughter of an animal under the powers conferred by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914,^(a) or any Order made thereunder; or

(b) slaughter of any animal rendered desirable by illness or accidental injury; or

(c) slaughter of any animal authorised by a licence granted by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland or an officer of that Board on cause shown.

(a) As to these Acts see footnote (c) p. 309 above.

Powers of Entry.

5. For the purpose of executing and enforcing this Order any officer of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland may, subject to any directions given by that Board, and upon production, if so required, of his appointment, enter any slaughter house or other premises on which animals are slaughtered for human food and examine any animals or carcases therein.

Application of Order.

6. This Order applies to Scotland.

*Commencement.**Revocation of Existing Order.*

7. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of September, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and on that date the Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Order of 1915^(a) shall cease to operate, except in relation to proceedings for any offence committed before such date, and any licence issued under that Order shall have effect as a licence granted under this Order.

Short Title.

8. This Order may be cited as the Maintenance of Live Stock (Scotland) Order of 1915.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture for Scotland have hereunto set their official seal this twenty-fourth day of August, nineteen hundred and fifteen.

Robert P. Wright,
Chairman.

H. M. Conacher,
Secretary.

(c) Ireland.

THE MAINTENANCE OF LIVE STOCK (IRELAND) ORDER OF 1915.
DATED AUGUST 24, 1915.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Maintenance of Live Stock Act, 1915,^(b) and for the purpose of maintaining a sufficient stock of animals, do hereby order as follows:—

Animals In-Calf or In-Pig not to be slaughtered or exported.

1. An animal which is visibly or obviously in-calf or in-pig shall not—

- (a) be slaughtered, or be caused or permitted by its owner to be slaughtered; or
- (b) be moved out of Ireland, or be caused or permitted by its owner to be moved out of Ireland.

(a) Printed at p. 310 above.

(b) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 65, printed at p. 56 above.

Exceptions from Restrictions.

2. The restrictions imposed by the foregoing Article shall apply to—

- (a) slaughter of an animal under the powers conferred by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914,^(a) or any Order made thereunder; or
- (b) slaughter of an animal necessary or desirable on account of accidental injury to the animal or its illness; or
- (c) slaughter or movement out of Ireland of an animal if in the opinion of the Department the slaughter or movement out of Ireland is desirable for any exceptional reason or purpose and the slaughter or movement is authorised by a licence granted by the Department or officer of the Department.

Powers of Inspectors.

3. Any Veterinary Inspector of the Department or, subject to the direction of the Department, any Inspector of a Local Authority may enter any slaughterhouse or other premises on which animals are slaughtered for human food and examine any animals or carcasses therein.

Revocation.

4. The Slaughter of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1915^(b) is hereby revoked.

Application of Order.

5. This Order applies to Ireland.

Interpretation.

6. In this Order "the Department" means the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland; "Local Authority" means the Local Authority under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914^(a); "Animals" means cattle, sheep, and swine.

Commencement.

7. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of September, Nineteen hundred and fifteen.

Short Title.

8. This Order may be cited as the Maintenance or Live Stock (Ireland) Order of 1915.

In witness whereof the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have hereunto set their Official Seal this twenty-fourth day of August, Nineteen hundred and fifteen.

(L.S.)

H. G. Smith,
On behalf of the Secretary.

(a) As to these Acts see footnote (c) p. 309 above.

(b) Printed at p. 311 above.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

Safety of Life at Sea.

ORDER IN COUNCIL POSTPONING THE COMING INTO OPERATION OF
THE MERCHANT SHIPPING (CONVENTION) ACT, 1914, UNTIL
JANUARY 1ST, 1916.(a)

1915. No. 582.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 2nd day of June, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas on the 20th day of January, 1914, an International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, and for purposes incidental thereto, was duly entered into by His Majesty and the other Signatory Powers more especially referred to and set out in the said Convention(b):

And whereas a Statute 4 & 5 Geo. V. c. 50, intituled "An Act to make such amendments of the Law relating to Merchant Shipping as are necessary or expedient to give effect to an International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea," (being the Convention above referred to), was passed on the 10th day of August, 1914, the short title of which is "The Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act, 1914."

And whereas by Section 29, Sub-section 5, of the said Act, it was provided as follows:—

"This Act shall come into operation on the 1st day of July, 1915:

"Provided that His Majesty may, by Order in Council, from time to time postpone the coming into operation of this Act for such period not exceeding on any occasion of postponement one year as may be specified in the Order":

And whereas His Majesty deems it expedient, owing to a state of War, that the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act, 1914, should be postponed:

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, in pursuance of the powers vested in Him by the above-recited provision, and of all other powers Him thereunto enabling, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act, 1914, shall be postponed from coming into operation until the 1st day of January, 1916.

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of June 11th, 1915: and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of June 15th, 1915.

(b) A translation of the Convention is set out in Sch. I. of the Act next referred to.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.^(a)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Controlled Establishments</i> ,
pp. 321-324. | 4. <i>Powers and Duties of Minister
of Munitions</i> , pp. 326-329. |
| 2. <i>Employment of ex-Munition
Workers</i> , p. 324. | 5. <i>Tribunals</i> , pp. 329-347. |
| 3. <i>Labour Differences</i> , p. 325. | 6. <i>War Service Badges</i> , pp. 348-
353. |

1. Controlled Establishments.
England and Ireland.

THE MUNITIONS (ORDERING OF WORK) (PROVISIONAL) REGULATIONS, 1915, DATED JULY 14, 1915, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS UNDER SECTION 4 (5) OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915, WITH RESPECT TO THE GENERAL ORDERING OF THE WORK IN A CONTROLLED ESTABLISHMENT IN ENGLAND OR IRELAND.

The Minister of Munitions in pursuance of Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893,^(b) hereby certifies that on account of urgency it is desirable that the following Regulations should come into immediate operation, and he therefore in pursuance of the above Section and Section 4, sub-section 5, of the Munitions of War Act, 1915,^(c) hereby makes the following Regulations, to come into operation forthwith as Provisional Rules :—

- (1) The Owner of any Controlled Establishment shall as soon as practicable, post Rules relating to Order, Discipline, Time-keeping, and Efficiency conspicuously in his Establishment so as to bring them effectively to the knowledge of workmen employed therein. Copies of Rules so posted shall be sent to the Minister of Munitions.
- (2) Every person employed in the Establishment shall comply with any Rule so posted ; provided that no person shall be liable to a penalty under the Act for failing or refusing to comply with any Rule, if the Munitions Tribunal is satisfied that the Rule is an unreasonable one, or that the person had just cause for his failure or refusal to comply with it.
- (3) These Regulations may be cited as the Munitions (Ordering of Work) Regulations, 1915.
- (4) These Regulations shall come into force on the fourteenth day of July, 1915.

Signed by order of the Minister of Munitions this fourteenth day of July, 1915.

H. Llewellyn Smith,

General Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions.

Ministry of Munitions,
6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

^(a) See also Treasury Minute of January 29th, 1915, as to Admiralty and War Office Contracts for Munitions of War printed under the heading "ARMY" at p. 86 above, and Royal Warrant of May 11th, 1915, as to Employment of Soldiers in Manufacture of Munitions, printed at p. 80 above.

^(b) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 66.

^(c) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54, printed at pp. 17-27 above.

Scotland.

THE MUNITIONS (ORDERING OF WORK) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1915, DATED JULY 8, 1915, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS UNDER SECTION 4 (5) OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915, WITH RESPECT TO THE GENERAL ORDERING OF THE WORK IN A CONTROLLED ESTABLISHMENT IN SCOTLAND.

1915. No. 671.

The Minister of Munitions in pursuance of Section 4, sub-Section (5) of the Munitions of War Act, 1915^(a), hereby makes the following regulations:—

- (1) The Owner of any Controlled Establishment shall as soon as practicable, post Rules relating to Order, Discipline, Time-keeping, and Efficiency conspicuously in his Establishment so as to bring them effectively to the knowledge of workmen employed therein. Copies of Rules so posted shall be sent to the Minister of Munitions.
- (2) Every person employed in the Establishment shall comply with any Rule so posted; provided that no person shall be liable to a penalty under the Act for failing or refusing to comply with any Rule, if the Munitions Tribunal is satisfied that the Rule is an unreasonable one, or that the person had just cause for his failure or refusal to comply with it.
- (3) These Regulations may be cited as the Munitions (Ordering of Work) Regulations (Scotland), 1915.
- (4) These Regulations shall come into force on the twelfth day of July, 1915.

Signed by order of the Minister of Munitions this eighth day of July, 1915.

H. Llewellyn Smith,

General Secretary to the
Ministry of Munitions.

Ministry of Munitions,
6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

(a) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54, printed at pp. 17-27 above.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, APPEARING IN THE PRESS, AUGUST 13TH, 1915, AS TO CONTROLLED ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Minister of Munitions authorises the announcement that up to the 6th August, 345 establishments had been declared "Controlled Establishments" under Section 4 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915.(a) The orders controlling these establishments have been made at various dates commencing within a few days of the passing of the Act. As a result of this control, the profits of the employers are limited and the Act provides that any excess profit over such limit shall be paid into the National Exchequer. By this provision, Parliament has secured that the sacrifices made by the workmen are made for the Nation as a whole and not for the benefit of individuals. On the other hand, during the period of the War, any Rules or shop customs which may have the effect of limiting the output of munitions are suspended in controlled establishments. Guarantees are provided by the Act to protect wages and conditions of employment, and to secure that such suspension of Rules and shop customs shall be strictly limited in time, and shall in no way prejudice the position with regard to such Rules and customs after the conclusion of the War. Munition Tribunals are set up under the Act to secure the enforcement of the Rules made for efficiency and order in controlled establishments.

The result of these provisions is to secure that the combined efforts of employers and employed may be devoted to the one end of providing the British Forces with an ample supply of munitions to enable them to defeat the enemy.

Steps have been taken to supply notices to be posted in all Controlled Establishments informing the employees that such establishments are in fact controlled.

No list, however, has been published since the Military and Naval authorities consider it undesirable to publish in a collected form, the names and addresses of the Controlled Establishments all of which are engaged on Munition Work.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, APPEARING IN THE PRESS, AUGUST 20TH, 1915, AS TO CONTROLLED ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Minister of Munitions announces that he has issued an order declaring 190 establishments engaged in the production of Munitions of War, to be Controlled Establishments under the Munitions of War Act, 1915,(b) as from the 18th instant, in

(a) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54, printed at pp. 17-27 above. The number of Controlled Establishments has been as from September 6th, 1915, increased to 715, *see* below.

(b) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54, printed at pp. 17-27 above.

Prohibition on Employment of ex-Munition Workers.

addition to those previously controlled. The total number of establishments controlled at varying dates from the 12th July to the 18th August inclusive, now stands at 535.(a)

2. Employment of ex-Munition Workers.

ORDER, DATED JULY 14, 1915, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS APPLYING SECTION 7 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915, TO A CERTAIN CLASS OF ESTABLISHMENTS.

1915. No. 839.

In pursuance of the power conferred upon me by Section 7, Sub-section 1 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915,(b) I hereby make the following Order:—

The provisions of Section 7 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915(b) (which relate to the prohibition of the employment of persons who have left work in Munitions Factories) shall apply to the following class of establishments:—

Any establishment being a Factory or workshop the business carried on in which consists wholly or mainly in engineering, shipbuilding, or the production of arms, ammunition or explosives or of substances required for the production thereof.(c)

D. Lloyd George,
Minister of Munitions.

(a) The following further Announcement appeared in the Press, September 8th, 1915:—

The Minister of Munitions announces that he has made an Order, dated September 4th, under Section 4 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, declaring 180 additional establishments as controlled establishments under the Act, as from September 6th, 1915.

A total of 715 establishments have now been declared as controlled under the Act from the date of the first Order, July 12th, to September 6th, inclusive.

(b) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54. Section 7 (1) of that Act is printed at p. 21 above.

(c) As to workmen employed in establishments within this Order see the Unemployed Book (War) Regulations, 1915, printed under the heading "UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE" at p. 403 below.

3. Labour Differences.

**PROCLAMATION, DATED JULY 13, 1915, APPLYING PART I. OF THE
MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915, TO A DIFFERENCE IN THE COAL
MINING INDUSTRY OF SOUTH WALES.(a)**

1915. No. 641.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation under the Munitions of War Act, 1915.(b)

George R.I.

Whereas in Section 3 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915,(b) it is enacted:—

“The differences to which this Part of this Act applies are differences as to rates of wages, hours of work, or otherwise as to terms or conditions of or affecting employment on the manufacture or repair of arms, ammunition, ships, vehicles, aircraft, or any other articles required for use in war, or of the metals, machines, or tools required for that manufacture or repair (in this Act referred to as munitions work); and also any differences as to rates of wages, hours of work, or otherwise as to terms or conditions of or affecting employment on any other work of any description, if this Part of this Act is applied to such a difference by His Majesty by Proclamation on the ground that in the opinion of His Majesty the existence or continuance of the difference is directly or indirectly prejudicial to the manufacture, transport, or supply of Munitions of War.

“This Part of this Act may be so applied to such a difference at any time, whether a lock-out or strike is in existence in connexion with the difference to which it is applied or not:

“Provided that if in the case of any industry the Minister of Munitions is satisfied that effective means exist to secure the settlement without stoppage of any difference arising on work other than on munitions work, no Proclamation shall be made under this Section with respect to any such difference.”

And whereas a difference within the meaning of this Section exists between employers and persons employed in the Coal Mining Industry of South Wales as to rates of wages, hours of work or otherwise as to terms or conditions of or affecting employment in connexion with the terms of a proposed agreement between the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal Owners'

(a) This Proclamation was published in the "London Gazette" of July 13th, 1915, being the 1st Supplement to the Gazette of July 13th; and in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of July 16th, 1915.

(b) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54, printed at pp. 17-27 above.

Association and the South Wales Miners' Federation, for the settlement of differences of the nature aforesaid :

And whereas the Minister of Munitions is not satisfied that effective means exist to secure the settlement of the said difference without stoppage, being a difference arising on work other than munitions work :

And whereas in Our opinion the existence or continuance of the said difference is directly and indirectly prejudicial to the manufacture, transport, and supply of Munitions of War :

Now, therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, are pleased to proclaim, direct and ordain, that Part I. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915,^(a) shall apply to the said difference.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

4. Powers and Duties of Minister of Munitions.

THE MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS ORDER, 1915.^(b)

1915. No. 580.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 16th day of June, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas under the Ministry of Munitions Act, 1915,^(c) it is lawful for His Majesty to appoint a Minister of Munitions, and the Minister of Munitions is to have such administrative powers and duties in relation to the supply of munitions for the present war as may be conferred on him by His Majesty in Council, and His Majesty may also, if he considers it expedient that, in connection with the supply of munitions, any powers or duties of a Government Department or Authority, whether conferred by statute or otherwise, should be transferred to, or exercised or performed concurrently by, the Minister of Munitions, by Order in Council make the necessary provision for the purpose, and any Order made in pursuance of these powers may include any supplemental provisions which appear necessary for the purpose of giving full effect to the Order :

^(a) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54 printed at pp. 17-27 above.

^(b) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of June 18th, 1915, being the 3rd Supplement to the Gazette of June 15th; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of June 19th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of June 18th; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of June 22nd, 1915.

^(c) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 51, printed at pp. 14-16 above.

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. It shall be the duty of the Minister of Munitions to examine into and organise the sources of supply and the labour available for the supply of any kind of munitions of war, the supply of which is in whole or in part undertaken by him, and by that means, as far as possible, to ensure such supply of munitions for the present war as may be required by the Army Council or the Admiralty or may otherwise be found necessary.

2. There shall be transferred to the Minister of Munitions as from a date to be agreed upon in each case between the Minister of Munitions and the Department or Authority concerned—

(a) from the Army Council the functions of the Department of the Master-General of the Ordnance^(a) in relation to contracts, the supply of explosives, and the inspection of munitions subject, however, in each case to any exceptions and limitations which may be agreed upon between the Army Council and the Minister;

(b) such functions—

(i) in relation to work carried on at the Woolwich Arsenal, the Enfield Small Arms Factory, and the Waltham Powder Factory, as may be agreed upon between the Minister of Munitions and the Army Council; and

(ii) in relation to work carried on at any other Government establishment used for the purpose of the manufacture or supply of munitions of war, as may be agreed upon between the Minister of Munitions and the Department or Authority having the control of that establishment;

(c) Any other work of the Secretary of State for War, or the Army Council, or of the Admiralty, or any other Government Department or Authority, the transfer of which appears expedient to the Minister of Munitions and to the Department or Authority concerned.

3. For the purpose of giving the Minister of Munitions concurrent powers under the enactments and regulations mentioned in the Schedule to this Order, and in connection therewith, those enactments and regulations shall be read as if, in addition to the Government Department or Authority specified therein, the Minister of Munitions were also specified.

4. The Minister of Munitions shall, in addition to any special powers given to him by this Order, have power, for the purpose of his duties under this Order, to make such contracts and institute such inquiries on behalf of His Majesty and do all such

(a) Under the Order in Council of August 10th, 1904, relating to the Distribution of Army Council Business (and printed at p. 1250 of the Volume of Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912), the Master-General of the Ordnance (the fourth military member of the Army Council) was responsible to the Secretary of State for administration of so much of the business relating to the organisation, disposition, personnel, armament, and maintenance of the Army as should be assigned to him from time to time by the Secretary of State.

Powers and Duties of Minister of Munitions.

other things as he may consider necessary or expedient for the effective performance of his duties.

5. This Order may be cited as the **Ministry of Munitions Order, 1915.**

Almeric FitzRoy.

Schedule.

ENACTMENTS AND REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IS TO HAVE CONCURRENT POWERS.

Description of Enactment or Regulation.	Subject-matter of Enactment or Regulation.	Present Authority.
Section 1 (1) and section 1 (3) of the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914,(a) as amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2, Act, 1915.(b)	Power to make regulations as to defence of the Realm.	Admiralty and Army Council.
Section 1 (2) of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment), No. 2, Act, 1915.(b) The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (28th November)(c)— Regulation 7 (as amended by the Amending Order in Council of 23rd March 1915).(d)	Interference with contracts. Power to requisition output of factories manufacturing arms, ammunition, &c.	Admiralty and Army Council. Admiralty and Army Council.
Regulation 8 (as substituted by Amending Order in Council of 23rd March 1915).(d)	Power to take possession of factories manufacturing arms, ammunition, &c.	Admiralty and Army Council.
Regulation 8A (as added by the Amending Order in Council of the 23rd March 1915).(d)	Power to regulate work at factories with a view to the manufacture of arms, ammunition, &c.	Admiralty and Army Council.
Regulation 10 ...	Power to close licensed premises.	Competent naval or military authority.

(a) 5 Geo. 5. c. 8, printed at pp. 14-16 of Supplement No. 2.
(b) 5 Geo. 5. c. 37, printed at p. 243 of Supplement No. 3.
(c) These Regulations are printed at pp. 104-122 of Supplement No. 2, and Article 9 of the Order in Council of July 28th, 1915 (printed at p. 138 of this Supplement No. 4) specifically amends those Regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the present Order in Council. The Regulations as thereby and otherwise amended by Order in Council are printed at pp. 11-46 of "The Defence of the Realm Acts and Regulations."
(d) The Amending Order in Council of March 23rd, 1915, is printed at pp. 330-337 of Supplement No. 3.

Description of Enactment or Regulation.	Subject-matter of Enactment or Regulation.	Present Authority.
Regulation 56 (so far as respects offences under any regulations under which the Minister of Munitions has concurrent powers).	Trial of offences ...	Competent naval or military authority.
Regulation 1 of the Order in Council amending the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations 1914 (23rd March 1915). ^(a)	Power to take unoccupied premises for the housing of workmen.	Admiralty and Army Council.

5. Tribunals. England.

THE MUNITIONS TRIBUNALS (PROVISIONAL) RULES, 1915, DATED JULY 12, 1915, FOR CONSTITUTING AND REGULATING MUNITIONS TRIBUNALS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, MADE IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 15 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915, BY A SECRETARY OF STATE AS FAR AS RELATES TO OFFENCES, AND BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AS FAR AS RELATES TO OTHER MATTERS.

The Secretary of State and the Minister of Munitions hereby certify under Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893,^(b) that on account of urgency the following Rules shall come into operation forthwith as Provisional Rules.

Provisions applicable to Tribunals of the Second Class.

1. A Munitions Tribunal of the second class (hereinafter referred to as a Local Munitions Tribunal) shall consist of a person (hereinafter referred to as the Chairman) appointed for the purpose by the Minister of Munitions sitting with assessors drawn respectively from an employers' panel and from a workmen's panel constituted by the Minister of Munitions in accordance with these rules and duly summoned to serve on such Local Munitions Tribunal.

2. A Local Munitions Tribunal shall have jurisdiction to deal only with complaints that any person has acted in contravention of or failed to comply with regulations made applicable to the controlled establishment in which he is either an employer or is employed or an undertaking into which a workman has entered under Section 6 (1) of the Munitions of War Act, 1915^(c) (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and complaints that an employer has unreasonably withheld his consent under Section 7 of the Act.

(a) The Amending Order in Council of March 23rd, 1915, is printed at pp. 330-337 of Supplement No. 3.

(b) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 66.

(c) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54, printed at pp. 17-27 above.

3. A Local Munitions Tribunal shall be constituted in accordance with the regulations set out in the first Schedule hereto, being regulations made under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911,^(a) with reference to Courts of Referees, adapted for the purposes of the Act.

4. Any complaint with which a Local Munitions Tribunal is competent to deal shall be made by any person aggrieved or by or on behalf of the Minister of Munitions in writing to the Chairman of the Local Munitions Tribunal appointed for the district in which the matter arose, or to some other person appointed by him for the purpose.

5. If no sitting of a Local Munitions Tribunal shall previously have been fixed at which such complaint may conveniently and expeditiously be heard, the Chairman shall cause assessors to be summoned to attend a special meeting of the Tribunal in accordance so far as may be with the rota. Notice of the sitting shall be given wherever practicable not less than one week in advance.

6. Where the complaint relates to an offence under the Act:—

- (i) The Chairman, or some other person appointed as aforesaid, shall (if satisfied that there is a *prima facie* case) issue a notice in the form set out in the second Schedule hereto or such other form as a Secretary of State may determine to the person or persons in respect of whom the complaint is made, to appear before the Tribunal at such place and time as the Chairman may appoint. A notice posted as a registered letter by or on behalf of the Chairman to the last known place of abode of such person or persons shall be deemed to have been duly served.
- (ii) The Chairman or some other person appointed as aforesaid, shall send to the person who has made the complaint notice of the time and place of the hearing.
- (iii) No person shall be fined for an offence under the Act unless he has appeared before the Local Munitions Tribunal or the Tribunal is satisfied that he has had a reasonable opportunity of so appearing.
- (iv) The Tribunal shall for the purpose of adjudicating upon any such complaint have power to take evidence upon oath.
- (v) So far as is consistent with the provisions of the Act and any Rules made thereunder, the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction Acts^(b) and the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914,^(c) with regard to requiring the attendance of any persons before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction and with regard to the recovery of fines otherwise than by imprisonment, shall

^(a) 1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 55.

^(b) "The Summary Jurisdiction Acts" means in relation to England and Wales, the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848 (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43), and the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. 49), and any Act past or future amending those Acts or either of them. See Interpretation Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63) s. 13 (7) (10).

^(c) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 58.

apply to proceedings under the Act as though the Local Munitions Tribunal were a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and as if the Chairman were a Justice of the Peace or other magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the Court sits, a complaint were an information laid upon oath, a notice to appear were a summons duly issued and served, and an offence under this Act were an offence punishable on summary conviction.

- (vi) Where a fine has been imposed on a person employed or a workman by a Local Munitions Tribunal, that Tribunal may make an order requiring such deductions to be made on account of the fine from the wages of such person employed or workman as the Tribunal think fit and requiring the person by whom the wages are paid to pay to the clerk to the Tribunal or other person appointed for the purpose by the Minister of Munitions any sums so deducted.

7. Where the complaint relates to the withholding of consent by an employer under Section 7 of the Act:—

- (i) The Chairman or some other person appointed as aforesaid, shall (if satisfied that there is a prima facie case) issue a notice in the form set out in the third Schedule hereto, or such other form as the Minister of Munitions may determine, to the person or persons in respect of whom the complaint is made, to appear before the Tribunal at such place and time as the Chairman may appoint.
- (ii) Notice of the time and place of sitting of the Local Munitions Tribunal to which this complaint will be reported or referred shall be sent to the person by whom the complaint was made so that it would reach him in the ordinary course of post not less than 24 hours before the sitting of the Tribunal, and such person shall be entitled to attend such sitting during the consideration of his case, provided that with the consent of such person the case may be considered by a Local Munitions Tribunal notwithstanding that notice has not been given to him in accordance with this rule.
- (iii) In any case in which it appears that the evidence of any person is necessary to the decision of the case, the Chairman may direct that such person or persons be summoned to attend the Tribunal, and expenses in respect of such attendance shall be allowed on a scale approved by the Treasury.

8. No party to any proceeding before a Local Munitions Tribunal shall be represented by counsel or solicitor.

Provisions applicable to Tribunals of the First Class.

9. A Munitions Tribunal of the first class (hereinafter referred to as a General Munitions Tribunal) shall consist of a person

(hereinafter referred to as the Chairman) appointed for the purpose by the Minister of Munitions sitting with assessors drawn respectively from an employers' panel and from a workmen's panel provided for the purpose by the Minister of Munitions and may be constituted generally or for any district specified by the Minister of Munitions.

10. A General Munitions Tribunal shall have jurisdiction to deal with all offences under this Act and any other matters therein specified, but shall not deal with any matter with which a Local Munitions Tribunal is competent to deal unless such matter arises in connection with a matter with which a Local Munitions Tribunal is not competent to deal, or is for any reason referred to the General Munitions Tribunal by the Minister of Munitions.

11. Any complaint relating to any matter with which a Local Munitions Tribunal is not competent to deal, shall be made in writing by any person aggrieved or by or on behalf of the Minister of Munitions or by any person acting on the instructions general or special of the Minister of Munitions to the Chairman of a General Munitions Tribunal appointed for the district in which the matter arose or to the Minister of Munitions who shall forthwith refer the case to a General Munitions Tribunal.

12. Where the complaint relates to an offence under the Act the provisions of Rule 6 shall apply, subject to the following modifications:—

- (i.) The words "General Munitions Tribunal" shall be substituted for the words "Local Munitions Tribunal" wherever they occur.
- (ii.) The Chairman, or some other person appointed by him for the purpose, shall (if satisfied that there is a *prima facie* case) issue a notice in the form set out in the fourth Schedule hereto or such other form as a Secretary of State may determine to the person or persons in respect of whom the complaint is made, to appear before the Tribunal at such place and time as the Chairman may appoint.
- (iii.) Any person upon whom a fine of £20 or more has been imposed by a General Munitions Tribunal may appeal to a Court of Quarter Sessions, in the same manner as if he were appealing from the conviction of a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.
- (iv.) Sub-clause (v) shall be read as if the words "otherwise than by imprisonment" were struck out, except as regards offences within the jurisdiction of a Local Munitions Tribunal.

13. Where the complaint relates to the withholding of consent by an employer under Section 7 of the Act the provisions of Rule 7 shall apply as though the words "General Munitions Tribunal" were substituted for the words "Local Munitions Tribunal."

Provisions applicable to Both Classes of Tribunals.

14. No case shall be heard, tried, or adjudged except in open Court.

15. The Chairman shall consult with his assessors before giving his decision.

16. The question of costs shall be in the absolute discretion of the Chairman, who may order the same to be paid by any party or parties to the proceedings in such manner as he shall direct, and may either assess the amount thereof himself or may refer the same for assessment to any other person appointed by the Minister of Munitions for the purpose. An order for costs may be enforced by the Tribunal in the same way as a fine.

17. The Minister of Munitions shall appoint for each tribunal a clerk, to whom all fines shall be paid; fines shall be paid by him into the Exchequer.

18. Every Tribunal shall keep a register of complaints made to them and proceedings taken by them under the Act, and shall furnish the Minister of Munitions with duplicates thereof when required by him to do so.

19. Subject as aforesaid, the procedure of a Munitions Tribunal shall be such as a Secretary of State or the Minister of Munitions may determine.

20. The Interpretation Act, 1889,(a) shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of these Rules as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

21. These Rules may be cited as the Munitions (Tribunals) Rules, 1915, and shall come into force as from the Twelfth day of July, 1915.

Signed as far as relates to offences by

John Simon,

Home Office,
Whitehall, S.W.

One of H.M. Secretaries of State.

Signed as far as relates to other matters by

D. Lloyd George,

Ministry of Munitions,
6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Minister of Munitions.

12th July, 1915.

Schedule 1.

1. Unless the Minister of Munitions shall otherwise direct, the members of panels of persons representing employers and workmen constituted under Section 90 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, for their respective districts, shall, if willing to serve, be the panels for the purposes of Local Munitions Tribunals for the same districts.

(a) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

2. The term of office of the Chairman and of the members of the panels shall be such period as the Minister of Munitions may direct.

3. Casual vacancies on the panels, whether of employers or workmen, may be filled by the Minister of Munitions, and any person employed to fill a vacancy shall hold office until the expiration of the period during which the person in whose place he is appointed would have held office. Provided that the Minister shall not be bound to fill any casual vacancy unless he thinks fit so to do, and a panel shall not be deemed to be improperly constituted by reason only that a casual vacancy on the panel has not been filled.

4. Each member of a panel shall, so far as practicable, be summoned to serve in turn upon the Local Munitions Tribunal from a rota prepared in advance. Such summons shall be by notice given not less than one week in advance wherever practicable. Provided that where a meeting of a Local Munitions Tribunal takes place immediately before or after a meeting of a Court of Referees for the same district the members of the employers' and workmen's panels summoned to serve as members of such Court of Referees may be summoned to serve also as assessors on such Tribunal.

5. The Chairman shall be appointed by the Minister of Munitions, and no person who is either an employer or a workman in any trade or group of trades to which the provisions of Part II of the Act apply shall be qualified for appointment as Chairman.

6. In the event of any member of a panel being unavoidably prevented from attending a sitting of a Local Munitions Tribunal at the time when he is summoned in accordance with the rota, any other member of the panel may be summoned in his place.

7. A supplementary Local Munitions Tribunal may be constituted for any district at any time by the Minister of Munitions, and members of the panel for that district may be summoned to attend such Tribunal by one clear day's notice if practicable.

Schedule II.

NOTICE TO APPEAR.

TAKE NOTICE that a complaint having been made against you as set out below by
evidence will be taken at a meeting of the Munitions Tribunal to be held
at a.m., on the
p.m.,

at , and if you wish to
reply to the charge you should attend at the time and place above
mentioned, and bring with you any witnesses you desire to call.

If you do not attend the hearing as above and do not send a reasonable
excuse, the Tribunal, if satisfied that the complaint alleged below is well
founded, is empowered to fine you in your absence to an amount not
exceeding £3.

The complaint alleges that

Schedule III.

NOTICE TO APPEAR.

TAKE NOTICE that a complaint having been made against you as set out
below by
evidence will be taken at a meeting of the Munitions Tribunal to be held
at a.m., on the
p.m.,

at , and if you wish to
reply to the complaint you should attend at the time and place above
mentioned, and bring with you any witnesses you desire to call.

The complaint alleges that

*Schedule IV.***NOTICE TO APPEAR.**

TAKE NOTICE that a complaint having been made against you as set out below by
 evidence will be taken at a meeting of the General Munitions Tribunal to
 be held at a.m., on the
 at p.m.,

You are hereby requested to reply to the charge at the hearing as above. If you do not attend or send a reasonable excuse, the Tribunal, if satisfied that the complaint alleged below is well founded, is empowered to impose upon you the penalties in the Act provided.

The complaint alleges that

Scotland.

THE MUNITIONS TRIBUNALS (SCOTLAND) RULES, 1915, DATED JULY 28, 1915, FOR CONSTITUTING AND REGULATING MUNITIONS TRIBUNALS IN SCOTLAND MADE IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 15 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915, BY THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND AS FAR AS RELATES TO OFFENCES, AND BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AS FAR AS RELATES TO OTHER MATTERS.

Provisions applicable to Tribunals of the Second Class.

1. A Munitions Tribunal of the second class (hereinafter referred to as a Local Munitions Tribunal) shall consist of a person (hereinafter referred to as the Chairman) appointed for the purpose by the Minister of Munitions sitting with assessors drawn respectively from an employers' panel and from a workmen's panel constituted by the Minister of Munitions in accordance with these rules and duly summoned to serve on such Local Munitions Tribunal.

2. A Local Munitions Tribunal shall have jurisdiction to deal only with complaints that any person has acted in contravention of or failed to comply with regulations made applicable to a controlled establishment in which he is either an employer or is employed or an undertaking into which a workman has entered under Section 6 (1) of the Munitions of War Act, 1915,^(a) (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and complaints that an employer has unreasonably withheld his consent under Section 7 of the Act.

3. A Local Munitions Tribunal shall be constituted in accordance with the regulations set out in the first Schedule hereto.

4. Any complaint with which a Local Munitions Tribunal is competent to deal may be made in writing by any person aggrieved or by or on behalf of the Minister of Munitions to the Chairman of the Local Munitions Tribunal appointed for the district in which the matter arose, or to some other person appointed by him for the purpose.

(a) 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 54, printed at pp. 17-27 above.

5. If no sitting of a Local Munitions Tribunal shall previously have been fixed at which such complaint may conveniently and expeditiously be heard, the Chairman shall cause assessors to be summoned to attend a special meeting of the Tribunal in accordance so far as may be with the rota. Notice of the sitting shall be given wherever practicable not less than one week in advance.

6. Where the complaint relates to an offence under the Act:—

- (i) The Chairman, or some other person appointed as aforesaid, shall (if satisfied that there is a relevant case) issue a notice in the form No. 1 of the second Schedule hereto to the person or persons in respect of whom the complaint is made, to appear before the Local Munitions Tribunal at such place and time as the Chairman may appoint. A notice posted in a registered letter to the last known place of abode of such person or persons shall be deemed to have been duly served.
- (ii) The Chairman or some other person appointed as aforesaid shall send to the person who has made the complaint notice of the time and place of the hearing.
- (iii) No person shall be fined for an offence under the Act unless he appears or is represented before the Local Munitions Tribunal or the Tribunal is satisfied that he has had a reasonable opportunity of so appearing.
- (iv) At the hearing the person making the complaint or other person duly authorised by him may prosecute, and the alleged offender may be represented by any person duly authorised by him.
- (v) A Local Munitions Tribunal shall for the purpose of adjudicating upon any such complaint have power to take evidence upon oath, and may at any stage of the case grant such adjournment as may seem necessary.
- (vi) The provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908,^(a) with regard to the citation and apprehension of witnesses shall apply in like manner as if a Local Munitions Tribunal were a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.
- (vii) Proceedings before the Tribunal shall be conducted summarily *viva voce*, and no record need be kept of the proceedings other than the complaint and the finding or order of the Tribunal. Any finding, order, or warrant of a Local Munitions Tribunal may be signed either by the Chairman or by the Clerk to such Tribunal.
- (viii) Where a fine has been imposed by a Local Munitions Tribunal on a person employed or a workman the Tribunal may make an order requiring such deductions to be made on account of the fine from the wages of such person employed or workman as the Tribunal think fit and requiring the person by whom the wages are paid to pay to the clerk to the Tribunal or other person appointed for the purpose by the Minister of Munitions any sums so deducted.

(a) 8 Edw. 7, c. 65.

- (ix) The finding and order of a Local Munitions Tribunal may be in the form No. 2 of the second Schedule hereto, and a finding imposing a fine, or a copy thereof certified by the clerk, shall be a sufficient warrant for the recovery by civil diligence of such fine, and such fine may be recovered in like manner as if the finding were the finding of a Court of Summary Jurisdiction with the addition thereto required by Section 49 of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908.(a)
- (x) Sections 19, 22, 30, 35, 36, 38, 39, 42, 46, and 55 of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908.(a) shall apply with the necessary modifications to proceedings before a Local Munitions Tribunal as if such proceedings were proceedings under that Act, the Tribunal were a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, the person prosecuting were a prosecutor in the public interest in such court, the clerk to the Tribunal were the clerk of such court, and the notice referred to in sub-clause (i) of this Rule were a complaint under the said Act.

7. Where the complaint relates to the withholding of consent by an employer under Section 7 of the Act:—

- (i) The Chairman, or some other person appointed as aforesaid, shall (if satisfied that there is a *prima facie* case) issue a notice in the form set out in the third Schedule hereto to the person or persons in respect of whom the complaint is made, to appear before the Local Munitions Tribunal at such place and time as the Chairman may appoint.
- (ii) Notice of the time and place of sitting of the Local Munitions Tribunal to which the complaint will be reported or referred shall be sent to the person by whom the complaint was made so that it would reach him in the ordinary course of post not less than 24 hours before the sitting of the Tribunal, and such person shall be entitled to attend such sitting during the consideration of his case, provided that with the consent of such person the case may be considered by the Local Munitions Tribunal notwithstanding that notice has not been given to him in accordance with this rule.
- (iii) In any case in which it appears that the evidence of any person is necessary to the decision of the case, the Chairman may direct that such person or persons be summoned to attend the Tribunal, and expenses in respect of such attendance shall be allowed on a scale approved by the Treasury.

8. No party to any proceeding before a Local Munitions Tribunal shall be represented by counsel or law agent.

(a) 8 Edw. 7. c. 65.

Provisions applicable to Tribunals of the First Class.

9. A Munitions Tribunal of the first class (hereinafter referred to as a General Munitions Tribunal) shall consist of a person hereinafter referred to as the Chairman) appointed for the purpose by the Minister of Munitions sitting with assessors drawn respectively from an employers' panel and from a workmen's panel provided for the purpose by the Minister of Munitions and may be constituted generally or for any district specified by the Minister of Munitions.

10. A General Munitions Tribunal shall have jurisdiction to deal with all offences under this Act and any other matters therein specified, but shall not deal with any matter with which a Local Munitions Tribunal is competent to deal unless such matter arises in connection with a matter with which a Local Munitions Tribunal is not competent to deal, or is for any reason referred to the General Munitions Tribunal by the Minister of Munitions.

11. Any complaint relating to any matter with which a General Munitions Tribunal is competent to deal, shall be made in writing by any person aggrieved or by or on behalf of the Minister of Munitions or by any person acting on the instructions general or special of the Minister of Munitions to the Chairman of a General Munitions Tribunal appointed for the district in which the matter arose or to the Minister of Munitions who shall forthwith refer the case to a General Munitions Tribunal.

12. Where the complaint relates to an offence under the Act the provisions of Rule 6 shall apply, subject to the following modifications:—

- (i) The words "General Munitions Tribunal" shall be substituted for the words "Local Munitions Tribunal" wherever they occur.
- (ii) The Chairman, or some other person appointed by him for the purpose, shall (if satisfied that there is a relevant case) issue a notice in the form set out in the fourth Schedule hereto to the person or persons in respect of whom the complaint is made, to appear before the Tribunal at such place and time as the Chairman may appoint.
- (iii) Where a person is found liable in a fine in respect of an offence other than an offence by a person employed or workman of the class specified in Rule 2, a General Munitions Tribunal may sentence such person to be imprisoned in the event of failure to pay such fine, and Section 48 of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908,^(a) and the provisions of the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914,^(b) with regard to the recovery of fines in Scotland, shall apply as if the Tribunal were a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. Sub-clause (viii) of Rule 6 shall not apply to such fine.

(a) 8 E'w. 7, c. 65.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 58.

(iv) Where a General Munitions Tribunal so sentences any person to imprisonment the Tribunal shall add to the form set out in No. 2 of the second Schedule hereto, a statement of the sentence of imprisonment imposed, and an extract of the finding of the Tribunal in the form set out in Schedule E to the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908,(a) or in the form set out in the second Schedule to the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914,(b) as the case may be, with the necessary modifications, and signed by the clerk, shall be a sufficient warrant for such imprisonment, and the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908,(a) shall apply to such extract as if it were an extract of a finding and sentence under that Act.

(v) Where proceedings are taken for the recovery of any fine by civil diligence, imprisonment shall not thereafter be competent.

13. Where the complaint relates to the withholding of consent by an employer under Section 7 of the Act the provisions of Rule 7 and the third Schedule hereto shall apply as though the words "General Munitions Tribunal" were substituted for the words "Local Munitions Tribunal."

Provisions applicable to Both Classes of Tribunals.

14. No case shall be heard, tried, or adjudged except in open Court.

15. The Chairman shall consult with his assessors before giving his decision.

16. The question of expenses shall be in the absolute discretion of the Chairman, who may order the same to be paid by any party or parties to the proceedings in such manner as he shall direct, and may either assess the amount thereof himself or may refer the same for assessment to any other person appointed by the Minister of Munitions for the purpose. An order for expenses may be enforced by the Tribunal in the same way as a fine.

17. The Minister of Munitions shall appoint for each Tribunal a clerk, to whom all fines shall be paid; fines shall be paid by him into the Exchequer.

18. Every Tribunal shall keep a register of complaints made to them and proceedings taken by them under the Act, and shall furnish the Minister of Munitions with duplicates thereof when required by him to do so.

19. Subject as aforesaid, the procedure of a Munitions Tribunal shall be such as the Secretary for Scotland or the Minister of Munitions may determine.

20. The Interpretation Act, 1889,(c) shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of these Rules as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(a) 8 Edw. 7, c. 65.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 58.

(c) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

21. These Rules may be cited as the Munitions Tribunals (Scotland) Rules, 1915, and shall come into force as from the 28th day of July, 1915.

Signed as far as relates to offences by

T. McKinnon Wood,
Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office,
Whitehall, S.W.

Signed as far as relates to other matters by

D. Lloyd George,
Minister of Munitions.

Ministry of Munitions,
6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
28th July, 1915.

Schedule I.

1. Unless the Minister of Munitions shall otherwise direct, the members of panels of persons representing employers and workmen constituted under Section 90 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, for their respective districts, shall, if willing to serve, be the panels for the purposes of Local Munitions Tribunals for the same districts.

2. The term of office of the Chairman and of the members of the panels shall be such period as the Minister of Munitions may direct.

3. Casual vacancies on the panels, whether of employers or workmen, may be filled by the Minister of Munitions, and any person employed to fill a vacancy shall hold office until the expiration of the period during which the person in whose place he is appointed would have held office. Provided that the Minister shall not be bound to fill any casual vacancy unless he thinks fit so to do, and a panel shall not be deemed to be improperly constituted by reason only that a casual vacancy on the panel has not been filled.

4. Each member of a panel shall, so far as practicable, be summoned to serve in turn upon the Local Munitions Tribunal from a rota prepared in advance. Such summons shall be by notice given not less than one week in advance wherever practicable. Provided that where a meeting of a Local Munitions Tribunal takes place immediately before or after a meeting of a Court of Referees for the same district the members of the employers' and workmen's panels summoned to serve as members of such Court of Referees may be summoned to serve also as assessors on such Tribunal.

5. The Chairman shall be appointed by the Minister of Munitions, and no person who is either an employer or a workman in any trade or group of trades to which the provisions of Part II of the Act apply shall be qualified for appointment as Chairman.

6. In the event of any member of a panel being unavoidably prevented from attending a sitting of a Local Munitions Tribunal at the time when he is summoned in accordance with the rota, any other member of the panel may be summoned in his place.

7. A supplementary Local Munitions Tribunal may be constituted for any district at any time by the Minister of Munitions, and members of the panel for that district may be summoned to attend such Tribunal by one clear day's notice if practicable.

Schedule II.

No. (1)—NOTICE TO APPEAR.

Local Munitions Tribunal for the District of _____

TAKE NOTICE that a complaint having been made against you as set out below by

evidence will be taken at a meeting of this Tribunal to be held
at _____ a.m., on the _____

at _____, and if you wish to
reply to the charge you should attend at the time and place above
mentioned, and bring with you any witnesses you desire to call.

If you do not attend the hearing as above and do not send a reasonable
excuse, the Tribunal, if satisfied that the complaint alleged below is well
founded, is empowered in your absence to impose upon you a fine not
exceeding £3.

The complaint alleges that

No. (2)—FORM OF FINDING AND ORDER.

A.B. (name and designation) having pleaded (or having been found
guilty, *as the case may be*) before the Local Munitions Tribunal at
_____, of an offence (or offences)
under the Munitions of War Act, 1915, the Tribunal imposed on the
said A.B. a fine of £ _____ (and £ _____ of expenses, in all £ _____) (if
required add) and ordered the sum of £ _____ to be deducted (weekly or
as the case may be) from the wages due (and to become due) to the said
A.B. and required C.D. to deduct the aforesaid sum (weekly or
as the case may be) from wages due (and to become due) by him to the
said A.B., and to pay the said sum (or sums) when so deducted to (the
Clerk to the Tribunal).

Schedule III.

NOTICE TO APPEAR.

Local Munitions Tribunal for the District of _____

TAKE NOTICE that a complaint having been made against you under
Section 7 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, as set out below
by

evidence will be taken at a meeting of this Tribunal to be held
at _____ a.m., on the _____

at _____, and if you wish to
reply to the complaint you should attend at the time and place above
mentioned, and bring with you any witnesses you desire to call.

The complaint alleges that

Schedule IV.

NOTICE TO APPEAR.

TAKE NOTICE that a complaint having been made against you as set out
below by

evidence will be taken at a meeting of the General Munitions Tribunal to
be held at _____ a.m., on the _____

at _____
You are hereby requested to reply to the charge at the hearing as above.
If you do not attend or send a reasonable excuse, the Tribunal, if satisfied
that the complaint alleged below is well founded, is empowered to impose
upon you the penalties in the Act provided.

The complaint alleges that

Ireland.

THE MUNITIONS TRIBUNALS (IRELAND) (PROVISIONAL) RULES, 1915, DATED AUGUST 4, 1915, FOR CONSTITUTING AND REGULATING MUNITIONS TRIBUNALS IN IRELAND MADE IN PURSUANCE OF SECTION 15 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915, BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AS FAR AS RELATES TO OFFENCES, AND BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AS FAR AS RELATES TO OTHER MATTERS.

The Lord Lieutenant and the Minister of Munitions hereby certify under Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893,^(a) that on account of urgency the following Rules shall come into operation forthwith as Provisional Rules.

Provisions applicable to Tribunals of the Second Class.

1. A Munitions Tribunal of the second class (hereinafter referred to as a Local Munitions Tribunal) shall consist of a person (hereinafter referred to as the Chairman) appointed for the purpose by the Minister of Munitions sitting with assessors drawn respectively from an employers' panel and from a workmen's panel constituted by the Minister of Munitions in accordance with these rules and duly summoned to serve on such Local Munitions Tribunal.

2. A Local Munitions Tribunal shall have jurisdiction to deal only with complaints that any person has acted in contravention of or failed to comply with regulations made applicable to the controlled establishment in which he is either an employer or is employed or an undertaking into which a workman has entered under Section 6 (1) of the Munitions of War Act, 1915^(b) (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and complaints that an employer has unreasonably withheld his consent under Section 7 of the Act.

3. A Local Munitions Tribunal shall be constituted in accordance with the regulations set out in the first Schedule hereto, being regulations made under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911,^(c) with reference to Courts of Referees, adapted for the purposes of the Act.

4. Any complaint with which a Local Munitions Tribunal is competent to deal shall be made by any person aggrieved or by or on behalf of the Minister of Munitions in writing to the Chairman of the Local Munitions Tribunal appointed for the district in which the matter arose, or to some other person appointed by him for the purpose.

5. If no sitting of a Local Munitions Tribunal shall previously have been fixed at which such complaint may conveniently and expeditiously be heard, the Chairman shall cause assessors to be summoned to attend a special meeting of the Tribunal in accordance so far as may be with the rota. Notice of the sitting shall be given wherever practicable not less than one week in advance.

(a) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 66.

(b) 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 54, printed at pp. 17-27 above.

(c) 1 & 2 Geo. 5, c. 55.

6. Where the complaint relates to an offence under the Act:—

- (i) The Chairman, or some other person appointed as aforesaid, shall (if satisfied that there is a *prima facie* case) issue a notice in the form set out in the second Schedule hereto or such other form as the Lord Lieutenant may determine to the person or persons in respect of whom the complaint is made, to appear before the Tribunal at such place and time as the Chairman may appoint. A notice posted as a registered letter by or on behalf of the Chairman to the last known place of abode of such person or persons shall be deemed to have been duly served.
- (ii) The Chairman or some other person appointed as aforesaid shall send to the person who has made the complaint notice of the time and place of the hearing.
- (iii) No person shall be fined for an offence under the Act unless he has appeared before the Local Munitions Tribunal or the Tribunal is satisfied that he has had a reasonable opportunity of so appearing.
- (iv) The Tribunal shall for the purpose of adjudicating upon any such complaint have power to take evidence upon oath.
- (v) So far as is consistent with the provisions of the Act and any Rules made thereunder, the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts^(a) and the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914,^(b) with regard to enforcing the attendance of any persons before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction and with regard to the recovery of fines otherwise than by imprisonment, shall apply to proceedings under the Act as though the Local Munitions Tribunal were a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and as if the Chairman were a Justice of the Peace or other magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the Tribunal sits, a complaint were an information laid upon oath, a notice to appear were a summons duly issued and served, and an offence under the Act were an offence punishable on summary conviction.
- (vi) Where a fine has been imposed on a person employed or a workman by a Local Munitions Tribunal, that Tribunal may make an order requiring such deductions to be made on account of the fine from the wages of such person employed or workman as the Tribunal think fit and requiring the person by whom the wages are paid to pay to the clerk to the Tribunal or other person appointed for the purpose by the Minister of Munitions any sums so deducted.

(a) "The Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts" means so far as respects the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace or of the police of that district, and as respects any other part of Ireland, the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act 1851 (14 & 15 Vict. c. 93), and any Act, past or future, amending the same. (See Interpretation Act, 1889) (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63, s. 13 (9)).

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 58.

7. Where the complaint relates to the withholding of consent by an employer under Section 7 of the Act:—

- (i) The Chairman, or some other person appointed as aforesaid, shall (if satisfied that there is a *prima facie* case) issue a notice in the form set out in the third Schedule hereto, or such other form as the Minister of Munitions may determine, to the person or persons in respect of whom the complaint is made, to appear before the Tribunal at such place and time as the Chairman may appoint.
- (ii) Notice of the time and place of sitting of the Local Munitions Tribunal to which this complaint will be reported or referred shall be sent to the person by whom the complaint was made so that it would reach him in the ordinary course of post not less than 24 hours before the sitting of the Tribunal, and such person shall be entitled to attend such sitting during the consideration of his case, provided that with the consent of such person the case may be considered by a Local Munitions Tribunal notwithstanding that notice has not been given to him in accordance with this rule.
- (iii) In any case in which it appears that the evidence of any person is necessary to the decision of the case, the Chairman may direct that such person or persons be summoned to attend the Tribunal, and expenses in respect of such attendance shall be allowed on a scale approved by the Treasury, and for the purposes aforesaid the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts^(a) with regard to requiring the attendance of persons before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction shall apply accordingly.

8. No party to any proceeding before a Local Munitions Tribunal shall be represented by counsel or solicitor.

Provisions applicable to Tribunals of the First Class.

9. A Munitions Tribunal of the first class (hereinafter referred to as a General Munitions Tribunal) shall consist of a person (hereinafter referred to as the Chairman) appointed for the purpose by the Minister of Munitions sitting with assessors drawn respectively from an employers' panel and from a workmen's panel provided for the purpose by the Minister of Munitions and may be constituted generally or for any district specified by the Minister of Munitions.

10. A General Munitions Tribunal shall have jurisdiction to deal with all offences under the Act and any other matters therein specified, but shall not deal with any matter with which a Local Munitions Tribunal is competent to deal unless such matters arises in connection with a matter with which a Local Munitions Tribunal is not competent to deal, or is for any reason referred to the General Munitions Tribunal by the Minister of Munitions.

11. Any complaint relating to any matter with which a Local Munitions Tribunal is not competent to deal, shall be made in

(a) See footnote (a) to p. 343 above.

writing by any person aggrieved or by or on behalf of the Minister of Munitions or by any person acting on the instructions general or special of the Minister of Munitions to the Chairman of a General Munitions Tribunal appointed for the district in which the matter arose or to the Minister of Munitions who shall forthwith refer the case to a General Munitions Tribunal.

12. Where the complaint relates to an offence under the Act the provisions of Rule 6 shall apply, subject to the following modifications:—

- (i) The words “General Munitions Tribunal” shall be substituted for the words “Local Munitions Tribunal” wherever they occur.
- (ii) The Chairman, or some other person appointed by him for the purpose, shall (if satisfied that there is a *prima facie* case) issue a notice in the form set out in the fourth Schedule hereto or such other form as the Lord Lieutenant may determine to the person or persons in respect of whom the complaint is made, to appear before the Tribunal at such place and time as the Chairman may appoint.
- (iii) Any person upon whom a fine of £20 or more has been imposed by a General Munitions Tribunal may appeal under the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts^(a) in like manner as if the fine were a fine imposed by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.
- (iv) Sub-clause (v) shall be read as if the words “otherwise than by imprisonment” were struck out, except as regards offences within the jurisdiction of a Local Munitions Tribunal.

13. Where the complaint relates to the withholding of consent by an employer under Section 7 of the Act the provisions of Rule 7 shall apply as though the words “General Munitions Tribunal” were substituted for the words “Local Munitions Tribunal.”

Provisions applicable to Both Classes of Tribunals.

14. No case shall be heard, tried, or adjudged except in open Court.

15. The Chairman shall consult with his assessors before giving his decision.

16. The question of costs shall be in the absolute discretion of the Chairman, who may order the same to be paid by any party or parties to the proceedings in such manner as he shall direct, and may either assess the amount thereof himself or may refer the same for assessment to any other person appointed by the Minister of Munitions for the purpose. An order for costs may be enforced by the Tribunal in the same way as a fine.

17. The Minister of Munitions shall appoint for each Tribunal a clerk, to whom all fines shall be paid; fines shall be paid by him into the Exchequer.

18. Every Tribunal shall keep a register of complaints made to them and proceedings taken by them under the Acts, and shall furnish the Minister of Munitions with duplicates thereof when required by him to do so.

(a) See footnote (a) to p. 343 above.

Munitions Tribunals Rules for Ireland.

19. Subject as aforesaid, the procedure of a Munitions Tribunal shall be such as the Lord Lieutenant or the Minister of Munitions may determine.

20. The Interpretation Act, 1889,^(a) shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of these Rules as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

21. These Rules may be cited as the Munitions Tribunals (Ireland) Rules, 1915, and shall come into force as from the 4th day of August, 1915.

Signed as far as relates to offences by

Wimborne,

Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor
of Ireland.

Dublin Castle.

Signed as far as relates to other matters by

D. Lloyd George,

Minister of Munitions.

Ministry of Munitions,
6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
4th August, 1915.

Schedule I.

1. Unless the Minister of Munitions shall otherwise direct, the members of panels of persons representing employers and workmen constituted under Section 90 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, for their respective districts, shall, if willing to serve, be the panels for the purposes of Local Munitions Tribunals for the same districts.

2. The term of office of the Chairman and of the members of the panels shall be such period as the Minister of Munitions may direct.

3. Casual vacancies on the panels, whether of employers or workmen, may be filled by the Minister of Munitions, and any person employed to fill a vacancy shall hold office until the expiration of the period during which the person in whose place he is appointed would have held office. Provided that the Minister shall not be bound to fill any casual vacancy unless he thinks fit so to do, and a panel shall not be deemed to be improperly constituted by reason only that a casual vacancy on the panel has not been filled.

4. Each member of a panel shall, so far as practicable, be summoned to serve in turn upon the Local Munitions Tribunal from a rota prepared in advance. Such summons shall be by notice given not less than one week in advance wherever practicable. Provided that where a meeting of a Local Munitions Tribunal takes place immediately before or after a meeting of a Court of Referees for the same district the members of the employers' and workmen's panels summoned to serve as members of such Court of Referees may be summoned to serve also as assessors on such Tribunal.

7. A supplementary Local Munitions Tribunal may be constituted for any district at any time by the Minister of Munitions, and members of the panel for that district may be summoned to attend such Tribunal by one clear day's notice if practicable.

NOTICE TO APPEAR.

The complaint alleges that

NOTICE TO APPEAR.

The complaint alleges that

NOTICE TO APPEAR.

The complaint alleges that

6. War Service Badges.**England and Ireland.**

THE MUNITIONS (WAR SERVICE BADGES) (PROVISIONAL) RULES, 1915, DATED JULY 23, 1915. MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915.

The Minister of Munitions hereby certifies, under Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893,^(a) that on account of urgency the following Rules should come into operation immediately, and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Section 8 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915,^(b) hereby makes the following Rules to come into operation forthwith as Provisional Rules:—

Whereas it is provided by Section 8 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915,^(b) that—

- (1) The Minister of Munitions may make rules authorising the wearing of badges or other distinctive marks by persons engaged on munitions work, or other work for war purposes, and as to the issue and return of any such badges or marks, and may by those rules prohibit the use, wearing or issue of any such badges, or any badges or marks indicating or suggesting that any person is engaged on munitions work or work for war purposes, except as authorised by those rules.
- (2) If any person acts in contravention, or fails to comply with any such rules, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

And whereas it is provided by Section 14 of the same Act that any person guilty of such an offence shall be liable in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds; the following rules have been made by the Minister of Munitions:—

- (1) The employer of any persons engaged on munitions work or other work for war purposes may make application to the Minister on a form giving the particulars set out in the schedule hereto or such other particulars as the Minister may require from time to time for authority to issue war service badges to such persons in accordance with these rules.

- (2) The Minister may grant such application in respect of all or any of the persons included therein, and may supply war service badges to the employer and authorise their issue by the employer to such persons accordingly (on such condition as he thinks fit).

Provided that he shall not authorise the issue of war service badges to persons engaged otherwise than in a Government establishment, unless, having regard to the occupations in which

(a) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 66.

(b) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54. printed at pp. 17-27 above.

such persons are employed, he is of opinion that their removal from their present employment is likely to prejudice the production, transport, or supply of Munitions of War, or the successful prosecution of the war.

(3) A person to whom a war service badge has been issued by his employer in accordance with these rules shall be entitled to wear the badge only so long as the authority under which it was issued remains in force and so long as he remains engaged on munitions work or other work for war purposes in the service of that employer, and when for any cause he is no longer entitled to wear the badge, he shall forthwith surrender it to his employer.

(4) An employer to whom war service badges have been supplied by the Minister shall be responsible—

- (a) For issuing such badges in accordance with these rules and the authority given by the Minister;
- (b) For requiring the surrender of any such badge as soon as the person to whom it was issued ceases to be entitled to wear it;
- (c) For the custody of any such badges supplied to him but not issued or surrendered to him, and for their return to the Minister if so required.

(5) Any authority given by the Minister to any employer to issue war service badges to any person or persons employed by him may be revoked at any time by notice in writing given to the employer.

(6) No person shall make any false statement for the purpose of securing authority to issue, or for the purpose of obtaining, any war service badge. No person shall issue any war service badge to any person except in accordance with these rules and with authority given to him by the Minister, and no person shall wear such badge unless it has been issued to him by his employer in accordance with these rules. And no such badge shall be sold or bought, pawned or accepted in pawn, or otherwise disposed of or received by any person except in so far as duly authorised.

Provided that where a person in good faith wears a war service badge issued to him by his employer, believing himself to be entitled to do so, he shall not be deemed to have acted in contravention of these rules merely on the ground that the badge was wrongfully issued to him by his employer or that he is no longer entitled to wear it.

(7) No person shall, except with the express authority of the Minister, make, sell, issue, or wear any badge similar in form or appearance to any badge supplied or authorised by the Minister, or any colourable imitation thereof, or any badge, or other distinctive mark calculated or intended to suggest that the wearer thereof is engaged on munitions work or other work for war purposes.

(8) Any person to whom before the date of these rules any badge was issued by or with the express authority of the Admiralty or Army Council may, anything in these rules to the contrary notwithstanding, continue to wear such badge so long as he remains in his present employment, until such date, not being earlier than the thirtieth day of September, as the Minister may determine, either generally or in any particular case or class of cases.

(9) Any war service badge supplied by the authority of the Minister of Munitions in accordance with these rules shall remain the property of the Minister and shall be returned to him at any time if so required by him.

(10) In these Rules—

The expression “Minister” means “Minister of Munitions.”

The expression “war service badge” means any badge or other distinctive mark authorised by the Minister for the purpose of indicating that the wearer thereof is engaged on munition work or other work for war purposes.

The expression “Government establishment” means any establishment owned by the Crown or of which the governing body is appointed by any Government department.

(11) These Rules may be cited as the Munitions (War Service Badges) Rules, 1915, and shall come into force on the date thereof.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions this twenty-third day of July, 1915.

H. Llewellyn Smith,
Secretary.

Ministry of Munitions,
6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Schedule.

Particulars to be furnished on application for authority to issue war service badges:—

1. Full name and address of person making application.
 2. Number of badges applied for.
 3. In the case of an application made on behalf of an establishment not being a government establishment, occupation, and place of employment of each person employed in respect of whom application is made.
-

Scotland.

THE MUNITIONS (WAR SERVICE BADGES) (SCOTLAND) RULES, 1915, DATED JULY 29, 1915, MADE BY THE MINISTER OF MUNITIONS UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915.

The Minister of Munitions in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by Section 8 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915,(a) hereby makes the following Rules to come into operation forthwith:—

Whereas it is provided by Section 8 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915,(a) that—

- (1) The Minister of Munitions may make rules authorising the wearing of badges or other distinctive marks by persons engaged on munitions work, or other work for war purposes, and as to the issue and return of any such badges or marks, and may by those rules prohibit the use, wearing or issue of any such badges, or any badges or marks indicating or suggesting that any person is engaged on munitions work or work for war purposes, except as authorised by those rules.
- (2) If any person acts in contravention, or fails to comply with any such rules, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

And whereas it is provided by Section 14 of the same Act that any person guilty of such an offence shall be liable in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds; the following rules have been made by the Minister of Munitions:—

(1) The employer of any persons engaged on munitions work or other work for war purposes may make application to the Minister on a form giving the particulars set out in the schedule hereto or such other particulars as the Minister may require from time to time for authority to issue war service badges to such persons in accordance with these rules.

(2) The Minister may grant such application in respect of all or any of the persons included therein, and may supply war service badges to the employer and authorise their issue by the employer to such persons accordingly (on such condition as he thinks fit).

Provided that he shall not authorise the issue of war service badges to persons engaged otherwise than in a Government establishment, unless, having regard to the occupations in which such persons are employed, he is of opinion that their removal from their present employment is likely to prejudice the production, transport, or supply of Munitions of War, or the successful prosecution of the war.

(3) A person to whom a war service badge has been issued by his employer in accordance with these rules shall be entitled to wear the badge only so long as the authority under which it was issued remains in force and so long as he remains engaged on munitions work or other work for war purposes in the service of that employer, and when for any cause he is no longer entitled to wear the badge, he shall forthwith surrender it to his employer.

(a) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 54, printed at pp. 17-27 above.

(4) An employer to whom war service badges have been supplied by the Minister shall be responsible—

- (a) For issuing such badges in accordance with these rules and the authority given by the Minister;
- (b) For requiring the surrender of any such badge as soon as the person to whom it was issued ceases to be entitled to wear it;
- (c) For the custody of any such badges supplied to him but not issued or surrendered to him, and for their return to the Minister if so required.

(5) Any authority given by the Minister to any employer to issue war service badges to any person or persons employed by him may be revoked at any time by notice in writing given to the employer.

(6) No person shall make any false statement for the purpose of securing authority to issue, or for the purpose of obtaining, any war service badge. No person shall issue any war service badge to any person except in accordance with these rules and with authority given to him by the Minister, and no person shall wear such badge unless it has been issued to him by his employer in accordance with these rules. And no such badge shall be sold or bought, pawned or accepted in pawn, or otherwise disposed of or received by any person except in so far as duly authorised.

Provided that where a person in good faith wears a war service badge issued to him by his employer, believing himself to be entitled to do so, he shall not be deemed to have acted in contravention of these rules merely on the ground that the badge was wrongfully issued to him by his employer or that he is no longer entitled to wear it.

(7) No person shall, except with the express authority of the Minister, make, sell, issue, or wear any badge similar in form or appearance to any badge supplied or authorised by the Minister, or any colourable imitation thereof, or any badge, or other distinctive mark calculated or intended to suggest that the wearer thereof is engaged on munitions work or other work for war purposes.

(8) Any person to whom before the date of these rules any badge was issued by or with the express authority of the Admiralty or Army Council may, anything in these rules to the contrary notwithstanding, continue to wear such badge so long as he remains in his present employment, until such date, not being earlier than the thirtieth day of September, as the Minister may determine, either generally or in any particular case or class of cases.

(9) Any war service badge supplied by the authority of the Minister of Munitions in accordance with these rules shall remain the property of the Minister and shall be returned to him at any time if so required by him.

(10) In these Rules—

The expression “Minister” means “Minister of Munitions.”

The expression "war service badge" means any badge or other distinctive mark authorised by the Minister for the purpose of indicating that the wearer thereof is engaged on munition work or other work for war purposes.

The expression "Government establishment" means any establishment owned by the Crown or of which the governing body is appointed by any Government department.

(11) These Rules may be cited as the Munitions (War Service Badges) (Scotland) Rules, 1915, and shall come into force on the date thereof.

Signed on behalf of the Minister of Munitions this twenty-ninth day of July, 1915.

H. Llewellyn Smith,
Secretary.

Ministry of Munitions,
6, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Schedule.

Particulars to be furnished on application for authority to issue war service badges:—

1. Full name and address of person making application.
2. Number of badges applied for.
3. In the case of an application made on behalf of an establishment not being a government establishment, occupation, and place of employment of each person employed in respect of whom application is made.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

1. Powers of Joint Committee under Emergency Act.

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (JOINT COMMITTEE) REGULATIONS, 1915, DATED APRIL 15, 1915, BEING PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS MADE BY THE TREASURY UNDER SECTION 83 OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury hereby certify under Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893,^(a) that on account of urgency the following Regulations shall come into operation immediately, and in pursuance of the powers conferred on Them by Section 83 of the National Insurance Act, 1911,^(b) and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, hereby make the following Regulations to come into operation forthwith as Provisional Regulations:—

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the National Insurance (Joint Committee) Regulations, 1915.

(a) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 66.

(b) 1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 55.

*Powers of National Health Insurance Joint Committee
under Emergency Act.*

(2) In these Regulations "the Act" means the National Insurance (Part I. Amendment) Act, 1915.(a)

(3) The Interpretation Act, 1889,(b) applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2. For the purposes of the provisions of the Act specified in the first column of the Schedule to these Regulations, the National Health Insurance Joint Committee (in these Regulations called "the Joint Committee") alone shall exercise the powers specified in the third column of the said Schedule, and set opposite to the provisions to which they respectively relate.

SCHEDULE.

Provisions of Act.	Subject Matter.	Powers to be exercised by Joint Committee alone.
Section 1	Reduction of benefits in case of persons entitled to pensions in respect of total disablement.	Power to prescribe date as from which sickness or disablement benefit shall be reduced.
Section 2	Application of Section to pensions, grants, or allowances granted by certain Acts.	Power to make regulations providing that that Section shall apply to certain Acts mentioned therein.
Section 2	Extension of Section 11 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, to certain pensions, &c.	Power to prescribe date as from which pension, grant, or allowance shall be treated as if it were compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.
Section 3 (Sub-section 1)	Amendment of paragraph (b) of Sub-section (2) of Section 46 of the National Insurance Act, 1911.	Power to prescribe period within which a seaman, marine or soldier may join an Approved Society for the purposes of that Sub-section.

Dated this 15th day of April, 1915.

(L.S.)

*Cecil Beck,
Walter R. Rea,*

Two of the Lords Commissioners of
His Majesty's Treasury.

(a) 5 Geo. 5. c. 29, printed at p. 232 of Supplement No. 3.
(b) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

2. Persons in Military Service becoming Employed Contributors.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE (NAVY AND ARMY) REGULATIONS (No. 2), 1915, DATED MAY 28, 1915, BEING PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS MADE BY THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE JOINT COMMITTEE UNDER SECTION 1 OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (PART I. AMENDMENT) ACT, 1915.

The National Health Insurance Joint Committee hereby certify under Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893,^(a) that on account of urgency the following Regulations should come into operation immediately, and in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Section 83 of the National Insurance Act, 1911,^(b) and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, hereby make the following Regulations to come into operation forthwith as Provisional Regulations:—

1. These Regulations may be cited as the National Health Insurance (Navy and Army) Regulations (No. 2), 1915.

2. The date as from which the amount of any sickness or disablement benefit, payable to any person to whom Section 46 of the National Insurance Act, 1911,^(b) applied at the time of his discharge, shall be reduced, under the provisions of Section 1 of the National Insurance (Part I. Amendment) Act, 1915,^(c) shall be the first day of March, 1915, or the date as from which a pension in respect of total disablement suffered in consequence of the present war is granted to him, whichever is the later.

Given under the Seal of Office of the National Health Insurance Joint Committee this 28th day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

(L.S.)

R. W. Harris,

Clerk to the National Health Insurance
Joint Committee.

(a) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 66.

(b) 1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 55.

(c) 5 Geo. 5. c. 29, printed at pp. 232-234 of Supplement No. 3.

*Health Insurance of Persons in Military Service
becoming Employed Contributors.*

THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE (NAVY AND ARMY) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) (No. 1), 1915, DATED MAY 20, 1915, MADE BY THE SCOTTISH INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS UNDER SECTION 46 (7) OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911, AS AMENDED BY THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (NAVY AND ARMY) ACT, 1914.

1915. No. 496.

The Scottish Insurance Commissioners, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by sub-section (7) of Section 46 of the National Insurance Act, 1911,^(a) as amended by the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914,^(b) and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby make the following Regulations to come into operation forthwith :—

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the National Health Insurance (Navy and Army) Regulations (Scotland) (No. 1), 1915.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889,^(c) applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2. In the application of Section 46 of the National Insurance Act, 1911,^(a) to such persons in the military service of the Crown as are mentioned in sub-section (7) of that section, as extended by the National Insurance (Navy and Army) Act, 1914,^(b) the following adaptations and modifications shall have effect :—

(a) The provisions of the section shall not apply to any such persons who during the present war become employed, with the consent of the Army Council, in civil employment, during the period of such employment, where, by virtue thereof, the general provisions of the National Insurance Acts, 1911 to 1915,^(d) relating to employed contributors apply; and

(b) Where the section ceases to apply to any such person by virtue of the preceding paragraph such person shall, for the purposes of the section, be deemed to be discharged as on the date when he becomes employed in such civil employment.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Scottish Insurance Commissioners this twentieth day of May in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

(L.S.)

John Jeffrey,
Secretary to the Scottish Insurance Commissioners.

(a) 1 & 2 Geo. 5, c. 55.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 81, printed at p. 39 of the Manual.

(c) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(d) Of these Acts the last three are "Emergency Statutes" viz., 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 81, printed at p. 39 of the Manual; 5 Geo. 5, c. 15, printed at p. 29 of Supplement No. 2; and 5 Geo. 5, c. 29, printed at p. 232 of Supplement No. 3.

3. Societies Accounts and Administration Expenses.

THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE (SOCIETIES ACCOUNTS AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1915, DATED MAY 3, 1915, BEING PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS MADE BY THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE JOINT COMMITTEE, AMENDING THE NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE (SOCIETIES' ACCOUNTS AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES) REGULATIONS, 1914.

The National Health Insurance Joint Committee hereby certify under Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893,(a) that on account of urgency the following Regulations should come into operation immediately, and in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Section 35 of the National Insurance Act, 1911,(b) hereby make the following Regulations to come into operation forthwith as Provisional Regulations:—

1. These Regulations may be cited as the National Health Insurance (Societies' Accounts and Administration Expenses) Amendment Regulations, 1915.

2.—(1) During the continuance of the present war, sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (2) of the Third Schedule to the National Health Insurance (Societies' Accounts and Administration Expenses) Regulations, 1914,(c) shall be read as though 10½d. were substituted for 4d. in that sub-paragraph.

(2) These Regulations shall have effect as from the 1st day of January, 1915.

Given under the Seal of Office of the National Health Insurance Joint Committee this 3rd day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

(L.S.)

R. W. Harris,
Clerk to the National Health Insurance
Joint Committee.

(a) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 66.

(b) 1 & 2 Geo. 5, c. 55.

(c) These (Provisional) Regulations are printed as Parliamentary Paper 1915. 17.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION, ENGLAND.

THE NATIONAL REGISTRATION (INSTRUCTIONS) ORDER, 1915. DATED JULY 16, 1915.

1915. No. 664.

63,820

To the Registrar-General ;—

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled ;—

To the Councils of the several Metropolitan Boroughs, Municipal Boroughs, and other Urban Districts in England and Wales ;—

To the Councils of the several Rural Districts in England and Wales ;—

To the Council of the Isles of Scilly ;—

And to all others whom it may concern.

Whereas by Section 1 of the National Registration Act, 1915^(a) (herein-after referred to as “the Act”), it is enacted that a register shall be formed of all persons, male and female, between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five (not being members of any of His Majesty’s naval forces or of His Majesty’s regular or territorial forces), subject to the exceptions mentioned in the Act ;

And whereas by Section 2 of the Act it is enacted that the Registrar-General, acting under the directions of the Local Government Board, shall be the central registration authority, and the Common Council of the City of London, and the councils of metropolitan and municipal boroughs, and of urban and rural districts, and the Council of the Scilly Islands shall be the local registration authorities for their respective areas, and each such area shall be a separate registration district ;

And whereas by Section 3 of the Act it is enacted that it shall be the duty of the local registration authority, in accordance with instructions issued by the Local Government Board, to compile and maintain the register so far as it relates to their area, to tabulate the contents thereof, and to make them available for such purposes as may be prescribed, and to furnish to the central registration authority and to other Government Departments such returns therefrom as may be required ;

And whereas by sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Act it is enacted that it shall be the duty of every such person as aforesaid.

(a) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 60, printed at pp. 36–41 above.

within the prescribed time, to fill up and sign a form (hereinafter referred to as a "registration form") showing the particulars therein referred to;

And whereas by sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Act it is enacted that the central registration authority shall cause forms to be prepared and issued to the local registration authorities, and every local registration authority shall, in accordance with instructions from the Local Government Board, cause the forms to be distributed so as to secure that, as far as possible, a sufficient number of forms shall be left at every dwelling-house within their registration district, and shall also give public notice as to the places within the registration district where forms can be obtained;

And whereas by sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Act it is enacted that the local registration authority shall also make arrangements for the collection, in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed times, of forms when filled up and signed;

And whereas by Section 8 of the Act it is enacted that the Local Government Board may issue such instructions as appear to them to be necessary for carrying the Act into effect, and may by such instructions prescribe—

- (a) the manner in which the register is to be compiled, and the nature of the forms to be issued; and
- (b) the duties of registration authorities, and persons employed by them under the Act; and
- (c) anything authorised by the Act to be prescribed;

And whereas by Section 12 of the Act it is enacted that the duty of registering under the Act shall not, except to such extent as may be prescribed, apply to any prisoner in a prison, certified lunatic or defective, or inmate of any poor law institution, hospital, or other prescribed institution, nor to a prisoner of war, or a person who is interned:

Now therefore, We, the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the powers given to Us in that behalf, do, by this Our Order, issue the following Instructions and Directions, and, subject to any other instructions or directions which may be given by Us, and until We otherwise Order, We do hereby prescribe as follows:—

ARTICLE I.—The Registrar-General shall make such arrangements and give such directions as are necessary for carrying out the duties imposed upon him by the Act, and shall cause registration forms, instructions to enumerators, and enumerators' memorandum books to be prepared in accordance with the Schedule to this Order, and shall issue the forms, instructions, and books to the local registration authorities.

ARTICLE II.—Every local registration authority shall cause such arrangements to be made as are necessary for carrying out in their registration district the duties imposed upon them by the

Act and these and any other instructions or directions issued or given thereunder by Us or by the Registrar-General.

ARTICLE III.—(1) It shall be the duty of every local registration authority for the purpose of carrying out the duties imposed upon them by the Act, and any instructions or directions issued or given thereunder—

- (a) to divide their registration district into suitable and convenient areas for the distribution and collection of the registration forms;
- (b) to arrange for the distribution and collection of the registration forms, and take such other steps by giving notices or otherwise as may be necessary for giving effect to Sections 4 and 5 of the Act; and
- (c) to arrange for the supply to every person registered by them under the Act of a certificate of registration as required by Section 6 of the Act.

(2) In the City of London and every metropolitan and municipal borough it shall be the duty of the town clerk, and in every other urban district, in every rural district and in the Isles of Scilly it shall be the duty of the clerk to the council to assist the local registration authority in carrying out the instructions contained in subdivision (1) of this Article and, subject to any lawful direction which the local registration authority may give, generally to provide for and supervise the carrying out of all duties required to be performed by the local registration authority in the execution of the Act and any instructions or directions issued or given thereunder.

ARTICLE IV.—(1) The registration forms shall be left at every dwelling-house within a registration district on some one of the six days immediately preceding Sunday the Fifteenth day of August, One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and shall be collected on some one of the six days immediately following that Sunday.

(2) Every person required by the Act to fill up and sign a registration form who, on Sunday the Fifteenth day of August, One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, is between the ages of fifteen and sixty-five shall fill up and sign such form not later than midnight of that Sunday.

(3) Any such person for whom a form shall not have been left at a dwelling-house within the time prescribed by these Instructions shall apply for and obtain a form at one of the places specified for the purpose on the notice required to be given by subsection (2) of Section 4 of the Act and shall fill up and sign such form and shall deliver it to the Local Registration Authority not later than noon on the Wednesday following the said Sunday.

ARTICLE V.—For the purposes of Section 12 of the Act a reformatory or industrial school, an inebriate reformatory or

retreat, or an institution for the care of persons suffering from physical or mental infirmities shall be a prescribed institution.

ARTICLE VI.—Every prisoner in a prison, every person interned in an internment camp, every certified lunatic or defective, and every inmate of any poor law institution, hospital, or other prescribed institution within the meaning of this Order who is detained or is an inmate on Sunday the Fifteenth day of August, One thousand nine hundred and fifteen, shall, before his discharge from the prison, internment camp, lunatic asylum, or other place or institution where he has been detained, or from any hospital or institution of which he was an inmate, fill up and sign a registration form, and shall deliver such form to the governor, master, manager, or other person in charge.

ARTICLE VII.—In every case in which a local registration authority receive a registration form in which the permanent postal address shows the residence of the person to whom the form relates to be elsewhere than within the district of that authority, it shall be the duty of the local registration authority to forward the form to the local registration authority of the registration district in which the residence is situate, or, in case of doubt as to such last named district, to the Registrar-General.

ARTICLE VIII.—The Certificate of Registration to be supplied in pursuance of Section 6 of the Act shall be in the form set forth in the Schedule to this Order.

ARTICLE IX.—For the purposes of the Act, and any instructions or directions issued or given thereunder, the Urban District of Sandgate shall not be a registration district, but so much of that Urban District as is not included in the Municipal Borough of Folkestone shall be a separate registration district, and the Council of the Urban District shall be the local registration authority of that district.

ARTICLE X.—Any place not included within the boundary of any registration district as defined in Section 2 of the Act shall, for the purposes of the Act and any instructions or directions issued or given thereunder, be treated as if it was situate within that district with which it is associated in the Report of the Registrar-General on the Census of 1911.

ARTICLE XI.—This Order may be cited as the National Registration (Instructions) Order, 1915.

The Schedule above referred to.

REGISTRATION FORMS.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION ACT, 1915. Form for MALES.



Name :

(Surname first) _____

Residence :

(Permanent postal address) _____

(Present address if away from home) _____

Age last Birth-day.	If born abroad and not British, state Nationality.	State whether Single, Married, or Widower.	How many Children are dependent on you?		How many other Persons are dependent on you, excluding employees?		Profession or Occupation (see Note below). [*] State fully the particular kind of work done, and the material worked or dealt in (if any).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	(7.)	(8.)
			Under 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Wholly dependent.	Partially dependent.	
Name, Business, and Business Address of Employer. (If not working for an Employer, write "None.")			Are you employed for or under any Government Department? Say "Yes," or "No," or "Do not know."		(a) Are you skilled in any work other than that upon which you are at present employed, and if so, what? (b) Are you able and willing to undertake such work?		
(7.)			(8.)		(9.)		
					(a) (b)		

Signature _____

The foregoing particulars must be supplied by all boys and men who are between the ages of 15 and 65 on Sunday, August 15th, 1915. The Form must be filled up ready for collection by Monday, August 16th, and may, if desired, be put in an envelope.

The penalty imposed by the Act for wilful refusal or neglect to fill up a Form, or for giving false information, is 5*l*.

^{*} It is of great importance that the occupation should be stated with the utmost care in all cases, but especially by persons having technical knowledge or skill, such as workers in Engineering, Shipbuilding and other metal trades, and by persons engaged in Agriculture. For example, state whether: (1) Engine Fitter, Boiler Maker, Ship Plate Riveter, Angle-Iron Smith and so on; (2) Shepherd, Horseman, Cowman, Farm Labourer and so on.

The contents of the Form will be used for official purposes only. It is forbidden under penalty to communicate them for any other purposes.

BERNARD MALLET, *Regis'trar-General.*

NATIONAL REGISTRATION ACT, 1915. Form for FEMALES.**Name :**

(Surname first) _____

Residence :

(Permanent postal address) _____

(Present address, if away from home) _____

Age last Birth-day.	If born abroad and not British, state Nationality.	State whether Single, Married, or Widow.	How many Children are dependent on you?		How many other Persons are dependent on you, excluding employees?		Profession or Occupation (see Note below). * State fully the particular kind of work done, and the material worked or dealt in (if any).
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)		(5.)		(6.)
			Under 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Wholly dependent.	Partially dependent.	
Name, Business, and Business Address of Employer. (If not working for an Employer, write "None.")			Are you employed for or under any Government Department? Say "Yes," or "No" or "Do not know."		(a) Are you skilled in any work other than that upon which you are at present employed, and if so, what? (b) Are you able and willing to undertake such work?		
(7.)			(8.)		(9.)		
					(a) (b)		

Signature _____

The foregoing particulars must be supplied by all girls and women who are between the ages of 15 and 65 on Sunday, August 15th, 1915. The Form must be filled up ready for collection by Monday, August 16th, and may, if desired, be put in an envelope.

The penalty imposed by the Act for wilful refusal or neglect to fill up a Form, or for giving false information, is £5.

* Persons engaged in household duties, other than domestic servants, may enter "Household Duties" in Column 6. Persons engaged in other occupations should state the nature of the occupation as accurately as possible, e.g., Sick Nurse, Nurse (Domestic), School Teacher, Worsteds Spinner, Sewing Machinist (Tailoring), and so on.

The contents of the Form will be used for official purposes only. It is forbidden under penalty to communicate them for any other purposes.

BERNARD MALLET, Registrar-General.

ENUMERATOR'S MEMORANDUM BOOK.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION ACT, 1915.



ENUMERATOR'S MEMORANDUM BOOK.

Borough Urban or Rural District	
Number of Enumera- tion District... ..	
<p>M _____ is the duly appointed Enumerator for Enumeration District No. _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Clerk to Local Registration Authority.</i></p>	
Monday, 9th August...	Enumerators to receive Books, and a supply of Forms on or before this date.
Monday 9th to Satur- day 14th August.	Enumerators to deliver all their Forms during this week. No Form to be delivered earlier than Monday 9th August. Delivery to be completed on or before Saturday 14th August.
Saturday, 21st August	Enumerators to deliver all Forms and Memorandum Books to the Clerk to the Registration Authority before this date.

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Description of Enumeration District.

Instructions to Enumerators. *

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- (2) Personal responsibility of Enumerators.
- (3) Study of Instructions, Forms, &c.
- (4) Boundaries and Contents of Enumeration District.
- (5) Preparation of Forms.
- (6) Route to be taken on delivering Forms.
- (7) Articles to be carried when delivering Forms.
- (8) Persons in Hotels, Large Establishments and Institutions.
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- (20) Registration of Persons of no fixed abode.
- (21) Shipping Population.
- (22) Contents of the Forms not to be disclosed.
- (23) Arrangement of Forms.
- (24) Scrutiny of Forms.
- (25) Delivery of Forms and other Documents to the Clerk to the Local Registration Authority.

Examples of the manner in which the Memorandum Book is to be filled up.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENUMERATION DISTRICT.

Here must be copied, under the direction of the Local Registration Authority, the description of the Contents of the Enumeration District and the Boundary if required.

CONTENTS of ENUMERATION DISTRICT.

BOUNDARY of ENUMERATION DISTRICT.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS.

1. The Forms, &c., supplied to you by the Local Registration Authority will be as follows:—

- (a) This Memorandum Book containing instructions which you should study at once.
- (b) A supply of Registration Forms for the use of persons required to be registered.
- (c) A form (N.R. 6) for reporting to the Local Registration Authority that you have visited all the dwellings or tenements within your district.
- (d) An indelible pencil.

2. Personal Responsibility.—Having been appointed by the Local Registration Authority, you are responsible for the performance of your duties under their direction. It is hardly necessary to emphasize the importance of a courteous and conciliatory manner in the discharge of the duties of an enumerator.

DUTIES BEFORE BEGINNING TO DISTRIBUTE THE FORMS.

3. Study of Instructions and Registration Forms.—Make it your first business to read carefully the instructions in this book in conjunction with the examples which follow them, and consult the Clerk to the Local Registration Authority if any point is not quite clear to you. Acquaint yourself with the manner in which the Registration Form should be filled up in order that you may be competent to answer questions that may be put to you and to revise the forms on collection.

Your attention is directed to the following points:—

- (a) Every person between the ages of 15 and 65 on the 15th day of August, 1915, is required to fill up a form, with the exception of (i) a person serving in His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, and (ii) inmates of certain institutions to be referred to later.
- (b) All persons aged 15 last birthday and those aged 64 last birthday will be included, *but those aged 65 last birthday will be excluded.* In other words, all persons born on the 16th day of August, 1850, or on any succeeding day up to and including the 15th day of August, 1900, must fill up a form.
- (c) A form must be left for every person (male and female) between the specified ages who is expected to pass the night of Sunday, 15th August, in the dwelling or tenement, or, if at work or travelling during the night of Sunday, 15th August, is expected to arrive on the following morning. In case of doubt as to the number of forms required you must leave the full number likely to be wanted (*see also 8 and 9*).

4. Boundaries and Contents of Area for which you are appointed.—Acquaint yourself thoroughly with the boundaries and contents of your district as set out on the preceding pages of this book, and make certain that you know exactly the area for which you are responsible. An Ordnance Map will generally be available at the Office of the Clerk to the Local Registration Authority should you require to refer to it. If your district is a town district, it is especially desirable that you should go over the ground before you begin to deliver the Registration Forms.

5. Preparation of Registration Forms.—Enter on the back of each form the number of your Enumeration District.

DELIVERY OF REGISTRATION FORMS.

(This must be done in the course of the six days ending Saturday, 14th August.)

6. Route to be taken.—Take particular care to arrange a convenient route by which you can visit every separately occupied dwelling or tenement in your district. Be on your guard that no separately occupied back premises are omitted.

7. Articles to be carried with you.

- (1) This Memorandum Book.
- (2) A supply of Registration Forms for Males and Females.
- (3) An indelible pencil (or fountain pen).
- (4) A suitable bag in which to carry the Forms.

8. Persons in Hotels, Large Establishments and Institutions.—Unless the Clerk to the Local Registration Authority has notified you that special arrangements have been made in relation to any institution or establishment (such as hotel, business house or college) where considerable numbers of persons sleep, you must leave Registration Forms for the persons living in such institutions or large establishments.

In the case of prisons, internment camps, lunatic asylums, poor law institutions, hospitals, reformatory and industrial schools, inebriate reformatories and retreats and any institutions for the care of persons suffering from physical or mental infirmities, forms for the staff must be left and collected. The inmates of these institutions are exempt from registration whilst they remain there, but on discharge are required to be registered. Inquiry should be made as to the number of inmates between the ages of 15 and 65 on 15th August who may be expected to be discharged in the near future, and a sufficient number of forms must be left for the registration of these persons on discharge. These forms will not be collected by you.

9. Persons on board Barges, Boats or other vessels lying in any canal, river, or other water, must be supplied with Registration Forms unless the Clerk to the Local Registration Authority has instructed you that the enumeration of the persons on board these vessels within your district will be undertaken by Officers of H.M. Customs.

10. Insufficient Supply of Registration Forms.—If the number of forms furnished to you is not sufficient, apply to the Clerk to the Local Registration Authority for a further supply.

11. Entries in the Memorandum Book at the time of delivery of Registration Forms.—(Read this instruction in conjunction with the examples below.)

When delivering the Registration Forms enter in the Memorandum Book in respect of each person for whom a form is left the particulars shown in Columns 1, 2, 3 and 4 so far as these can be obtained.

12. Explanations and instructions.—When delivering the forms you should, as far as possible, give any explanation that may be asked for. In every case you should call attention to the instruction printed on the Registration Forms to the effect that they must be filled up ready for collection by Monday, 16th August. A form may be filled up on behalf of a person who is for any reason unable to do so by someone authorised by him, or by yourself if requested, but he should sign the form, or if he is unable to write, his mark should be affixed. As the forms will themselves constitute the Register it is desirable to avoid as far as possible the creasing or folding of the forms.

13. Report on Completion of delivery of Registration Forms.—On completing the delivery of the forms you should at once report the fact to the Clerk to the Local Registration Authority on the post card supplied for the purpose.

COLLECTION OF REGISTRATION FORMS.

(This will begin on Monday, 16th August, and it is hoped that it may be finished by the evening of Wednesday, 18th August.)

14. Articles to be carried with you.

- (1) This Memorandum Book.
- (2) A supply of Registration Forms for Males and Females.
- (3) An indelible pencil (or fountain pen).
- (4) A suitable bag in which to carry the Registration Forms.

15. Entries in the Memorandum Book at time of collection.—

You must endeavour to collect every Registration Form that you have delivered, and on collection insert in Col. 5 of the Memorandum Book the date of collection. Should you be unable to collect any form you must state the reason in Col. 7.

16. Forms lost or omitted to be supplied.—Should you find that a person has not received a form or has mislaid it, you must supply one from your reserve stock, and request the person to fill it up.

17. Examination of Registration Forms on collection.—On collecting a Registration Form, examine it in order to see that it has been correctly and completely filled up.

Your attention is called to the following points:—

Occupation: See that vague terms are not used, but that the kind of work done and the material worked or dealt in (if any) are clearly stated. It is of great importance that the occupation should be stated with the utmost care in all cases. In this connection your attention is called to the note to Column 6 of the Registration Form.

Name, Business and Business Address of Employer: If the person to whom the form relates is not working for an employer, the word "None" must be written in this space. The private address of the employer must not be inserted. The address required is where the business is carried on.

"Are you skilled in any work other than that upon which you are at present employed, and, if so, what?" The object of this question is to obtain information regarding the qualifications of any person who, although employed in one occupation, is skilled in some other capacity. For example, a commercial clerk may be skilled in wood turning, a blacksmith in milking, or a licensed victualler as an engine fitter, or a married woman may have been employed previous to marriage as a sick nurse or as chain maker.

18. Incomplete or Inaccurate Information.—If the Registration Form is obviously incomplete, inaccurate or illegible, you may ask any questions necessary to enable you to complete or correct it. When making corrections a line should be drawn through the erroneous entry and the correction written legibly. If the form filled up by any person is seriously defective, and the necessary information for correcting it is not available, it may be necessary for you to visit the house on a subsequent occasion in order that the form may be completed.

19. Refusal to fill up the Registration Form.—Should anyone refuse to fill up the form or to answer the questions which you are authorised to put, his attention should be called to Sec. 13 (3) of the National Registration Act, which is printed on the back of this book.

Should the person still refuse to give the information, do not engage in any dispute, but write in your Memorandum Book "Information refused," and report to the Clerk to the Local Registration Authority as soon as possible.

20. Persons in Caravans, Tents, &c.—Endeavour to get forms filled up by any persons who may have been sleeping in caravans, tents, or elsewhere than in dwelling-houses in your district during the night of Sunday, 15th August, and who are not already supplied with Registration Forms.

21. Shipping Population.—If you have been instructed to deliver forms to persons on board vessels of any kind, you must be careful to collect them from all such vessels that may be within your district on Monday, 16th August, and if any vessels have arrived since the delivery of the forms, you must endeavour to get the necessary forms filled up for all persons thereon who are required to be registered.

22. Contents of the Registration Forms not to be used for other than Official purposes.—Your special attention is directed to Sec. 13 (2) of the National Registration Act, which is printed on the back of this book.

DUTIES AFTER COLLECTION OF FORMS.

23. Arrangement of Registration Forms.—You must arrange the Registration Forms in the same order as the entries in this Memorandum Book.

24. Scrutiny of Registration Forms.—When you have arranged your forms, carefully revise and, if necessary, correct the entries on each form in accordance with the following instructions:—

- (a) Make certain by reference to the Christian names that the particulars are entered on the appropriate form. Great attention must be paid to this point, and if you find that the particulars relating to a male are entered on a form for a female, or *vice versa*, you must re-copy the particulars on to the proper form. The original form must be marked "cancelled."
- (b) Examine the rest of the answers; in cases where the information is defective, you must make the necessary inquiries in order to enable you to correct or complete the form.
- (c) If any form is very dirty, torn or illegible, you must copy its contents on to an appropriate blank form and substitute the clean form for the torn or dirty one, the original form being marked "cancelled."

25. Delivery of Registration Forms and other Documents to the Clerk to the Local Registration Authority.—Having completed the arrangement and examination of your forms, you must as soon as possible, but not later than Saturday, 21st August, deliver personally to the Clerk to the Local Registration Authority—

- (a) All the Registration Forms collected by you, arranged in the order of the entries in your Memorandum Book and securely tied in a bundle but not folded. You must attach a label showing the name of the Local Registration District and the number of your Enumeration District.
- (b) All the unused Registrations Forms and cancelled forms in separate parcels.
- (c) This Memorandum Book.

Examples of the manner in which this Memorandum Book is to be filled up.

Address.	Persons aged 15-65 years.		Registration Form.		Date of Issue of Certificate.	Remarks.
	Name (write surname first).	Sex.	Date when left.	Date when collected.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1, Long Street	Wells, Frederick " Annie " Charles Henry	M F M	13 Aug. " "	17 Aug. " "	25 Aug. " —	Resident at Nottingham.
3, Long Street	—	—	—	—	—	All over 65.
Convalescent Home, Woodfield Road	Robinson, Kate Andrews, Mary Agnes Brown, Edith Johnson, Lucy	F F F F	13 Aug. " " "	17 Aug. " " "	25 Aug. " " "	
5, Long Street	—	—	—	—	—	Empty.
Large "Queen," The Canal	Short, William	M	13 Aug.	—	—	Gone away.
Honeywell Farm	Mitchell, George Herbert Mitchell, Grace Mitchell, William Thomas Mitchell, Henry Stephen Mitchell, Ellen	M F M M M F	14 Aug. " " " " "	16 Aug. " " " " "	23 Aug. " " " " "	
King's Arms, Church Street	Allen, William " Arthur James " Richard Brown, Elizabeth Elliott, Margaret	M M M F F	12 Aug. " " " "	18 Aug. " " " "	— 24 Aug. " " "	Over 65 years.
Church Street	Cox, Thomas James " Louisa " Emma " Wilfrid	M F F M	12 Aug. " " "	17 Aug. — 17 Aug. "	24 Aug. — 24 Aug. "	Removed to Manchester.
Church Street	Williams, Henry T. " Rachel " Florence " Emily " Arthur	M F F F M	11 Aug. " " " "	17 Aug. " — 17 Aug. "	23 Aug. " — 23 Aug. "	Died on 14 Aug.
Church Street	Gray, Lucy	F	11 Aug.	—	—	Information refused.

National Registration (Instructions) Order, 1915 (England).

[illegible]

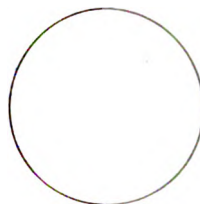
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

(Inside of Certificate.)

This is to Certify that

(a) _____
(b) _____
(c) of _____

has been Registered under the NATIONAL REGISTRATION ACT, 1915.



Signature }
of }
Holder. }

GOD SAVE THE KING.

(a) Name. (b) Occupation. (c) Postal Address.

(Outside of Certificate.)

This Certificate must be signed and carefully preserved by the person to whom it is issued.

If the place of residence of the holder of the Certificate is changed otherwise than temporarily, the Certificate must within 28 days be handed in at a Post Office or sent or delivered to the Clerk of the Council of the Borough, Urban or Rural District in which the new residence is situate (or, in Scotland, the Town or County Clerk), with the new address written in the space below. A fresh Certificate will be supplied in due course.

Space for New Address.



**NATIONAL
REGISTRATION
ACT, 1915.**

Given under the Seal of Office of the Local Government Board, this Sixteenth day of July, in the year One thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

(L.S.)

Walter H. Long,
President.

H. C. Monro,
Secretary.

THE NATIONAL REGISTRATION (INSTRUCTIONS) ORDER
(SCOTLAND), 1915. DATED JULY 20, 1915.

1915. No. 670.

In virtue of Section 8, as read with Section 14 of the National Registration Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5 cap. 60),^(a) I, the undersigned His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland, do, by this Order, issue the following instructions and directions under the said Act as applying to Scotland and, subject to any other instructions or directions which may be given by me and until I otherwise order, do hereby prescribe as follows :—

1. The Registration Form to be filled up and signed by persons who require to be registered and the Certificate of Registration to be supplied to such person shall be in accordance with the Schedule to this Order. The Registrar General shall cause enumerators' memorandum books with instructions to enumerators to be prepared and issued to local registration authorities.

2. A local registration authority, where they consider it necessary, shall divide their area into suitable and convenient sub-districts with a local centre in each sub-district where Forms can be distributed, collected, and scrutinised, and assistance and guidance afforded to the public.

3. Local registration authorities shall make estimates of the number of Registration Forms and Certificates of Registration required by them, and shall intimate their requirements in accordance with the Registrar General's instructions.

4. Local registration authorities shall provide a sufficient staff for registration purposes. The staff shall supervise the delivery and collection of the Registration Forms, assist in the filling of the Forms where required, scrutinise them, compile the Register and issue the Certificates of Registration.

(a) Printed at pp. 36-41 above.

5.—(1) The local registration authority shall arrange for enumerators to deliver a sufficient number of Registration Forms at all houses within their area during the six days preceding Sunday, the fifteenth day of August, 1915, hereinafter referred to as the general day of registration ; but where, from local considerations of distance or otherwise a house to house delivery by enumerators is not practicable, a postal delivery may be adopted.

(2) The local registration authority shall arrange for the collection of Registration Forms, which shall be effected within six days immediately following the general day of registration.

(3) Every person required by the Act to fill up and sign a Registration Form who on Sunday, the fifteenth day of August, 1915, is between the ages of 15 and 65, shall fill up and sign such Form not later than midnight of that Sunday.

(4) Any such person for whom a Registration Form shall not have been delivered at a house on or before Saturday, the fourteenth day of August, 1915, shall, not later than Monday, the sixteenth day of August, 1915, apply for a Registration Form at one of the places specified for the purpose in the notices given in pursuance of Article 6 of this Order, and shall forthwith fill up and sign such Form and deliver it to the local registration authority not later than noon on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of August, 1915.

(5) In all cases it is the duty of the local registration authority to see that returns are made by all persons bound to register.

6. Local registration authorities shall prepare and issue in such manner as they think best, public notices naming the general day of registration (Sunday, 15th August), and setting forth the general arrangements for collection and delivery of Registration Forms with the addresses of centres where advice and assistance will be available, and of places where, if necessary, copies of the Registration Form may be obtained.

7. For the purposes of Section 12 of the Act a reformatory or industrial school, an inebriate reformatory or retreat, or an institution for the care of persons suffering from physical or mental infirmities shall be a prescribed institution.

8. Every prisoner in a prison, every person interned in an internment camp, every certified lunatic or defective, and every inmate of any poor law institution, hospital, or other prescribed institution within the meaning of this Order who is detained or is an inmate on Sunday, the fifteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and who is between the ages of 15 and 65, shall, before his discharge from the prison, internment camp, lunatic asylum, or other place or institution where he has been detained, or from any hospital or institution of which he was an inmate, fill up and sign a Registration Form, and shall deliver such Form to the governor, master, manager, or other person in charge.

9. The local registration authority shall arrange for a general scrutiny of the Forms immediately after collection, having specially in view their completeness and accuracy. In every case in which a

local registration authority receive a Registration Form in which the usual postal address shows the residence of the person to whom the Form relates to be elsewhere than within the area of that authority, it shall be the duty of the local registration authority to forward the Form to the local registration authority of the area in which the residence is situate, or, in case of doubt as to such last named area, to the Registrar General for Scotland.

10. After the scrutiny has taken place, the local registration authority shall cause the Certificates of Registration to be prepared and issued to the registered persons.

11. The registration forms as finally assembled and arranged, and subject to such additions and alterations as may from time to time be necessary, shall constitute the Register.

12. This Order may be cited as the National Registration (Instructions) Order (Scotland), 1915.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Whitehall, this
20th day of July, 1915.

(L.S.)

T. McKinnon Wood,

His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

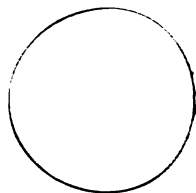
*Schedule.***REGISTRATION FORM.****NATIONAL REGISTRATION ACT, 1915.
SCOTLAND.**

INSTRUCTIONS.	PARTICULARS REQUIRED.	ANSWER.
(1) The answers asked for must be supplied by all persons, male and female, between the ages of 15 and 65, and this Form must be ready for collection on MONDAY, 16th August, 1915.	1. Surname	
(2) The penalty imposed by the Act for wilful refusal or neglect to fill up this Form, or giving false information, is £5.	2. Christian Names (in full)	
(3) This Form may be filled up, and signed, on behalf of a person unable to write either by anyone authorised by him to do so, or by the Official Collector.	3. Usual Postal Address	
(4) The contents of this Form will be used for Official purposes only. It is forbidden under penalty to communicate them for any other purpose.	4. Present Postal Address if away from home	
(5) Questions 9 and 15. It is of importance that the occupation, or class of work, should be stated with the utmost care, but especially by Metal Workers and Workers on Farms. For example, state whether: (1) Engine Fitter, Boiler Maker, Ship Plate Riveter, or Angle Iron Smith; (2) Farmer, Crofter, Shepherd, or Farm Labourer. Females not in Domestic Service but engaged in Household Duties may enter "Household Duties."	5. Age last Birthday	
	6. Sex	
	7. Whether Single, Married, Widower, or Widow	
	8. Number of Dependents (excluding employees), distinguishing wife, children under 15, children over 15, and others	
	9. Occupation (see Instruction 5). State fully the particular kind of work done, and the material dealt with (if any)	
	10. Name of Employer (if any)	
	11. Nature of Employer's Business	
	12. Business Address of Employer	
	13. Nationality, if born abroad and not British	
	14. Are you employed for or under any Government Department? Say "Yes," or "No," or "Do not know"	
	15. (See Instruction 5). Are you skilled in any work other than that upon which you are at present employed, and if so, what?	
	16. Are you able and willing to undertake the work named in your last answer?	

Signature _____

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.*(Front of Certificate.)***NATIONAL REGISTRATION ACT, 1915.****SCOTLAND.**

This is to Certify that the person named on the back of this card has been Registered under the National Registration Act, 1915.



Holder must sign below.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

(Back of Certificate.)

This Certificate must be signed and carefully preserved by the person to whom it is issued.

If the place of residence of the holder of the Certificate is changed otherwise than temporarily, the Certificate must within 28 days be handed in at a Post Office, or sent or delivered to the County Clerk or Town Clerk of the County or Burgh in which the new residence is situate (or, in England, the Clerk of the Council of the Borough or Urban or Rural District), with the new address written in the space below. A fresh Certificate will be supplied in due course.

[Space for Name and Address of person registered.]

New Address.

Ref. No. _____

NATIONAL REGISTRATION, IRELAND.

ORDERS OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT APPLYING SECTION 1 OF THE NATIONAL REGISTRATION ACT, 1915, TO CERTAIN AREAS IN IRELAND.

We, Ivor Churchill, Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the powers conferred on Us, by Section 15 of the National Registration Act, 1915, 5 & 6 Geo. V., c. 60,(a) do hereby order that Section one of the said Act shall apply to the following areas in Ireland, namely, the County Borough of Belfast, the County Borough of Londonderry, the County of Antrim and the County of Down.(b)

Given under Our hand at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin,
this 20th day of July, 1915.

Wimborne.

We, Ivor Churchill, Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the powers conferred on Us, by Section 15 of the National Registration Act, 1915, 5 & 6 Geo. V., c. 60,(a) do hereby order that Section one of the said Act shall apply to the following area in Ireland, namely, the County of Armagh.(c)

Given under Our hand at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin,
this 4th day of August, 1915.

Wimborne.

We, Ivor Churchill, Baron Wimborne, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the powers conferred on Us by Section 15 of the National Registration Act, 1915, 5 & 6 Geo. V., c. 60,(a) do hereby order that Section one of the said Act shall apply to the following area in Ireland, namely, the County of Londonderry.(d)

Given under Our hand at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin,
this 5th day of August, 1915.

Wimborne.

(a) This Act is printed at pp. 36-41 above.

(b) This Order was published in the "Dublin Gazette" of July 23rd, 1915.

(c) This Order was published in the "Dublin Gazette" of August 4th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of August 3rd.

(d) This Order was published in the "Dublin Gazette" of August 6th, 1915.

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL**NOTIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENT OF NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL.(a)**

The King has been pleased to sanction the establishment of a Medal to be known as the Naval General Service Medal to be awarded for service in minor naval warlike operations, whether in the nature of belligerency or police, which may be considered of sufficient importance to justify the award of a medal in cases where no other medal would be appropriate.

The Medal will have a distinctive riband, white with crimson borders and two crimson stripes, and a clasp with appropriate wording.

NAVY, MARINES, AND NAVAL RESERVES.(b)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Pay, Pensions, and Allowances</i> , p. 380. | 2. <i>Pledging, &c. of Property and Certificates</i> , p. 383. |
|---|--|

1. Pay, Pensions, and Allowances.

ORDER IN COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE NAVAL AND MARINE PAY AND PENSIONS ACT, 1865, APPROVING PAYMENT OF RETIRED PAY AND BONUS TO OFFICERS ON RETIRED LIST GRANTED TEMPORARY RANK IN ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE WHILST RE-EMPLOYED.(b) (c)

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 27th day of May, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 13th day of May, 1915, in the words following, viz.:—

“Whereas by Section 3 of the Naval and Marine Pay and Pensions Act, 1865,(d) it is enacted, *inter alia*, that all pay, pensions, or other allowances in the nature thereof, payable in respect of services in Your Majesty's Naval or Marine Force to a person being or having been an Officer, Seaman.

(a) This Notification was published in the “London Gazette” of August 10th, 1915, and in the “Edinburgh Gazette” of August 13th, 1915.

(b) See also Treasury Minute of January 29th, 1915, as to Admiralty and War Office Contracts for Munitions of War printed under the heading “ARMY” at p. 86 above, and Instructions to Commanders of H.M.'s Ships of War under convention with France and Russia at pp. 421–3 below.

(c) This Order was published in the “London Gazette” of June 4th, 1915; and in the “Edinburgh Gazette” of June 8th, 1915.

(d) 28 & 29 Vict. c. 73.

or Marine therein, shall be paid in such manner, and subject to such restrictions, conditions, and provisions, as are from time to time directed by Order in Council:

“And whereas by Orders in Council dated the 8th March, 1895, and the 5th March, 1910, provision is made for the payment to Officers called into Active Service from the Reserved or Retired Lists in time of war or emergency of the pay and emoluments of their corresponding Ranks on the Active List, together with a bonus of twenty-five per cent. for every pound of the full pay earned by them, exclusive of allowances:

“And whereas the foregoing arrangements are not applicable in the cases of certain Officers on the Retired List who have been granted temporary rank in the Royal Naval Reserve while re-employed:

“We beg leave humbly to recommend that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased, by Your Order in Council, to authorize the continued payment of retired pay to such Officers, together with a bonus of twenty-five per cent. for every pound of retired pay received by them during the period of re-employment, exclusive of allowances.

“The Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty’s Treasury have signified their concurrence in this proposal.”

His Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

ORDER IN COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE NAVAL AND MARINE PAY AND PENSIONS ACT, 1865, APPROVING SCHEME OF PENSIONS FOR SEAMEN AND MARINES DISCHARGED OWING TO INJURIES RECEIVED OR DISEASE CONTRACTED ON SERVICE DURING THE PRESENT WAR.(a)

1915. No. 808.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 12th day of August, 1915.

• PRESENT,

The King’s Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 28th day of July, 1915, in the words following, viz.:—

“Whereas by Section 3 of the Naval and Marine Pay and Pensions Act, 1865,(b) it is enacted, *inter alia*, that all pay,

(a) This Order was published in the “London Gazette” of August 13th, 1915; and in the “Edinburgh Gazette” of August 17th, 1915.

(b) 28 & 29 Vict. c. 73.

Pensions to Seamen and Marines injured or diseased during War Service.

pensions, or other allowances in the nature thereof, payable in respect of services in Your Majesty's Naval or Marine Force to a person being or having been an Officer, Seaman, or Marine therein, shall be paid in such manner, and subject to such restrictions, conditions, and provisions, as are from time to time directed by Order in Council :

“ And whereas we consider it desirable to make Special Regulations in respect of Seamen and Marines injured in the present War :

“ We beg leave humbly to recommend that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased, by Your Order in Council, to sanction the award of pension to any Seaman or Marine discharged from further service on account of injury received or disease contracted directly on account of Service during the War in accordance with the following Scheme.

“ Any man who loses two limbs, or the sight of both eyes, or is otherwise so severely incapacitated as to be totally disabled from earning his living, shall be granted a pension of 25s. a week.

“ Any man who is injured in a less degree, and is not totally disabled from earning his living, shall be granted such a pension as will, with the wages he may be deemed capable of earning, amount to 25s. a week, and shall receive in any case not less than 10s. 6d. a week if he has lost a limb, or the sight of an eye.

“ Men in possession of Good Conduct Badges or Medal shall receive the same addition to their pension in respect thereof as under existing Regulations. Chief Petty Officers, Petty Officers, and Leading Rates of the Royal Navy shall also receive the same additions in respect of petty time as under existing Regulations. Non-Commissioned Officers of the Royal Marines shall receive the additions laid down in the existing Regulations for Long Service Pensions in respect of Service above the rank of Private.

“ Additions shall be made to the pensions awarded under the present Scheme in respect of each child born before the date of discharge. These additions shall be at the rate of 2s. 6d. a week for each child until the age of 16 years in the case of men receiving total disablement pensions, and at a rate not exceeding 2s. 6d. a week in the case of men partially disabled.

“ The additions for children may be continued beyond the age of 16 on the recommendation of the Local Education Authority in the case of apprentices receiving not more than nominal wages, or of children being educated at Secondary Schools, Technical Schools, or Universities.

“ The new rates of pension, including the allowances in respect of children, shall be granted as from 1st March, 1915, or from the date of discharge if later, in all cases of Seamen

and Marines invalidated as shown above throughout the present War from its commencement.

“ If more favourable to the Seaman or Marine than the above Scheme the pension allowable under existing Regulations shall be granted.

“ The Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty’s Treasury have signified their concurrence in these proposals.”

His Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

Almeric FitzRoy.

2. Pledging, &c., of Property and Certificates.

REGULATIONS MADE BY THE ADMIRALTY UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE NAVY (PLEDGING OF CERTIFICATES, &c.) ACT, 1914, FOR PRESCRIBING ADAPTATIONS IN SECTION 156 OF THE ARMY ACT AS APPLIED TO PERSONS SERVING IN THE NAVAL FORCES OF THE CROWN, AND FOR EXTENDING THE APPLICATION OF SUBSECTION 9 OF THE SAID SECTION, SO AS TO MAKE IT APPLICABLE TO ANY CERTIFICATE RELATING TO THE SERVICE OF ANY PERSON SERVING IN SUCH FORCES.

1915. No. 488.

The Admiralty, in pursuance of the Navy (Pledging of Certificates, &c.) Act, 1914,^(a) hereby make the following regulations:—

In its application to persons serving in the Naval Forces of the Crown (which expression includes the Royal Marine Forces) and to Certificates relating to the service of persons so serving, Section 156 of the Army Act^(b) shall have effect as adapted and set forth hereunder, and the application of sub-section 9 shall be extended as hereunder appears:—

(1.) Every person who—

(a) Buys, exchanges, takes in pawn, detains, or receives from a person serving in the Naval Forces of the Crown, or any person acting on his behalf, on any pretence whatsoever; or

(a) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 89, printed at p. 46 of the Manual.

(b) The Army Act (44 & 45 Vict. c. 58) has been repeatedly amended and has in accordance with s. 8 (2) of the Army Annual Act, 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. c. 8), been printed with the amendments made down to the passing of the Army (Annual) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 2), and such print has been put on sale.

- (b) Solicits or entices any person serving in the Naval Forces of the Crown to sell, exchange, pawn, or give away; or
- (c) Assists or acts for a person serving in the Naval Forces of the Crown in selling, exchanging, pawning, or making away with,

any of the property following, namely, any arms, ammunition, equipments, instruments, Naval necessities, or clothing, or any Naval decorations of a person serving in the Naval Forces of the Crown, or any furniture, bedding, blankets, sheets, utensils, and stores in Naval charge, or any provisions or forage issued for the use of a person serving in the Naval Forces of the Crown, or his horse, or of any horse employed in His Majesty's service, shall, unless he proves either that he acted in ignorance of the same being such property as aforesaid, or of the person with whom he dealt being or acting for a person serving in the Naval Forces of the Crown, or that the same was sold by order of the Admiralty, or some competent Naval authority, be liable on summary conviction, in the case of the first offence, to a fine not exceeding Twenty pounds together with treble the value of any property of which such offender has become possessed by means of his offence; and in the case of a second offence to a fine not less than Five pounds, and not exceeding Twenty pounds, together with treble the value of any property of which such offender has become possessed by means of his offence, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months.

(2.) Where any such property as above in this section mentioned is found in the possession or keeping of any person, such person may be taken or summoned before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and if such Court have reasonable ground to believe that the property so found, was stolen, or was bought, exchanged, taken in pawn, obtained, or received in contravention of this section, then if such person does not satisfy the Court that he came by the property so found lawfully and without any contravention of this Act, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding Five pounds.

(3.) A person charged with an offence against this section and the wife or husband of such person, may, if he or she think fit, be sworn and examined as an ordinary witness in the case.

(4.) A person found committing an offence against this section may be apprehended without warrant, and taken, together with the property which is the subject of the offence, before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction; and any person to whom such property as above-mentioned is offered to be sold, pawned, or delivered, who has reasonable cause to suppose that the same is offered in contravention of this section, may, and if he has the power shall, apprehend the person offering such property, and forthwith take him, together with such property, before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

(5.) A Court of Summary Jurisdiction, if satisfied on oath that there is reasonable cause to suspect that any person has in his possession, or on his premises, any property on or with respect to which any offence in this section mentioned has been committed, may grant a warrant to search for such property, as in the case of stolen goods; and any property found on such search shall be seized by the officer charged with the execution of such warrant, who shall bring the person in whose possession the same is found before some Court of Summary Jurisdiction, to be dealt with according to law.

(6.) For the purposes of this section, property shall be deemed to be in the possession or keeping of a person if he knowingly has it in the actual possession or keeping of any other person, or in any house, building, lodging, apartment, field, or place, open or inclosed, whether occupied by himself or not, and whether the same is so had for his own use or benefit, or for the use or benefit of another.

(7.) Articles which are public stores within the meaning of the Public Stores Act, 1875,^(a) and are not included in the foregoing description shall not be deemed to be stores issued within the meaning of Section 13 of that Act.

(8.) It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India or for the legislature of any Colony, on the recommendation of the Governor thereof, but not otherwise, by any law or ordinance to reduce a minimum fine under this section to such amount as may to such Governor-General or legislature appear to be better adapted to the pecuniary means of the inhabitants.

(9.) Every person who receives, detains, or has in his possession the identity certificate or life certificate or allotment certificate of a person entitled to a naval or marine pension or to reserve pay or to any bounty or any other certificate relating to the service of any person serving in the Naval Forces of the Crown as a pledge or security for a debt, or with a view to obtain payment from the pensioner or person entitled to the pay or bounty of a debt due either to himself or to any other person, shall be liable on summary conviction to the like penalty as for an offence under sub-section 1 of this section, and the certificate shall be deemed to be property within the meaning of this section.

(a) 38 & 39 Vict. c. 25.

PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE AS TO PRINCIPLES OBSERVED IN DEALING WITH APPLICATIONS FOR AVOIDANCE OR SUSPENSION OF PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.(a)

ALIEN ENEMIES.

PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE MARKS (TEMPORARY RULES) ACTS, 1914.(b)

For the information of the public it is thought desirable that the general principles upon which the Board of Trade will act in dealing with applications for the avoidance or suspension of Patents and Trade Marks under the above Acts, should be made known. The principles given below may be taken as generally applicable, but special cases must necessarily receive exceptional treatment.

Patents.

Licences will, as a general rule, be granted, where the applicants fulfil the necessary conditions, set out in Rule 1 of the Temporary Rules:—

- (1) Where there is no manufacture in this country under the patent, and also—
- (2) Where what manufacture there is, is carried on by a company or firm on behalf of *alien enemies* resident abroad, and there is any reason to doubt that the manufacture will continue to be carried on, or where it is in the interests of the country that some other manufacture should be started in the British interests.

Trade Marks.

Suspension will, as a general rule, only be granted in the following cases:—

- (1) Where the Trade Mark is the name of a patented article, and a licence is granted under the Patent protecting it.
- (2) Where it is the only name or only practicable name of an article manufactured under an expired Patent.
- (3) Where it is the name or the only practicable name of an article manufactured in accordance with a known process or a formula which has been published or is well known in the trade.

Generally speaking, suspension will *not* be granted in the case of *pictorial* devices.

(a) This Notice was published in "The Trade Marks Journal" of November 11th, 1914.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 27 (printed at p. 12 of the Manual), and 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 73 (printed at p. 30 of the Manual).

PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE MARKS (TEMPORARY) RULES,
1915. DATED JUNE 17, 1915.

1915. No. 591.

Whereas by the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Temporary Rules (Amendment) Act, 1914,(a) it was provided, amongst other things, that the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914,(b) should have effect, and be deemed always to have had effect, as if for the words "any patent or licence granted to a subject of any State at war with His Majesty" there were substituted the words "any patent or licence the person entitled to the benefit of which is the subject of any State at war with His Majesty":

And whereas by the Rules made under the last-mentioned Act(c) provision was made for the avoidance and suspension in whole or in part of any patent or licence granted to a subject of any State at war with His Majesty:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the said Acts, the Board of Trade hereby make the following Rule:—

It is hereby declared that the said Rules(c) shall have effect, and shall be deemed always to have had effect, as if a substitution similar to the above-cited substitution had been made therein, that is to say, as if in the said Rules for the words "any patent or licence granted to a subject of any State at war with His Majesty" there were substituted the words "any patent or licence the person entitled to the benefit of which is the subject of any State at war with His Majesty."

Dated the 17th day of June, 1915.

Walter Runciman,
President of the Board of Trade.

(a) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 73, printed at p. 30 of the Manual.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 27, printed at p. 12 of the Manual.

(c) See the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary) Rules, 1914, printed at pp. 226-229 of the Manual.

PRIZE COURTS.(a)

Constitution of Courts.

NOTIFICATION, DATED MAY 13, 1915, BY THE COLONIAL OFFICE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PRIZE COURT IN CYPRUS.(b)

With reference to the notification on page 53 of the London Gazette of January 1st, 1915,(c) the following particulars have now been received in regard to the establishment of a Prize Court

(a) (i) ITALIAN PRIZE COURT.—The following Notification was published in the "London Gazette" of June 22nd, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of June 25th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of June 25th, 1915:—

Foreign Office, June 21, 1915.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs learns from His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome that an Italian Prize Court has been established at Rome with authority also as regards the Italian Colonies.

It is stated that parties interested in cases which may come before the Italian Prize Court are at liberty to present written memorials direct to the President of the Court, and that Representatives of foreign Powers accredited to the Italian Government may address such observations to the Government Commissioner as they think advisable in the interests of their respective nationals.

(ii) RUSSIAN IMPERIAL DECREE OF AUGUST 10TH (23RD), 1915, AS TO CONDITIONS AND PROCEDURE IN CONNEXION WITH THE CONFISCATION OF ENEMY CARGOES UNDER RUSSIAN OR ALLIED FLAGS.

The "Official Messenger" of Petrograd of August 15/28, publishes an Imperial Decree of August 10/23, which, with a view to defining the conditions and procedure of the confiscation of enemy cargoes under Russian or Allied Flags, modifies and supplements the Decree of March 27/April 8, 1895,* by the following regulations:

- (1.) Enemy cargoes found in Russian and allied ships, and caught by war in Russian ports or coast waters or calling therein during the war, are subject to confiscation in accordance with the decision of the nearest prize court.
- (2.) The regulations concerning naval prizes shall be applied to the procedure pursued in connection with cargoes referred to in the preceding clause.
- (3.) Cargoes confiscated in accordance with clause 1 become the property of the State. The value of cargoes under the flag of an allied Power, after deducting necessary expenses, may, by order of the Minister for Foreign Affairs in conjunction with the competent Ministers concerned, be transferred in favour of that Power in accordance with existing agreements or on the basis of reciprocal treatment in this connexion.
- (4.) The stipulations set forth in clauses 1 to 3 shall be considered as coming into force from the time of the outbreak of war against the Power whose subjects are the owners of the cargoes subject to confiscation.

(b) (i) This Notification is superseded by that of May 20th, 1915, printed at pp. 389-391, below.

(ii) This Notification was published in the "London Gazette" of May 14th, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of May 18th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of May 18th, 1915.

(c) The Notification referred to (which is also superseded by that of May 25th, 1915) is printed at p. 502-504 of Supplement No. 3.

* As to the 1914 revised edition of the Russian Prize Regulations, see footnote (c) to p. 499 of Supplement No. 3.

in Cyprus. The officer named in the last column has been authorised to conduct prize proceedings on behalf of the Crown within the jurisdiction of this Court, and enquiries with regard to the release of cargoes other than enemy cargoes laden on enemy ships should be made to such officer.

—	Name of Court.	Where located.	Officer.
Cyprus ...	Supreme Court of Cyprus ...	Cyprus ...	King's Advocate.

Colonial Office, 13th May, 1915.

NOTIFICATIONS, DATED MAY 20, 1915, BY THE COLONIAL, FOREIGN, AND INDIA OFFICES OF THE CONSTITUTION OF BRITISH PRIZE COURTS OVERSEA.(a)

(To be substituted for the notification on pp. 53 and 54 of the London Gazette of January 1st, 1915.)(b)

The Court specified in the second column of the Schedule below have been duly constituted Prize Courts. They will probably, and subject in each case to the discretion of the Court, sit at the places specified in the third column. The officers named in the fourth column have been authorised to conduct prize proceedings on behalf of the Crown within the jurisdiction of the Courts against which their names are respectively written, and enquiries with regard to the release of cargoes other than enemy cargoes laden on enemy ships should, except where otherwise stated, be made to such officers.

(a) This Notification was published in the "London Gazette" of May 21st, 1915 ; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of May 25th 1915 ; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of May 28th, 1915.

(b) That Notification which is printed at pp. 502-504 of Supplement No. 3 was added to by Notification of May 13th, 1915 (as to Cyprus), printed at p. 388 above. This last named Notification is also superseded by the present Notification.

Schedule.

	Name of Court.	Where located.	Officer.
Australia, Commonwealth of.	Supreme Court of New South Wales.	Sydney, New South Wales.	Crown Solicitor for Commonwealth of Australia.
" "	" Victoria ...	Melbourne ...	" "
" "	" Queensland ...	Brisbane ...	" "
" "	" South Australia ...	Adelaide ...	" "
" "	" Western Australia	Albany (or Perth).	" "
" "	" Tasmania...	Hobart ...	" "
Bahamas ...	" Bahamas ...	Nassau ...	Attorney-General.
Bermuda ...	" Bermuda ...	Hamilton, Bermuda.	" "
British Guiana ...	" British Guiana ...	Georgetown...	" "
British Honduras...	" British Honduras	Belize ...	" "
Canada ...	Exchequer Court of Canada (or Local Judges in Admiralty).	Quebec ...	Deputy Minister of Justice.
" ...	Exchequer Court of Canada (or Local Judges in Admiralty).	Halifax, Nova Scotia.	" "
" ...	Exchequer Court of Canada (or Local Judges in Admiralty).	St. John, New Brunswick.	" "
" ...	Exchequer Court of Canada (or Local Judges in Admiralty).	Victoria, British Columbia.	" "
" ...	Exchequer Court of Canada (or Local Judges in Admiralty).	Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.	" "
Ceylon ...	Supreme Court of Ceylon ...	Colombo ...	Attorney General. Application for release to be made to Principal Collector of Customs.
Cyprus ...	" Cyprus...	Nicosia ...	King's Advocate.
Falkland Islands ...	" Falkland Islands	Stanley ...	Thomas Nelson Goddard Esq. Stanley.
Fiji... ..	" Fiji ...	Suva ...	Attorney General.
Gibraltar ...	" Gibraltar ...	Gibraltar ...	" "
Hong Kong ...	" Hong Kong ...	Hong Kong...	Crown Solicitor.
Jamaica ...	" Jamaica ...	Kingston (or Port Royal).	" "
Leeward Islands ...	" Leeward Islands	Antigua (St. John's).	Attorney General.
Malta ...	Commercial Court of Malta ...	Malta (Valletta).	Crown Advocate.
Mauritius	Supreme Court of Mauritius ...	Port Louis, Mauritius.	Procureur General.
Newfoundland ...	" Newfoundland...	St. John's, Newfoundland.	Attorney General.
New Zealand ...	" New Zealand ...	Dunedin ...	" "
" ...	" " ...	Wellington ...	" "
" ...	" " ...	Christchurch .	" "
" ...	" " ...	Auckland ...	" "
Sierra Leone ...	" Sierra Leone ...	Sierra Leone (Freetown).	" "

—	Name of Court.	Where Located.	Officer.
South Africa, Union of.	The Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division of the Supreme Court.	Simon's Bay or Capetown.	Messrs. Fairbridge, Ardern, and Lawton, Capetown.
" "	The Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court.	Durban ...	Mr. Calder, Attorney, Durban.
Straits Settlements	Supreme Court of Straits Settlements.	Singapore ...	Attorney General.
Trinidad ...	Supreme Court of Trinidad ...	Port of Spain	T. A. Drysdale, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, 1st District.
Windward Islands	Royal Court of St. Lucia ...	St. Lucia (Castries).	
Zanzibar ...	His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar.	Zanzibar ...	Procurator General.

Colonial Office,
20th May, 1915.

—	Name of Court.	Where Located.	Officer.
Egypt ...	His Britannic Majesty's Prize Court in Egypt.	Alexandria ...	Procurator, 17, Rue Nebi Daniel, Alexandria.

Foreign Office,
19th May, 1915.

—	Name of Court.	Where Located.	Officer.
India ...	High Court of Judicature, Calcutta	Calcutta ...	Solicitor to Government.
" ...	" " Bombay	Bombay ...	Solicitor to Government.
" ...	" " Madras.	Madras ...	Solicitor to Government.
" ...	Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind.	Karachi ...	Government Pleader of Judicial Commissioner's Court, Sind
Burma ...	Chief Court of Lower Burma ...	Rangoon ...	Government Advocate.
Aden ...	Court of the Resident ...	Aden ...	Second Assistant to Political Resident.

India Office,
19th May, 1915.

PRIZE SHIPS, THIRD PARTY CLAIMS AGAINST.

NOTICE, DATED AUGUST 31, 1915, BY THE PRIZE CLAIMS
COMMITTEE.(a)

Whereas a Committee has been instituted to receive and consider claims made by British, Allied or neutral Third Parties against ships or cargoes which have been condemned or detained by orders of Prize Courts, and to recommend to what extent, in what manner, and on what terms, such claims should be met or provided for.(b)

This is to give notice to all British, Allied or neutral persons having any such claims against cargoes which have been or may be condemned or ordered to be detained by a Prize Court in the United Kingdom, Egypt, India, or in any of the Colonies and Protectorates, that any such claims should be sent, with all necessary particulars, to the Secretary of the Committee, Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., within three months of this date if the cargo has already been condemned or detained by an order of a Prize Court. If the cargo has not yet been dealt with by a Prize Court such application must be made within three months of the date of any order for condemnation or detention.

Dated 31st day of August, 1915.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

(a) *In England*, p. 392. | (b) *In Scotland*, p. 393.

(a) **In England.**

ORDER IN COUNCIL FURTHER AMENDING THE SPECIAL CONSTABLES
ORDER, 1914.(c)

1915. No. 508.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 27th day of May, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas, in pursuance of the powers conferred on Him by the Special Constables Act, 1914,(d) His Majesty was pleased, by an Order in Council dated the 9th day of September, 1914 (called

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of August 31st, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of August 31st, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of August 31st, 1915.

(b) See Statement of the Constitution of the Committee, printed at p. 189 of Supplement No. 2.

(c) This Order was published in the "London Gazette" of May 28th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of June 1st, 1915.

(d) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 61, printed at p. 20 of the Manual.

the Special Constables Order, 1914),(a) to make regulations respecting special constables:

And whereas it is expedient to amend the said Regulations in manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Special Constables Order, 1914,(a) shall have effect and shall be deemed always to have had effect as if after Regulation 9 the following Regulation were inserted:—

“9A. If any special constable dies from any illness contracted in the execution of his duty the police authority may if they think fit grant gratuities to his widow and children or any of them at the same rates as under the Police Act, 1890,(b) are payable in the case of police constables who have completed not more than five years' service and are drawing pay at the rate of five shillings a day, and such gratuities shall be paid out of the police fund.”

Almeric FitzRoy.

(b) In Scotland.

**ORDER IN COUNCIL AMENDING THE SPECIAL CONSTABLES
(SCOTLAND) ORDER, 1914.(c)**

1915. No. 554.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 27th day of May, 1915.

PRESENT,

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas in pursuance of the powers conferred on Him by the Special Constables Act, 1914,(d) His Majesty was pleased, by an Order in Council dated the 17th day of September, 1914 (called the Special Constables (Scotland) Order, 1914),(e) to make Regulations respecting Special Constables in Scotland:

And whereas it is expedient to amend the said Regulations in manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Special Constables (Scotland) Order, 1914,(e) shall have effect, and shall be deemed always to have had effect, as if after Regulation 1 the following Regulation were inserted:—

“1A. If any Special Constable dies from any illness contracted in the execution of his duty the Police Authority may, if they think fit, grant gratuities to his widow and children, or any of them, at the same rates as are payable in the case of Police Constables who have completed not more than five years' service and are drawing pay at the rate of five shillings a day, and such gratuities shall be paid out of the Police Fund.”

Almeric FitzRoy.

(a) Printed at pp. 370-372 of the Manual.

(b) 53 & 54 Vict. c. 45.

(c) This Order was published in the “London Gazette” of May 28th, 1915; and in the “Edinburgh Gazette” of June 1st, 1915.

(d) 4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 61, printed at p. 20 of the Manual.

(e) Printed at p. 373 of the Manual.

SPIRITS.

REGULATIONS, DATED JULY 27, 1915, MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE UNDER SECTION 1 OF THE IMMATURE SPIRITS (RESTRICTION) ACT, 1915, PRESCRIBING THE CONDITIONS ON WHICH IMMATURE SPIRITS MAY BE DELIVERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

1915. No. 746.

The Commissioners of Customs and Excise in pursuance of Section 1 of the Immature Spirits (Restriction) Act, 1915,^(a) hereby make the following Regulations:—

1. The conditions on which the restriction imposed by section one of the Immature Spirits (Restriction) Act, 1915,^(a) on the delivery of spirits for home consumption shall not apply shall, as respects the spirits mentioned in proviso (b) to that section, be as follows:—

- (1) The spirits, if they are to be delivered to any of the persons mentioned in paragraph (i) of the said proviso (b) shall in the case of British spirits be plain spirits which have been distilled at a strength of not less than 60 per cent. over proof, and in the case of Foreign spirits be unsweetened unenumerated spirits or rum of a strength of not less than 60 per cent. over proof.
- (2) The person to whom the spirits are to be delivered shall, if he is a licensed rectifier, manufacturing chemist, or manufacturer of perfumes, satisfy the Commissioners that the spirits are required for the purpose of a manufacture bona fide carried on by him, and for the purpose of so satisfying the Commissioners shall deliver to them in writing such particulars as they may require with respect to the purpose and manner for and in which the spirits are to be used.
- (3) The person to whom the spirits are to be delivered shall, if he is one of the persons mentioned in paragraph (i) of the said proviso (b), or if he is a person to whom the spirits are delivered for a scientific purpose, produce to the proper Officer a requisition containing a certificate by the Surveyor or Officer of the district or station in which the premises of that person are situated that he is authorised to receive the spirits specified in the requisition.
- (4)—(a) If the spirits are delivered to a person being a licensed rectifier, manufacturing chemist or manufacturer of perfumes, he shall, if so required by the Commissioners, produce to their satisfaction evidence that the spirits delivered were used in his own manufacture.

(a) 5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 46, printed at p. 8, above.

(b) If the spirits are delivered to a person, being a person licensed by the Commissioners under the said paragraph (i), he shall if so required by them, produce to their satisfaction evidence that the spirits received by him were used by him for the purpose for which he was authorised by the licence to receive them.

(c) If the spirits are delivered to a person for a scientific purpose, he shall, if so required by the Commissioners, produce to their satisfaction evidence that the spirits delivered were used for that purpose.

(5)—(a) The person to whom the spirits are delivered shall, if so required by the Commissioners, keep a stock-book in such form, and make therein such entries, as they may require.

(b) The particulars required to be entered in the stock-book shall be entered therein at such times as the officer directs, or, if no directions are previously given, within forty-eight hours after the happening of the operation or the time of the event or transaction to which they relate.

(c) The account of the spirits delivered shall be balanced, in the case of a rectifier keeping a still, at the time when his stock is taken, and in any other case at intervals not exceeding three months.

(d) The person to whom the spirits are delivered must keep the stock-book in his premises open to inspection by any Officer and must allow any Officer to make entry therein and to take any extract therefrom.

(6) An Officer shall have the same power to take samples of any preparation made from spirits to which these conditions apply and remaining in the stock of the person to whom the spirits were delivered, as he has to take samples of any goods chargeable with any duty of Excise or Customs.

2. In these conditions the expression "Commissioners" means "the Commissioners of Customs and Excise," the expression "Officer" means "Officer of Customs and Excise."

Signed by Order of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

J. P. Byrne,
Secretary.

Custom House,
London.

STOCK EXCHANGE LOAN SCHEME.

In accordance with Emergency Rule 4, the Committee issued a notice every fortnight during the period intervening between May 1st and August 31st, fixing the following maximum rates of interest and Contango Rates to be applied between Member and

Member for each ensuing Account up to that of 10th September to 29th September, 1915.(a)

		Higher Contango Rate under Emergency Rule 3 (c).
1. Loans	6 %	
2. Stocks open on Contango Account—		
On all Stocks and Shares included in the list annexed to the Emergency Rules	6 %	7 %
On all other Stocks and Shares quoted in The Stock Exchange Daily Official List	6½ %	7½ %
On all Stocks and Shares not quoted in The Stock Exchange Daily Official List	7 %	8 %

STOCK EXCHANGE. REOPENING.

[The Temporary Regulations for the Reopening of the Stock Exchange and the other documents relating thereto issued up to April 30th, 1915, are printed under the heading "Stock Exchange Re-opening," at pp. 533–542 of Supplement No. 3. The documents issued between May 1st and August 24th, 1915, are printed below.]

Temporary Regulation 1.

The following Regulation was, June 9th, 1915, substituted for that printed at p. 533 of Supplement No. 3 the variation being indicated by heavy type:—

1. The Stock Exchange will be opened on and after the 4th January, 1915, from 10.45 to 3 (10.45 to 1 on Saturdays) for dealings subject to the following temporary regulations, which, until repealed, shall govern the transaction of business in the House and shall form part of the Rules, Regulations, and Usages of the Stock Exchange, and where in any case these temporary regulations differ from any of the existing rules and regulations, the temporary regulations shall have effect and prevail.

Temporary Regulation 3(1).

The following Notice was issued by the Committee, June 23rd, 1915:—

The Committee for General Purposes have, with the approval of the Treasury, this day revised the Minimum Prices of the following Securities as under to come into force forthwith.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock ...	65
2¾ per cent. Annuities	73
2½ per cent. Annuities	62

(a) These rates (which were subsequently applied to the Account 29th September to 14th October) are identical with those prevailing since January 28th, 1915—previous to which the rates on Stocks and Shares not quoted in The Stock Exchange Daily Official List were 7½ per cent. and the Higher Contango Rate thereon 9 per cent.: see footnote (b) to p. 531 of Supplement No. 3.

Temporary Regulation 4 (3).

The following Regulation was, June 9th. 1915, substituted for that printed at p. 535 of Supplement No. 3, the variations being indicated by heavy type:—

(3) No dealings will be allowed in any new issue, **other than an issue of British Government Securities**, made after the 4th January, 1915, unless specially allowed by the Committee and approved by the Treasury.(a)

(a)—(i) LIST OF APPROVED SECURITIES.—From time to time Notices have been issued by the Committee comprising lists of securities approved by the Treasury and specially allowed by the Committee under Regulation 4 (3), and additions to such Lists.

In the case of certain securities these Notices provide that dealings can only take place after the Certificates, Debentures or Scrip have been issued.

(ii) AMALGAMATED COPPER CO. AND ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.—The following Notice was issued by the Committee, May 18th, 1915 :—

The Committee for General Purposes have this day directed that—
Amalgamated Copper Company Shares be quoted "Ex Rights."

They desire to point out that while dealings in the "Rights" are permitted, dealings in The Anaconda Copper Shares resulting from the "Rights" are forbidden under Temporary Regulation (4) (3), the same being in respect of an issue for an Undertaking carried on outside the British Empire.

See also Notice of August 9th, 1915, as to these shares printed as footnote (a) (ii) at p. 399 below.

(iii.) SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER CO. The following Notice was issued by the Committee, July 21st, 1915 :—

The Committee for General Purposes have this day directed that
Shawinigan Water and Power Company
be quoted "Ex Rights."

They desire to point out that while dealings in the "Rights" are permitted dealings in The Shawinigan Water and Power Shares resulting from the "Rights" are forbidden under Temporary Regulation 4 (3), the same being in respect of an issue for an Undertaking carried on outside the United Kingdom.

(iv.) NEW WAR LOAN.—The following Notice issued by the Committee June 24th, 1915, is cancelled by that of July 6th, 1915, printed below :—

Dealings are not allowed in Rights or New Securities of the above Loan until the Subscription List at the Bank of England is closed.

The following Notice was issued by the Committee July 6th, 1915 :—

Dealings are not allowed in the New Securities of the above Loan until the Allotment by the Bank of England is complete, due notice of which will be given.

The following Notice was issued by the Committee, July 21st, 1915 :—

Dealings in the Securities of the above Loan Cum Rights will be allowed on the 29th July, and in those Ex Rights on the 3rd August.

The following Notice was issued by the Committee, July 30th, 1915 :—

Special Marking Slips are to be used for Marking Conversion Bargains between the

4½ War Loan
and the Convertible Stocks, namely :—
Consols.
2½ Annuities.
2¼ Annuities.
3¼ War Loan.

[See next page.

Stock Exchange Temporary Regulation 9.

Temporary Regulation 9.

The following Regulation was, June 9th, 1915, substituted for that printed at p. 538 of Supplement No. 3, the variation consisting of a deletion as shown:—

9. No securities will be a good delivery unless supported by a declaration by a banker, broker, or other responsible party that

Footnote (a) (iv) to Regulation 4 (3)—*continued.*

In accordance with this Notice the following form of Marking Slip was issued by the Committee August 3rd, 1915:—

MARKING SLIP.

CONVERSION BARGAINS.

NEW WAR LOAN.

Name of Stock.	Name of Transferor if Inscribed.	Numbers if to Bearer.	Price.
Consols ...			
Annuities 2½%			
Annuities 2¾%			
3½% War Loan Stock			
4½% War Loan Cum Rights			
4½% War Loan Ex Rights			

Signature of Seller of Consols, }
 Annuities or 3½% War Loan }
 Signature of Seller of 4½% }
 War Loan }

NOTE.—This slip can only be used for marking two simultaneous bargains: one in 4½% War Loan and one in either Consols, Annuities or 3½% War Loan.

NOTE.—The War Loan Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 55), is printed at p. 27 above, and the War Loan (Trustees) Act (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 56) which empowers trustees to borrow for the purpose of exercising their options to exchange Government Securities at p. 29. The Prospectus and other documents relating to the War Loan are printed at pp. 407–414 below.

they have remained in physical possession in the United Kingdom since the 30th September and have not since the outbreak of war been in enemy ownership.(a) Where securities have been deposited against a loan before the outbreak of war they shall be deemed for the purpose of this regulation to be in the ownership of the lender. Securities which have been transmitted abroad before the ~~23rd December~~ merely for registration shall for the purpose of this regulation be deemed to have remained continuously in physical possession in the United Kingdom.(b) Deleted.

(a) (i) Of the forms of Declaration required under Regulations 9 and 10 the "White," "Green," and "Grey" forms are printed at pp. 538, 539 of Supplement No. 3, and the "Pink" and "Blue" forms, as now revised, below. The "Buff" Share and Loan Department Application form is printed at p. 540 of Supplement No. 3 (being there called the "Brown" form).

(ii.) The following Notice was issued by the Committee, August 9th, 1915 :—
Application for a Certificate of good delivery should be made to the Subcommittee sitting at the Share and Loan Department, 26, Austin Friars, in respect of The Anaconda Copper Mines \$50 Shares given in exchange either for Amalgamated Copper Shares or \$25 Anaconda Shares.

As to dealings in these Shares *see* footnote (a) (ii) to p. 397 above.

(b) With reference to these Declaration Forms the following Notice was issued by the Committee June 16th, 1915 :—

In consequence of the deletion of the words "before the 23rd December" from Temporary Regulation 9, the forms of declaration required to accompany the delivery of Securities have been reprinted and certain alterations made in the blue and pink forms.*

Securities endorsed in blank bearing a stamp of later date than 30th September, 1914, in consequence of having been transmitted abroad merely for the purpose of registration will be a good delivery if accompanied by a declaration upon the new blue form.

Securities issued since 30th September, 1914, and before 4th January, 1915, will be a good delivery if accompanied by a declaration upon the new pink form.

The list of Securities which have been made a good delivery with the old pink certificate is withdrawn.

The old blue and pink forms are withdrawn and must not be used.

The white, red, grey and yellow forms of declaration† will be required to be used as heretofore.

Applications to the Committee for Securities to be expressly passed as a good delivery with a green form‡ on special cause being shown will be considered as heretofore at the Share and Loan Department, 26, Austin Friars.

* The "pink" and "blue" forms, as altered, are printed below.

† The "white" and "grey" forms are printed at pp. 538, 539 of Supplement No. 3; the "red" form at p. 536, and the "yellow" form at p. 541.

‡ The "green" form is printed at p. 539 of Supplement No. 3.

Stock Exchange Temporary Regulations 10; Resolution as to Selling-out.

Temporary Regulation 10.

[Printed at 539 of Supplement No. 3.]

The "Pink" and "Blue" forms^(a) were revised June 16th, 1915, and as so revised now (Aug. 24th, 1915) are in the following forms:—

[**"Pink" form.**]

Title of Security _____

Numbered _____

I
We hereby declare that the above Security has not been in enemy ownership and has remained in physical possession in the United Kingdom since the date of issue.

If the above security was issued in exchange for coupons or scrip or as dividend
I
We further declare that the securities in respect of which the above security was issued have not been in enemy ownership since the outbreak of war and have remained in physical possession in the United Kingdom since 30th September, 1914.

Signature _____

Description _____

Date _____

[**"Blue" form.**]

Title of Security _____

Numbered _____

I
We hereby declare that the above Security although stamped at a later date than 30th September, 1914, has not been in Enemy ownership since the outbreak of War and has remained continuously in physical possession in the United Kingdom since the 30th September, 1914, except during the period of its transmission abroad for the purpose of Registration.

Signature _____

Description _____

Date _____

Selling-out.

RESOLUTION, CONFIRMED MAY 17, 1915, BY THE COMMITTEE FOR GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE AS TO SELLING-OUT.^(b)

That in any case where a report as to the failure to issue a Ticket is made after 12 noon on the fifth business day after the date of the Bargain, the Manager of the Buying-in and Selling-out Department be instructed to claim the Authorised Official Charge of the Member against whom the report is made, whether the Shares or Stock are sold out or not.

^(a) As to the other forms under Regulations 9 and 10, see footnotes ^(a) (i) and ^(b) at p. 399 above. See also Notice of August 9th, 1915, printed as footnote ^(a) (ii) at p. 399 above.

^(b) See also the Resolution of February 8th, 1915, as to Selling-out, printed at p. 542 of Supplement No. 3.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.^(a)

THE TRADING WITH THE ENEMY (CHINA, SIAM, PERSIA, AND MOROCCO) PROCLAMATION, 1915. DATED JUNE 25, 1915.^(b)

1915. No. 609.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation relating to Trading with Persons of Enemy Nationality Resident or Carrying on Business in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco.

George R.I.

Whereas it is expedient that transactions between British subjects and persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco should be restricted in manner provided by this Proclamation :

Now, therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows :—

1. The Proclamations for the time being in force relating to Trading with the Enemy^(c) shall, as from the twenty-sixth day of July, nineteen hundred and fifteen, apply to any person or body of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco in the same manner as they apply to persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country.

Provided that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco, nothing in Article 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2 shall be construed so as to prevent transaction by or with that branch being treated as transaction by or with an enemy.

(a) By Proclamation of the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, dated May 19th, 1915, and published in the Government Gazette of May 28th the provisions of clause 1 of the Royal Proclamation of January 7th, 1915 (printed at p. 545 of Supplement No. 3), was, with certain modifications and a saving following that of the Treasury Statement of February 3rd, 1915 (printed at p. 547 of Supplement No. 3) made applicable to the Union.

(b) This Proclamation was published in the "London Gazette" of June 25th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of June 25th : in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of June 26th, 1915, being a Supplement to the Gazette of June 25th ; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of June 29th, 1915.

(c) The Proclamations now (August 31st, 1915) in force are "The Trading with the Enemy Proclamation (No. 2) (Manual pp. 378-380) and Proclamations amending the same, dated respectively, October 8th, 1914 (Manual p. 530) ; October 26th, 1914 (Supplement No. 2, p. 185) and January 7th, 1915 (Supplement No. 3, p. 545) ; and the Trading with the Enemy (Occupied Territory) Proclamation, 1915 (Supplement No. 3, p. 547). A further Proclamation of September 14th, 1915 (see "London Gazette" of September 14th — 4th Supplement to Gazette of 10th inst.) extends the definition of "enemy."

2. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be specially permitted by Our licence or by a licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade or the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury.

3. This Proclamation shall be called the Trading with the Enemy (China, Siam, Persia, and Morocco) Proclamation, 1915.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (COURTS OF REFEREES)
EMERGENCY REGULATIONS, 1915. DATED MAY 5, 1915.

1915. No. 430.

The Board of Trade in pursuance of Section 91 of the National Insurance Act, 1911,(a) hereby make the following Regulations:—

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) Emergency Regulations, 1915, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

2. Notwithstanding the limitation prescribed by Regulation 20 (iv) of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912.(b) the term of office of the members of the first panels of Courts of Referees constituted under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911,(a) shall continue for the duration of the present war and such period not exceeding one year thereafter as the Board of Trade may direct.

Signed by order of the Board of Trade this 5th day of May, 1915.

H. Llewellyn Smith,
Secretary to the Board of Trade.

(a) 1 & 2 Geo. 5. c. 55.

(b) Printed as Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912, No. 458, and at pp. 1002-1019 of the Annual Volume of St. R. & O. for that year.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT BOOK (WAR) REGULATIONS, 1915, DATED AUGUST 20, 1915, MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE UNDER PART II. OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911,(a) THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (PART II. AMENDMENT) ACT, 1914,(b) AND THE NATIONAL INSURANCE (PART II. AMENDMENT) ACT, 1915.(c)

1915. No. 880.

The Board of Trade, in pursuance of Section 91 of the National Insurance Act, 1911,(a) hereby make the following Regulations :—

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Book (War) Regulations, 1915, and shall come into force on the date thereof.
2. If a workman employed in an insured trade on or in connection with munitions work in any establishment of a class to which the provisions of Section 7 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915,(d) are applied by Order of the Minister of Munitions(e) leaves work without having obtained a certificate from the employer by whom he was last so employed that he left work with the consent of his employer, or a certificate from the munitions tribunal that such consent was unreasonably withheld, the employer shall forthwith deliver the workman's unemployment book to a local office of the unemployment fund instead of returning it to the workman as required by Regulation 5 of the Unemployment Insurance Regulations, 1912.(f)

Signed by Order of the Board of Trade, this twentieth day of August, 1915.

H. Llewellyn Smith,
Secretary to the Board of Trade.

VESSELS DETAINED OR CAPTURED BY THE ALLIES.(g)

FOREIGN OFFICE NOTIFICATION, AUGUST 9, 1915, AS TO BRITISH OWNED CARGO ON AUSTRIAN VESSELS DETAINED IN ITALY.(h)

His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome is informed by the Italian Government that in order to obtain release of British owned goods on Austrian vessels detained in Italy the interested parties should

(a) 1 & 2 Geo. 5, c. 55.

(b) 4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 57.

(c) 5 Geo. 5, c. 27, printed at p. 231 of Supplement No. 3.

(d) 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 54, section 7 of that Act is printed at p. 21 above.

(e) See Order of the Minister of Munitions printed at p. 324 above.

(f) Regulation 5 of those Regulations is printed at p. 1004 of the volume of "Statutory Rules and Orders" for 1912.

(g) See also the Russian Imperial Decree of August 10/23, 1915, as to confiscation of Enemy Cargoes under Russian or Allied flags, printed as footnote (a) (ii) to p. 388 above.

(h) This Notification was published in the "London Gazette" of August 10th, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of August 13th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of August 13th, 1915.

present their applications for release of such goods direct to the Italian Minister of Marine, together with all documents available in support of their claim to ownership. The Minister of Marine will then determine which goods can be released without further formalities, and which it will be necessary to submit to the decision of the Italian Prize Court.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

Navy and Army Services, Warlike Operations and other Expenditure arising out of the War.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE OF JUNE 10TH, 1915. OF THE SUM
REQUIRED TO BE VOTED.

1915-16.

VOTE OF CREDIT (SUPPLEMENTARY).

(£250,000,000.)

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE of the AMOUNT required to be voted towards defraying the expenses which may be incurred during the Year ending the 31st March 1916 for general NAVY and ARMY SERVICES in so far as specific provision is not made therefor by PARLIAMENT; for the conduct of NAVAL and MILITARY OPERATIONS; for all measures which may be taken for the SECURITY of the COUNTRY; for assisting the FOOD SUPPLY, and promoting the CONTINUANCE OF TRADE, INDUSTRY, BUSINESS, and COMMUNICATIONS, whether by means of insurance or indemnity against risk, the financing of the purchase and resale of foodstuffs and materials, or otherwise; for RELIEF of DISTRESS; and generally for all expenses, beyond those provided for in the Ordinary Grants of Parliament, arising out of the existence of a state of war.

Two Hundred and Fifty Million Pounds.(a)

				£
Original Vote of Credit, 1915-16(b)	...	...	...	250,000,000
Add—Sum now required	...	...	...	250,000,000
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	500,000,000
				<hr/>

Treasury Chambers,
10th June, 1915.

E. S. Montagu.

(a) This Vote of Credit was granted by the House of Commons, June 15th, 1915.

(b) See p. 576 of Supplement No. 3.

Note.—The Vote of Credit is intended to cover not only the cost of Navy and Army Services and warlike operations but also all expenditure which may be necessary or desirable in view of the conditions created by the war, *e.g.* :—

- (1) Payments under guarantees given by the Treasury for the purpose of the restoration of credit, the encouragement of trade and industry, and to facilitate the raising of funds by His Majesty's dominions or protectorates outside the United Kingdom and by Allied Powers, and repayment to the Bank of England of advances made by them at the request of His Majesty's Government for such purposes.
- (2) Advances by way of loans or grants to His Majesty's dominions or protectorates outside the United Kingdom and to Allied Powers for the purpose of War Expenditure or of meeting difficulties arising out of the War and to Local Authorities and other bodies for undertaking public works for the relief of distress.
- (3) Advances by way of temporary loans to provide funds which would otherwise be raised by the issue of securities guaranteed by Parliament.

When the Vote of Credit is used to finance the purchase and resale of foodstuffs or materials or for other operations undertaken in the public interest, which involve an immediate outlay recoverable in whole or in part by sales to the public, receipt of insurance premiums, or otherwise, advances for these purposes will be made from the Vote from time to time to separate accounts and the receipts will be credited to those accounts, the net expenditure only being charged to the Vote of Credit. Any balances standing to the credit of these accounts when they are finally closed will be paid to the Exchequer.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE OF JULY 19TH, 1915, OF THE SUM
REQUIRED TO BE VOTED.

1915-16.

VOTE OF CREDIT (SUPPLEMENTARY).

(£150,000,000.)

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE of the AMOUNT required to be Voted, towards defraying the Expenses which may be incurred during the Year ending the 31st March 1916 for General NAVY and ARMY SERVICES in so far as specific provision is not made therefor by Parliament; for the conduct of NAVAL and MILITARY OPERATIONS; for all measures which may be taken for the SECURITY of the COUNTRY; for

Vote of Credit: Estimate (1915-16) of July 19th, 1915.

assisting the FOOD SUPPLY, and promoting the CONTINUANCE of TRADE, INDUSTRY, BUSINESS and COMMUNICATIONS, whether by means of insurance or indemnity against risk, the financing of the purchase and resale of foodstuffs and materials, or otherwise; for RELIEF of DISTRESS; and generally for all expenses, beyond those provided for in the Ordinary Grants of Parliament, arising out of the existence of a state of war.

One Hundred and Fifty Million Pounds.(a)

			£
Original Vote of Credit, 1915-16(b)			250,000,000
Previous Supplementary Vote(c)			250,000,000
Add—Sum now required			150,000,000
			<hr/>
Total			650,000,000
			<hr/>

Treasury Chambers,
19th July 1915. }

E. S. Montagu.

Note.—The Vote of Credit is intended to cover not only the cost of Navy and Army Services and Warlike operations but also all expenditure which may be necessary or desirable in view of the conditions created by the war, *e.g.* :—

- (1) Payments under guarantees given by the Treasury for the purpose of the restoration of credit, the encouragement of trade and industry, and to facilitate the raising of funds by His Majesty's dominions or protectorates outside the United Kingdom and by Allied Powers, and repayment to the Bank of England of advances made by them at the request of His Majesty's Government for such purposes.
- (2) Advances by way of loans or grants for purposes connected with the War, and to Local Authorities and other bodies for undertaking public works for the relief of distress.
- (3) Advances by way of temporary loans to provide funds which would otherwise be raised by the issue of securities guaranteed by Parliament.

When the Vote of Credit is used to finance the purchase and resale of foodstuffs or materials or for other operations undertaken in the public interest, which involve an immediate outlay recoverable in whole or in part by sales to the public, receipt of insurance premiums, or otherwise, advances for these purposes will be made from the Vote from time to time to separate accounts and the receipts will be credited to those accounts, the net expenditure only being charged to the Vote of Credit. Any balances standing to the credit of these accounts when they are finally closed will be paid to the Exchequer.

(a) This Vote of Credit was granted by the House of Commons, July 20th, 1915.

(b) See p. 577 of Supplement No. 3.

(c) See p. 404 above.

WAR LOAN.

(1) PROSPECTUS, DATED JUNE 21, 1915, OF THE £4 10s. PER CENT.
WAR LOAN, 1925-1945.(a)

£4 10s. PER CENT. WAR LOAN, 1925-1945.

ISSUE OF STOCK OR BONDS,

bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly
on the 1st June and the 1st December.

Price of Issue fixed by H.M. Treasury at £100 per cent.

A full half-year's Dividend will be paid on the 1st December,
1915.

The Stock is an investment authorized by "The Trustee Act, 1893,"(b) and Trustees may invest therein, notwithstanding that the price may at the time of investment exceed the redemption value of £100 per cent.

Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per cent., will be received at the Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C., and may be forwarded either direct, or through the medium of any Banker or Stockbroker in the United Kingdom. Applications must be for even hundreds of pounds.

Arrangements are being made for the receipt of applications for smaller amounts than £100 through the Post Office.

Further payments will be required as follows:—

£10 per cent. on Tuesday, the 20th July.
£15 per cent. on Tuesday, the 3rd August.
£15 per cent. on Tuesday, the 17th August.
£15 per cent. on Tuesday, the 31st August.
£10 per cent. on Tuesday, the 14th September.
£10 per cent. on Tuesday, the 28th September.
£10 per cent. on Tuesday, the 12th October.
£10 per cent. on Tuesday, the 26th October.

(a) (i) This Prospectus was published in the "London Gazette" of June 22nd, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of June 25th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of June 25th, 1915.

(ii) As to exchange of securities, and powers of investment, see the War Loan Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5. c. 55) (printed at pp. 27-29, above), and the War Loan (Exchange of Securities) Rules, 1915 (printed at pp. 411-4, below). As to investments by soldiers in the Loan, see Army Order of July 6th, 1915, printed at pp. 98-100, above.

(b) 56 & 57 Vict. c. 53.

The Governor and Company of the Bank of England are authorized to receive applications for this Loan, which will take the form either of Inscribed Stock, or Bonds to Bearer, at the option of the Subscribers.

If not previously redeemed the Loan will be repaid at par on the 1st December, 1945, but His Majesty's Government reserve to themselves the right to redeem the Loan at par at any time on, or after, the 1st December, 1925, on giving three calendar months notice in the London Gazette. Both Capital and Interest will be a charge on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

The books of the Loan will be kept at the Bank of England and at the Bank of Ireland. Dividends will be paid half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December. Dividends on Stock will be paid by Warrant which will be sent by post. Dividends on Bonds will be paid by Coupon.

Inscribed Stock will be convertible into Bonds to Bearer at any time without payment of any fee; and Bonds to Bearer will be exchangeable for Inscribed Stock on payment of a fee of one shilling per Bond.

The instalments may be paid in full on or after the 20th July, 1915, under discount at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. In case of default in the payment of any instalment by its proper date, the deposit and the instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer, with Coupon attached for the dividend payable on the 1st December, 1915, will be issued in exchange for the provisional receipts. As soon as these Scrip Certificates have been paid in full they can be inscribed (*i.e.*, can be converted into Stock); or, they can be exchanged for Bonds to Bearer (as soon as these can be prepared) in denominations of £100, £200, £500, £1,000, £5,000 and £10,000. Inscribed Stock will be transferable in any sums which are multiples of a penny.

CONVERSION OF

£3 10s. per Cent. War Loan, 1925-1928.

£2 10s. per Cent. Consols.

£2 15s. per Cent. Annuities.

£2 10s. per Cent. Annuities.

Holders of £4 10s. per Cent. War Loan, 1925-1945, will have the additional right, in respect of each £100 Stock (or Bonds) held by them, and fully-paid in cash, to exercise one or other of the four following options of conversion, provided application for conversion is made not later than the 30th October, 1915.

OPTION 1. CONVERSION OF £3 10s. PER CENT. WAR LOAN, 1925-1928.

To exchange Stock (or Bonds) of £3 10s. per Cent. War Loan, 1925-1928, to an amount not exceeding £100 nominal, for fully-paid Stock (or Bonds) of £4 10s. per Cent. War Loan, 1925-1945, at the rate of £100 of the former, with a cash payment of £5 per cent. thereon, for £100 of the latter.

Persons who exercise this option will receive the dividend of £1 10s. 11*d.* per cent. payable on the 1st September, 1915, in respect of the £3 10s. per Cent. War Loan, 1925-1928, surrendered, and a full half-year's dividend of £2 5s. per cent., payable on the 1st December, 1915, in respect of the £4 10s. per Cent. War Loan, 1925-1945, issued in lieu thereof.

OPTION 2. CONVERSION OF £2 10s. PER CENT. CONSOLS.

To exchange Stock (or Stock Certificates) of £2 10s. per Cent. Consols, to an amount not exceeding £75 nominal, for fully-paid Stock (or Bonds) of £4 10s. per Cent. War Loan, 1925-1945, at the rate of £75 of the former for £50 of the latter.

Persons who exercise this option will receive the usual quarter's dividend of 12s. 6*d.* per cent., payable on the 5th October, 1915, in respect of the £2 10s. per Cent. Consols surrendered, and a full half-year's dividend of £2 5s. per cent. payable on the 1st December, 1915, in respect of the £4 10s. per Cent. War Loan, 1925-1945, issued in lieu thereof.

OPTION 3. CONVERSION OF £2 15s. PER CENT. ANNUITIES.

To exchange Stock (or Stock Certificates) of £2 15s. per Cent. Annuities, to an amount not exceeding £67 nominal, for fully-paid Stock (or Bonds) of £4 10s. per Cent. War Loan, 1925-1945, at the rate of £67 of the former for £50 of the latter.

Persons who exercise this option will receive the usual quarter's dividend of 13s. 9*d.* per cent., payable on the 5th October, 1915, in respect of the £2 15s. per Cent. Annuities surrendered, and a full-half year's dividend of £2 5s. per cent., payable on the 1st December, 1915, in respect of the £4 10s. per Cent. War Loan, 1925-1945, issued in lieu thereof.

OPTION 4. CONVERSION OF £2 10s. PER CENT. ANNUITIES.

To exchange Stock (or Stock Certificates) of £2 10s. per Cent. Annuities, to an amount not exceeding £78 nominal, for fully-paid Stock (or Bonds) of £4 10s. per Cent. War Loan, 1925-1945, at the rate of £78 of the former for £50 of the latter.

Persons who exercise this option will receive the usual quarter's dividend of 12s. 6*d.* per cent., payable on the 5th October, 1915, in respect of the £2 10s. per Cent. Annuities surrendered, and a full half-year's dividend of £2 5s. per cent., payable on the 1st December, 1915, in respect of the £4 10s. per Cent. War Loan, 1925-1945, issued in lieu thereof. (a)

(a) As to borrowing by trustees for the purpose of exercising their options of exchange of securities, see the War Loan (Trustees) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 56), printed at p. 29 above

In the event of future issues (other than issues made abroad or issues of Exchequer Bonds, Treasury Bills, or similar short-dated Securities) being made by His Majesty's Government, for the purpose of carrying on the War, Stock and Bonds of this issue will be accepted at par, plus accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscriptions to such issues.

A commission of one-eighth per cent. will be allowed to Bankers, Brokers and Financial Houses on allotments made in respect of cash applications for this issue bearing their Stamp; but no commission will be allowed in respect of applications for conversion.

Application Forms for Cash Subscriptions may be obtained at the Bank of England and the Bank of Ireland; at any Bank or Money Order Office in the United Kingdom; of Messrs Mullens, Marshall and Co., 13, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.; and of the principal Stockbrokers.

Application Forms for Conversion will be forwarded with each Letter of Allotment.

The List of Applications will be closed on or before Saturday, the 10th July, 1915.

Bank of England,
London, 21st June, 1915.

(2) NOTICE, DATED JUNE 21, 1915, BY THE BANK OF ENGLAND AS TO CONVERSIONS INTO 4½ PER CENT. WAR LOAN, 1925-1945. (a)

4½ PER CENT. WAR LOAN, 1925-1945.

Application for conversion into the above loan of 3½ per cent. War Loan, 1925-1928, will not take effect until after the 3rd August, 1915, on the evening of which day the Books of the latter Stock will be closed for the preparation of the dividend payable thereon on the 1st September, 1915.

Applications for conversion of £2 10s. per cent. Consols, £2 15s. per cent. Annuities, and £2 10s. per cent. Annuities will not take effect until after the 1st September, 1915, on the evening of which day the Books of those Stocks will be closed for the preparation of the dividends payable thereon on the 5th October, 1915.

Until the 2nd November, 1915, there will be two classes of 4½ per cent. War Loan, 1925-1945, viz.:—

£4 10s. per cent. War Loan, 1925-1945—Cum Conversion Rights.

£4 10s. per cent. War Loan, 1925-1945—Ex Conversion Rights.

(a) This Notice was published in the "London Gazette" of June 22nd, 1915; in the "Edinburgh Gazette" of June 25th, 1915; and in the "Dublin Gazette" of June 25th, 1915.

The former will consist of Stock issued in respect of cash applications, in regard to which no right of conversion has been exercised.

The latter will consist of Stock issued in respect of cash applications, in regard to which the right of conversion has been exercised, and Stock issued in lieu of Stock converted.(a)

On the 2nd November, 1915, the two classes of Stock will be automatically amalgamated into one Stock.

Bank of England,
21st June, 1915.

THE WAR LOAN (EXCHANGE OF SECURITIES) RULES, 1915.
DATED JULY 31, 1915.

1915. No. 749.

The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by sub-section (4) of section one of the War Loan Act, 1915,(b) and all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby make the following rules :—

1. In these rules :—

Definitions.

The expression "the Act" means the War Loan Act, 1915(b) ;

The expression "four and a half per cent. war loan, 1925-1945," means stock or bonds issued by the Bank or the Post Office in the terms of the prospectus issued in pursuance of the Act on the twenty-first day of June, nineteen hundred and fifteen ;

The expression "old securities" means any securities which under the Act or arrangements made by the Treasury thereunder may be exchanged for four and a half per cent. war loan, 1925-1945 ;

The expression "the Bank" means the Bank of England or the Bank of Ireland as the case may require.

2. With respect to stock invested on behalf of depositors in trustee and post office savings banks, any option for the exchange of securities authorised under the Act may, on the request of any such depositor, be exercised by the National Debt Commissioners, and those Commissioners and the Postmaster-General, respectively, shall make such provision as seems to them expedient for enabling such request to be made.

Exercise of options in the case of savings bank Depositors.

(a) As to dealings in the Loan see Notices issued by the Stock Exchange Committee footnote (a) (iv.) to p. 397.

(b) 5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 55, printed at pp 27-29 above.

Powers of investment.

3. A power or direction, whether subject or not to any restrictions or conditions, to invest in any old securities shall extend to authorise an investment, subject to the same conditions and restrictions (if any), in four and a half per cent. war loan, 1925-1945.

Provision as to references in instruments to old securities.

4. In any Act passed or instrument executed before the passing of the Act, references to any old securities may, if the securities are exchanged for four and a half per cent. war loan, 1925-1945, be construed as references to any four and a half per cent. war loan, 1925-1945, received in exchange therefor, and in the case of any testamentary instrument executed before the date of these regulations any disposition, which, but for the provisions of the Act and of these regulations, would have operated as a specific bequest of any such securities shall, if the same are so exchanged, be construed as a specific bequest of the amount of four and a half per cent. war loan, 1925-1945, for which the same were exchanged :

Provided that in the case of any three and a half per cent. war loan, 1925-1928, the amount of four and a half per cent. war loan, 1925-1945, for which the same was exchanged shall be calculated at the rate of ninety-five pounds four and a half per cent. war loan, 1925-1945, for each one hundred pounds three and a half per cent. war loan, 1925-1928, so exchanged.

Protection for the Bank.

5.—(1) The Bank may act on any evidence authorised by these regulations, and are hereby indemnified for so doing.

(2) Nothing in the Act or in these regulations shall affect the Bank with notice of any trust.

Provisions as to requests for exchange of securities.

6.—(1) A request for the exchange of old securities for four and a half per cent. war loan, 1925-1945, made in the exercise of any option granted in accordance with the terms of the prospectus of the twenty-first day of June nineteen hundred and fifteen must be made on or before the thirtieth day of October nineteen hundred and fifteen, and must specify the full name, description, and address of the stockholder (as registered in the books of the Bank in the case of inscribed stock), and the amount and description of the old securities to be exchanged, and must be supported by the exhibition of scrip certificates (unless these have already been inscribed as stock) for the exact amount in respect of which the option is being exercised, together with the talons attached to such scrip certificates indicating that the option in respect of them has not been previously exercised. Forms for the purpose may be obtained from the Bank.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this rule, the request must be signed by the stockholder or (if he is deceased) by his legal personal representatives and in the case of stock held by more than one person the request must be signed by all the surviving stockholders or, where they are all deceased, by the legal personal representatives of the last surviving stockholder.

(3) In the case of corporate accounts the request must be sealed with the common seal of the corporate body.

(4) The Bank may accept a request signed by an attorney who has power to sell the stock in question.

(5) If the Bank have any doubt as to the title of a person signing a request, the evidence of title shall be a statutory declaration by two or more competent persons or such other evidence as the Bank may require.

(6) Where a stockholder in a sole account is of unsound mind the committee of his estate may sign the request.

(7) Where an infant is a sole stockholder or is the holder of stock which stands in his name as survivor or the last survivor his guardian may sign the request on his behalf. The evidence of guardianship and ownership shall be a statutory declaration by two or more competent persons or such other evidence as the Bank may require.

(8) Where a stockholder in a joint account is of unsound mind or is an infant, or is under other disability, the other stockholder or stockholders, as the case may be, may make the request. The evidence of unsoundness of mind or of infancy or of disability shall be a statutory declaration by two or more competent persons under the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835, or such other evidence as the Bank may require.

(9) When a request relates to an amount of stock against which any legal restraint has been recorded the Bank shall decline to record the request until such restraint has been removed.

7. A holder of old securities in the form of inscribed stock can only exchange his holding into inscribed stock of the four and a half per cent. war loan, 1925-1945. Exchange of inscribed stock.

8.—(1) Stock certificates which have been made nominal must be inscribed and exchanged in the form of inscribed stock. Exchange of nominal stock certificates.

(2) No fees will be payable in connection with inscription made under this rule.

9. A holder of bonds to bearer of the three and a half per cent. war loan, 1925-1928, can only exchange his holding into bonds to bearer of the four and a half per cent. war loan, 1925-1945. Powers of holder of bonds to bearer.

10.—(1) A holder of stock certificates to bearer of two and a half per cent. Consolidated Stock, two and three quarters per cent. Annuities, or two and a half per cent. Annuities, may exchange his holding into— Exchange of certificates to bearer.

(a) inscribed stock of the four and a half per cent. war loan, 1925-1945 ; or

(b) bonds to bearer of the four and a half per cent. war loan, 1925-1945, to the extent to which the holding resulting from the exchange is a multiple of one hundred pounds, any remaining balance less than one hundred pounds being taken in the form of inscribed stock.

(2) A holding of four and a half per cent. war loan, 1925-1945, resulting from exchange of stock certificates to bearer cannot be taken partly in inscribed stock and partly in bonds to bearer except as provided by this regulation.

Issue of
receipts.

11. Where any portion of the four and a half per cent. war loan, 1925-1945, resulting from an exchange is to be taken in bearer form a receipt will be issued which will be exchangeable at a later date for bond certificates entitling the holder to receive definitive bonds when these are issued. An inscription certificate in respect of any portion which is to be taken in the form of inscribed stock will be forwarded by post in accordance with instructions furnished by the applicant on the form of request for exchange.

Supplemental provisions
as to bonds
and stock
certificates.

12.—(1) A holder of a bond or stock certificate of a larger denomination than one hundred pounds who desires to exchange part only of the holding must split such bond or stock certificate before exchange.

(2) Requests for the exchange of bonds and stock certificates must be accompanied by the said bonds and certificates with all undue coupons attached.

(3) No fees will be payable in respect of any splitting of bonds or stock certificates rendered necessary by this rule.

Short title.

13. These Rules may be cited as the War Loan (Exchange of Securities) Rules, 1915.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1915.

William C. Bridgeman,

Geo. H. Roberts,

Two of the Lords Commissioners of
His Majesty's Treasury.

APPENDIXES.

A. S. 115 of Army Act as amended to August 31st, 1915, p. 415.	B. Convention with France as to Prizes Captured, p. 419.
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Appendix A.

SECTION 115 OF THE ARMY ACT RE-PRINTED AS AMENDED BY SUBSEQUENT ACTS TO AUGUST 31st, 1915, TOGETHER WITH THE CONSEQUENTIAL SCHEDULE.

[Section 115 of the Army Act has been repeatedly amended, and in particular since August 4th, 1914, by the Army (Supply of Food, Forage, and Stores) Act, 1914 (4 & 5, Geo. 5, c. 26, printed at p. 11 of the Manual), by the Army (Amendment) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5, c. 26, printed at pp. 228-231 of Supplement No. 3), and by the Army (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 58, printed at pp. 32-35 of this Supplement No. 4).

All the amendments are embodied in this reprint.

The provisions of s. 115 of the Army Act were extended to the Naval Forces by the Naval Billeting, &c., Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 70, printed at p. 28 of the Manual)].

115.—(1) His Majesty by order, distinctly stating that a case of emergency exists, and signified by a Secretary of State, and also in Ireland the Lord Lieutenant by a like order, signified by the Chief Secretary or Under Secretary, may authorise any general or field officer commanding His Majesty's regular forces in any military district or place in the United Kingdom to issue a requisition under this section (herein-after referred to as a requisition of emergency).^(a)

(2) The officer so authorised may issue a requisition of emergency under his hand reciting the said order, and requiring justices of the peace to issue their warrants for the provision, for the purpose mentioned in the requisition, of such carriages and animals as may be provided under the foregoing provisions, and also of carriages of every description (including motor cars and other locomotives, whether for the purpose of carriage or haulage), and of horses of every description, whether kept for saddle or draught, and also of vessels (whether boats,

Supply of carriages, vessels, aircraft, food, forage and stores in case of emergency.

^(a) See Orders of August 4th, August 10th, and August 11th, 1914 (printed at pp. 90-93 of the Manual) authorising the issue of Requisitions of Emergency.

barges, or other) used for the transport of any commodities whatsoever upon any canal or navigable river, and also of aircraft of every description and also of food, forage, and stores of every description.

(3) A justice of the peace, on demand by an officer of the portion of His Majesty's forces mentioned in a requisition of emergency, or by an officer of the Army Council authorised in this behalf, and on production of the requisition, shall issue his warrant for the provision of such carriages, animals, vessels, aircraft, food, forage, and stores, as are stated by the officer producing the requisition of emergency to be required for the purpose mentioned in the requisition; the warrant shall be executed in the like manner, and all the provisions of this Act as to the provision or furnishing carriages and animals, including those respecting fines on officers, non-commissioned officers, justices, constables, or owners of carriages or animals, shall apply in like manner as in the case where a justice issues, in pursuance of the foregoing provisions of this Act, a warrant for the provision of carriages and animals, and shall apply to vessels, aircraft, food, forage, and stores in like manner in all respects as they apply to carriages.

(3A) A requisition of emergency may authorise any officer mentioned therein to require any carriages and horses furnished in pursuance of this section to be delivered at such place (not being more than one hundred miles in the case of a motor car or other locomotive, and not being more than ten miles in the case of any other carriage or horse, from the premises of the owner) and at such time as may be specified by any officer mentioned in the requisition, and in such case it shall be the duty of a constable executing a warrant issued by a justice of the peace under this section upon the demand of an officer producing the requisition of emergency to insert in his order such time and place for delivery of any vehicle or horse to which the order relates as may be specified by such officer, and the obligation of owners to furnish carriages and horses shall include an obligation to deliver the carriages and horses at such place and time as may be specified in such order, and the provisions of this Act shall have effect as if references therein to the furnishing of carriages and horses included, as respects any such carriage or horse as aforesaid, delivery at such time and place as aforesaid.

(4) The Army Council shall cause due payment to be made for articles furnished in pursuance of this section, and if any difference arises respecting the amount of payment for any article the amount shall be such as may be fixed by a certificate of a county court judge having jurisdiction in any place in which such article was furnished or through which it travelled or was carried in pursuance of the requisition; and for the purpose of fixing such amount the provisions set out in the Sixth Schedule to this Act shall have effect.

Where a sum has been paid or tendered by or on behalf of the Army Council under this subsection, that sum shall be deemed to be the amount due, unless within three weeks from the date

of payment or tender an application is made to a county court judge for his certificate.(a)

(5) Canal, river, or lock tolls are hereby declared not to be demandable for vessels while employed in any service in pursuance of this section or returning therefrom. And any toll collector who demands or receives toll in contravention of this exemption shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds nor less than ten shillings.

(6) A requisition of emergency, purported to be issued in pursuance of this section and to be signed by an officer therein stated to be authorised in accordance with this section, shall be evidence, until the contrary is proved, of its being duly issued and signed in pursuance of this Act, and if delivered to an officer of His Majesty's forces or of the Army Council shall be a sufficient authority to such officer to demand carriages, animals, vessels, aircraft, food, forage, and stores in pursuance of this section, and when produced by such officer shall be conclusive evidence to a justice and constable of the authority of such officer to make such demand in accordance with such requisition; and it shall be lawful to convey on such carriages, animals, vessels, and aircraft, not only the baggage, provisions, and military stores of the troops mentioned in the requisition of emergency, but also the officers, soldiers, servants, women, children, and other persons of and belonging to the same.

(7) Whenever a proclamation ordering the Army Reserve to be called out on permanent service(b) or an order for the embodiment of the militia is in force, the order of His Majesty authorising an officer to issue a requisition of emergency may authorise him to extend such requisition to the provision of carriages, animals, vessels, aircraft, food, forage, and stores for the purpose of being purchased, as well as of being hired, on behalf of the Crown.

(8) Where a justice, on demand by an officer and on production of a requisition of emergency, has issued his warrant for the provision of any articles and any person ordered in pursuance of such warrant to furnish any such article refuses or neglects to furnish the same according to the order, then, if a proclamation ordering the Army Reserve to be called out on permanent service,(b) or an order for the embodiment of the militia is in force, the said officer may seize (and if need be by force) the article requisitioned, and may use the same in like manner as if

(a) S. 2 of the Army (Amendment) Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, c. 26, printed at p. 229 of Supplement No. 3), which directed the substitution of this sub-section for s. 115 (4) of the Army Act and the insertion as the Sixth Schedule of that Act of the Schedule printed below, applies whether the article requisitioned was requisitioned before or after the 16th day of March, 1915. But in its application to articles requisitioned before the 16th day of March, 1915, a reference to three weeks from the 16th day of March, 1915 is to be substituted in the sub-section for the reference to three weeks from the date of payment or tender.

(b) See Proclamation of August 4th, 1914 (printed at p. 87 of the Manual), ordering the Army Reserve to be called out on permanent service.

it had been furnished in pursuance of the order, but the said person shall be entitled to payment for the same in like manner as if he had duly furnished the same according to the order.

(9) The Army Council may, by regulations under the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907,^(a) assign to county associations established under that Act the duty of furnishing in accordance with the directions of the Army Council, such carriages, animals, vessels, aircraft, food, forage, and stores as may be required on mobilisation for the regular or auxiliary forces, or any part thereof, and where such regulations are made an officer of a county association shall have the same powers as are by this section conferred on an officer of the Army Council.

SIXTH SCHEDULE. (b)

PROVISIONS AS TO DETERMINING AMOUNT TO BE PAID FOR ARTICLES REQUISITIONED.

1. Subject to the provisions of this schedule an application to a county court judge for a certificate shall be made in manner provided by rules of court, ^(c) and shall be heard by the judge, without a jury, and his decision shall not be subject to appeal.

2. Subject to the provisions of this schedule, and to rules of court, the judge shall on such application act in accordance with the law regulating, and shall have the powers attaching to, the exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction.

3. The amount fixed by the certificate shall be such amount as appears to the county court judge to be the fair market value of the article requisitioned on the day on which it was required to be furnished as between a willing buyer and a willing seller, and where the owner of a carriage or horse has been required to deliver it at a distance from his premises shall include such sum as the judge may consider reasonable to cover the cost of such delivery.

4. No court fees shall be payable on the application, but the judge may, if he thinks fit, order either party to pay such sum as he may consider proper by way of costs to the other party, which sum shall be added to or deducted from the amount fixed by the county court judge as the value of the article requisitioned, and the amount to be included in the certificate shall be adjusted accordingly.

5. If the amount already paid by the Army Council exceeds the amount specified in the certificate, the county court judge shall certify the amount of the excess and shall order the amount so certified to be paid to the Army Council, which order shall be enforceable in like manner as a judgment of a county court.

(a) 7 Edw. 7, c. 9.

(b) This schedule was inserted as Schedule 6 of the Army Act by s. 2 (2) of the Army (Amendment) Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5, c. 26, printed at p. 229 of Supplement No. 3).

(c) See as to England Rule dated May 19th, 1915, printed under the heading "COUNTY COURT, ENGLAND," at pp. 110-2 above, and as to Ireland Rules dated August 6th, 1915, printed under the heading "COUNTY COURT, IRELAND," at pp. 113-6 above.

Appendix B.

CONVENTION BETWEEN UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE AS TO PRIZES CAPTURED AND ACCESSION OF RUSSIA THERETO.

- (1) CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE RELATING TO PRIZES CAPTURED DURING THE PRESENT EUROPEAN WAR. SIGNED AT LONDON, NOVEMBER 9, 1914; RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED DECEMBER 21, 1914.(a)

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the President of the French Republic, being desirous to determine the jurisdiction to which the adjudication of joint captures which may be made during the course of the present war by the naval forces of the allied countries shall belong, or of captures which may be made of merchant vessels belonging to nationals of one of the countries by the cruisers of the other; and being desirous to regulate at the same time the mode of distribution of the proceeds of joint captures, have named as their Plenipotentiaries for that purpose, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India: The Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, a Baronet of the United Kingdom, a Member of Parliament, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and

The President of the French Republic: His Excellency M. Paul Cambon, Ambassador of the French Republic at London;

Who, having reciprocally communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

The adjudication of neutral or enemy prizes shall belong to the jurisdiction of the country of the capturing vessel, without distinguishing whether that vessel was placed under the orders of the naval authorities of one or other of the allied countries.

ARTICLE 2.(b)

In case of the capture of a merchant vessel of one of the allied countries, the adjudication of such capture shall always

(a) Russia acceded to this Convention, March 5th, 1915, *see* p. 423 below.

(b) By exchange of notes (February 15—April 27, 1915), between H.M. Government and the French Government, it has been agreed that where both vessel and cargo are proceeded against, the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 1, shall be held to apply in all cases.

Where only the cargo of the vessel is concerned, however, it has been agreed that, in addition to the specific case provided for by Article 2, paragraph 2—viz., where the original destination of the vessel was an enemy port—the principles laid down in that paragraph shall apply also to cases of contraband consigned to a neutral port, and to cases of enemy property where the original destination was not a hostile port.

belong to the jurisdiction of the country of the captured vessel. In such case the cargo shall be dealt with, as to the jurisdiction, in the same manner as the vessel.

When a merchant vessel of one of the allied countries, whose original destination was an enemy port, and which is carrying an enemy or neutral cargo liable to capture, has entered a port of one of the allied countries, the prize jurisdiction of that country is competent to pronounce the condemnation of the cargo. In such case the value of the goods, after deducting the necessary expenses, shall be placed to the credit of the Government of the allied country whose flag the merchant vessel flies.(a)

ARTICLE 3.

When a joint capture shall be made by the naval forces of the allied countries, the adjudication thereof shall belong to the jurisdiction of the country whose flag shall have been borne by the officer having the superior command in the action.

ARTICLE 4.

When a capture shall be made by a cruiser of one of the allied nations in the presence and in the sight of a cruiser of the other, such cruiser having thus contributed to the intimidation of the enemy and encouragement of the captor, the adjudication thereof shall belong to the jurisdiction of the actual captor.

ARTICLE 5.

In case of condemnation under the circumstances described in the preceding Articles:

1. If the capture shall have been made by vessels of the allied nations whilst acting in conjunction, the net proceeds of the prize, after deducting the necessary expenses, shall be divided into as many shares as there were men on board the capturing vessels, without reference to rank, and the shares of each ally as so ascertained shall be paid and delivered to such person as may be duly authorised on behalf of the allied Government to receive the same; and the allocation of the amount belonging to each vessel shall be made by each Government according to the laws and regulations of the country.

2. If the capture shall have been made by cruisers of one of the allied nations in the presence and in sight of a cruiser of the other, the division, the payment, and the allocation of the net proceeds of the prize, after deducting the necessary expenses, shall likewise be made in the manner above mentioned.

3. If, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 1, a capture made by a cruiser of one of the allied countries, shall have been adjudicated by the Courts of the other, the net proceeds of the prize, after deducting the necessary expenses, shall be made over in the same manner to the Government of the captor, to be distributed according to its laws and regulations.

(a) As to interpretation of paragraph 2 of Article 2, so far as regards Russia, see p. 423 below.

ARTICLE 6.

The commanders of the vessels of war of the allied countries shall, with regard to the sending in and delivering up of prizes, conform to the instructions which are annexed to the present Convention,^(a) and which the two Governments reserve to themselves the right to modify by common consent, if it should become necessary.

ARTICLE 7.

When, with a view to the execution of the present Convention, it shall become necessary to proceed to the valuation of a captured vessel of war, the calculation shall be according to the real value of the same; and the allied Government shall be entitled to delegate one or more competent officers to assist in the valuation. In case of disagreement, it shall be decided by lot which officer shall have the casting voice.

ARTICLE 8.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible.

ARTICLE 9.

The non-signatory allied Powers shall be invited to accede to the present Convention.

A Power which desires to accede shall notify its intention in writing to the Government of His Britannic Majesty, who shall immediately forward to the Government of the French Republic a duly certified copy of the notification.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, in duplicate. the 9th day of November, 1914.

(L.S.)	E. GREY.
(L.S.)	PAUL CAMBON.

(2) ANNEX.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMANDERS OF SHIPS OF WAR OF HIS
MAJESTY THE KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

You will find enclosed a copy of a Convention which was signed on the 9th November, 1914,^(b) between His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the President of the French Republic, regulating the jurisdiction to which shall belong the adjudication of the captures made by the allied naval forces, or of the captures of merchant vessels belonging to the nationals of either of the two countries which shall be made by the cruisers of the other, as likewise the mode of distribution of the proceeds of such joint captures.

(a) These instructions are printed below.

(b) Printed at pp. 419-421 above.

In order to ensure the execution of this Convention, you will conform yourself to the following instructions:—

ARTICLE 1.

Whenever, in consequence of a joint action, you are required to draw up the report or *procès-verbal* of a capture, you will take care to specify, with exactness, the names of the ships of war present during the action, as well as the names of their commanding officers, and, as far as possible, the number of men embarked on board those ships at the commencement of the action, without distinction of rank.

You will deliver a copy of that report or *procès-verbal* to the officer of the allied Power who shall have had the superior command during the action, and you will conform yourself to the instructions of that officer, as far as relates to the measures to be taken for the conduct and the adjudication of the joint captures so made under his command.

If the action has been commanded by an officer of your nation, you will conform yourself to the regulations of your own country, and you will confine yourself to handing over to the highest officer in rank of the allied Power who was present during the action, a certified copy of the report or of the *procès-verbal* which you shall have drawn up.

ARTICLE 2.

When you shall have effected a capture in presence and in sight of an allied ship of war, you will mention exactly, in the report which you will draw up when the capture is a ship of war, and in the report or *procès-verbal* of the capture when the prize is a merchant vessel, the number of men on board your ship at the commencement of the action, without distinction of rank, as well as the name of the allied ship of war which was in sight, and, if possible, the number of men embarked on board that ship, likewise without distinction of rank. You will deliver a certified copy of your report, or *procès-verbal*, to the commander of that ship.

ARTICLE 3.

Whenever, in the case of a violation of a blockade, of the transport of contraband articles, of land or sea troops of the enemy, or of official dispatches from or for the enemy, you will find yourself under the necessity of stopping and seizing a merchant vessel of the allied nation, you will take care—

1. To draw up a report (or *procès-verbal*), stating the place, the date, and the motive of the arrest, the name of the vessel, that of the captain, the number of the crew; and containing besides an exact description of the state of the vessel and her cargo;

2. To collect and place in a sealed packet, after having made an inventory of them, all the ship's papers, such as registers, passports, charter-parties, bills of lading, invoices, and other documents calculated to prove the nature and the ownership of the vessel and of her cargo;

3. To place seals upon the hatches;
4. To place on board an officer, with such number of men as you may deem advisable, to take charge of the vessel, and to ensure its safe conduct;
5. To send the vessel to the nearest port belonging to the Power whose flag it carried;
6. To deliver up the vessel to the authorities of the port to which you shall have taken her, together with a duplicate of the report (or *procès-verbal*), and of the inventory above mentioned, and with the sealed packet containing the ship's papers.

ARTICLE 4.

The officer who conducts the captured vessel will procure a receipt proving his having delivered her up, as well as his having delivered the sealed packet and the duplicate of the report (or *procès-verbal*) and of the inventory above mentioned.

ARTICLE 5.

In case of distress, if the captured vessel is not in a fit state to continue its voyage, or in case the distance should be too great, the officer charged to conduct to a port of the allied Power a prize made on the merchant service of that Power, may enter a port of his own country, and he will deliver his prize to the local authority without prejudice to the ulterior measures to be taken for the adjudication of the prize. He will take care, in that case, that the report or *procès-verbal*, and the inventory which he shall have drawn up, as well as the sealed packet containing the ship's papers, be sent exactly to the proper Court of Adjudication.

E. GREY.

PAUL CAMBON.

(3) ACCESSION OF RUSSIA TO THE CONVENTION OF NOVEMBER 9, 1914, BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE RELATING TO PRIZES CAPTURED DURING THE PRESENT EUROPEAN WAR.

(i.) THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO SIR E. GREY.

(Translation.)

*Imperial Russian Embassy, London,
March 5, 1915.*

SIR,

In acceding, in the name of my Government, to the Convention concluded between Great Britain and France on the 9th November, 1914, I desire to call your Excellency's attention to the fact that, according to Russian legislation, the condemnation of enemy cargoes on board merchant vessels of the allied States which enter Russian ports does not appertain to Prize Court

*Accession of Russia to Convention with France as to Prizes
Captured.*

jurisdiction, but is pronounced by the Imperial administrative authorities. It is consequently in this sense that Article 2, paragraph 2, of the aforesaid Convention should be interpreted so far as regards Russia.

In requesting your Excellency to take note of this communication in the name of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.,

BENCKENDORFF.

DECLARATION.

The undersigned, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, duly authorised to that effect, hereby declares, in the name of his Government, their accession to the Convention concluded between Great Britain and France on the 9th November, 1914.

In witness whereof the undersigned has signed the present Declaration.

BENCKENDORFF.

London, March 5, 1915.

(ii.) SIR E. GREY TO THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

Foreign Office, March 12, 1915.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 5th instant, conveying the formal accession of Russia to the Convention relating to prizes captured during the present war, which was concluded between Great Britain and France on the 9th November, 1914.

Due note has been taken of this communication, a certified copy of which will, in accordance with Article 9 of the Convention, be forwarded by His Majesty's Government to the Government of the French Republic.

I have, &c.,

E. GREY.

His Excellency the
Count Benckendorff, &c.

INDEX TO SUPPLEMENT No. 4.

NOTE DESCRIBING THE PLAN AND SCOPE OF THE INDEX.

To each of the Statutes, or other Emergency Legislative Documents, comprised in this Supplement, reference is given under the subject heading selected for grouping, or, if such heading varies from the "short title," under *both* heading *and* short title.

Under each Department of the Executive reference is given to that Department's powers under Statutes passed in consequence of the Emergency, and to the Emergency Orders, Rules, &c., thereunder, or otherwise, made by them.

The sidenote of each section of a Statute, or article of an Order in Council, has purposely *not* been set out in numerical order under the main reference to the Document, it being thought preferable to give in that reference a brief indication of the Document's scope, and to enter it also under other headings to which it relates: these supplementary entries give, besides page references, the section of the Statute or Article of the Order immediately in reference. Cross references from one part of the Index to another are employed where necessary, but, as a rule, direct reference from Index to text has been made.

Repealed or revoked documents (all references to which are in *italics*) are *not* indexed in detail.

Supplementary Notes to further facilitate reference have been added.

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